

## ORIGIN OF NAVAL TITLES.

Borrowed Military Terms From the Arabic and the Spanish.

In the early days the rank of admiral was unknown. The chief officer of a squadron was called a constable or justice. The term admiral as now used is derived from the Arabic "amir," or "emir," a commander (as in "amir-al-bahr," commander of the sea). The early English form was "amiral" and is still preserved as such by the French. The Spanish and Portuguese terms are "almirante," the Italian "ammiraglio." The title captain is not a naval but a military one. Under the older organization the real captain of a ship was a master, but a military officer was placed on board, though he knew nothing about nautical affairs. As the captain became bigger and bigger the master became smaller and smaller until at the present day he fills a subordinate position, which is gradually becoming obsolete, being replaced by an officer under the title of a navigating lieutenant.

Commodore comes from the Spanish "comandante." The title lieutenant, borrowed directly from the French, is more modern and is meant as a place holder or one who took the place of the captain when absent. Sublieutenant is still more modern and at the same time a misnomer, as he never was a sublieutenant, but merely a mate, or one who assisted. In former days we had no cadets, but volunteers. However, with the gradual advance of politeness, the more senior term of cadets was borrowed from the French and adopted as the title of the young gentlemen in our navy. In place of paymasters the ships of old had pursers, who looked after the provisions. The naval purser did more. He had charge of the stores of the ship and the money chest. Surgeons and surgeons' mates fulfilled the duties of the doctors. Chaplains are of modern introduction. Naval instructors and schoolmasters ruled in their stead. The term mate was rather a universal one and applied to all branches.

## GIOTTO, THE ARTIST.

The Circle He Drew From Which Grew a Famous Name.

GiOTTO was a famous painter, sculptor and architect of the latter part of the thirteenth century. He was a son of a poor shepherd, but the attention of the great master, Cimabue, having been attracted to the boy by a drawing he had made on a fragment of slate, the young artist's fame spread rapidly throughout southern Europe. In those days it was customary for the popes to send for the noted men of their realm, more for the purpose of gratifying their desires to see such celebrities than anything else. GiOTTO was no exception to the rule. No sooner had the young Tuscan become famous than Pope Boniface VIII. invited him to Florence. When young GiOTTO arrived at the gates of the pope's private grounds, according to the account, the guard halted him and inquired concerning his mission.

The artist made the matter plain, but the guard was not satisfied with the explanation, frequently interrupting GiOTTO's explanatory remarks with, "I know he must be a much larger and distinguished looking person than your self," and "GiOTTO, too, is a famous painter. By your work I would take you to be a shepherd." Finally, upon demanding evidence of the artist's skill, the latter stooped and traced a perfect O in the dust of the path with his finger. Any one who has ever attempted the feat of drawing a perfect circle "offhand" well knows how difficult it is.

It is needless to add that the artist was forthwith ushered into the presence of the supreme pontiff, and that since that time "Rounder than GiOTTO's O" has been a favorite hyperbole to denote "impossible perfection."

## ART OF CONVERSATION.

Spontaneity Is a Necessary Ingredient of Engaging Talk.

"What I wish," says an essayist in Cornhill Magazine, "is that people would apply the same sort of seriousness to talk that they apply to golf; that they should desire to improve their game, brood over their mistakes, try to do better. Why is it that so many people would think it disgraceful and feminine to try to improve their talk and yet think it manly and rational to try to shoot better? Of course it must be done with a natural zest and enjoyment or it is useless."

"What a ghastly picture one gets of the old fashioned talkers and wits, committing a number of subjects to memory when they are dressing for dinner and then turning over a commonplace book for apposite anecdotes and jests, adding dates to those selected that they may not tell the same story again too soon, learning up a list of epigrams, stuck in a shaving glass, saluting first primed to bursting with conversation!"

"It is all very well to know beforehand the kind of line you would wish to take, but spontaneity is a necessary ingredient of talk, and to make up one's mind to get certain stories in is to deprive talk of its fortuitous charm."

## AN IRISH TYPE.

The "Pia," Well Bred Girl of the Little Green Isle.

"The Irishwomen never worry," said a woman who has mixed much in the upper circles of the little green isle; "therefore they preserve their youth better than the women of any other nation. A peculiar type of personality has been left in Ireland. England and America have drained off the progressive and hustling—England from the upper classes, America from the lower. Those who are left are of a placid, contented type, from whom the restlessness of present day civilization seems far removed. The dullness of the life led by the average well born Irish girl would be pathetic if it were not that she seems to thrive so well on it. Year after year she follows the same monotonous round, meeting the same people at tennis in summer or hockey matches in winter. If her home is in a bustling district, no matter at how low an ebb the family finances may be, they will manage to give her a good mount, but for the girls who do not hunt the long, wet winter, with few neighbors and few books, passes almost as drearily as in a medieval castle."—New York Tribune.

## A SHIP'S DOCTOR.

The Things For Which He Should or Should Not Be Paid.

A correspondent of Lloyd's Weekly has expressed the views of a ship doctor in the following words: "Many travelers are in doubt as to the position of the ship's doctor in regard to his remuneration for passengers for services rendered. The merchant shipping act enacts that every foreign going vessel having a hundred persons on board or upward shall carry on board as part of her complement a duly qualified medical practitioner. Furthermore, an emigrant ship—i. e., a foreign going vessel which carries fifty or more steerage passengers—must have a medical man, irrespective of the number of crew or of other passengers carried. The salary of the doctor on board is commensurate with these duties to his ship. To any passengers who are suffering from ordinary forms of sickness and its concomitant evils or who receives injuries which are in any way due to the ship the doctor's services are free. For any sickness contracted before sailing or during a voyage which is not connected with the above named conditions he is entitled to a remuneration at the same rate as he would receive on shore. Obviously it would be an unfair to expect that his services to passengers should be rendered gratis as it would be for any visitor in a hotel or traveling on a railway to expect to have medical attention free in any illness for which the hotel or railway authorities could not be held responsible."

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## Marriage of the Adriatic.

"The marriage of the Adriatic" was instituted in commemoration of a naval victory won by Sebastian Ziani, doge of Venice, over Otto, son of Frederick Barbarossa, 1174. In consequence of this victory Pope Alexander III, who had been driven to take refuge in Venice, gave to the doge the sovereignty of the sea, and every year the doge used to go in grand procession in his state barge and throw a gold ring into the Adriatic, saying, "With this ring I thee wed." Flowers were then thrown into the sea, and the procession returned. The sentence delivered by the doge on the occasion was literally, "Desponsamus te mare nostrum in signum veri perpetue domini."

## Bible Arithmetic.

Ezekiel's reed was nearly eleven feet; a cubit was nearly twenty-two inches; a hand's breadth is equal to three and five-eighths inches; a finger's breadth is equal to a little less than an inch; a shekel of silver was about 28.34; a shekel of gold was 22; a talent of silver was 2400; a piece of silver, or a penny, was 16d.; a farthing was equal to halfpence; a mite was less than a farthing; a gerah was 1/16 of an ephah, or bath, contained four gallons and five pints; a hin was three quarts and three pints; an omer was six pints; a cab was five pints.—London Globe.

## Romance of a Song.

"Till Hang My Harp on a Willow Tree" has attached to it a bit of royal romance. It was written by a young nobleman who became deeply enamored of Queen Victoria a year or so before she ascended the English throne, which event destroyed his hopes of winning her hand. The words first appeared in an English magazine and were set to music by Wellington Guernsey.

## Thin as the Mist.

Scene, a town in the north on a very misty day. Sandy McKay (coming out of a public house and meeting his minister face to face)—Losh, sir, it's an awful deevilin' thing, this mist. D'ye ken (impressively), I wandered in there the no, thinkin' it was the grocer's.—London Telegraph.

## Important.

"John, I simply must have another gown." "For what occasion?" "The new cook is coming tomorrow, and I have nothing decent to receive her in."—Cleveland Leader.

## Not Overstated.

Love Comedy—Yes, Starman, the tragedian, is hopelessly mad. Hi Tragedy—Overstated? Love Comedy—No, his understudy. He made a bigger hit in the part than Starman.—Philadelphia Press.

## A Large Fraction.

"I see that Johnstone is advertising his goods for sale for a fraction of their real value." "Yes, about eight-fifths, I think."

## White Salmon-Hood River

## FERRY

Two big sail boats, two big perfectly safe gasoline launches and two big ferry scows. Expert sailors in charge. Boats leave at all hours. DEAN & PEARSON Licensed Ferryman.

## A Heavy Load to Carry.

Along with dyspepsia comes nervousness and general ill health. Why? Because a disordered stomach does not permit the food to be properly digested, and its products assimilated by the system. The blood is charged with poisons which come from this disordered digestion, and in turn the nerves are not fed on good, red blood, and we see symptoms of nervousness, sleeplessness and general breakdown. It is not head work, nor over physical exertion that does it, but poor stomach work. With poor, thin blood the body is not protected against the attack of germs of grip, bronchitis and consumption. Fortify the body against Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—a rare combination of native medicinal roots without a particle of alcohol or dangerous habit-forming drugs.

A little book of extracts, from prominent medical authorities extolling every ingredient contained in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will be mailed free to any address on request by postal card or letter. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Many years of active practice convinced Dr. Pierce of the value of many native roots as medicinal agents and he went to great expense, both in time and money, to perfect his own peculiar processes for rendering them both efficient and safe for tonic, alterative and rebuilding agents. The enormous popularity of "Golden Medical Discovery" is due both to its scientific compounding and to the actual medicinal value of its ingredients. The publication of the names of the ingredients on the wrapper of every bottle sold, gives full assurance of its non-alcoholic character and removes all objection to the use of an unknown or secret remedy. It is not a patent medicine nor a secret one either. This fact puts it in a class all by itself, bearing as it does upon every bottle wrapper The Badge of Honesty, in the full list of its ingredients.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" cures, weak stomach, indigestion, or dyspepsia, torpid liver and biliousness, ulceration of stomach and bowels and all catarrhal affections no matter what parts of organs may be affected with it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills, first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Much imitated but never equaled. Sugar-coated and easy to take as candy. One to three a dose.

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