FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1900, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NUMBER 233

SEGOVIA, THE FORGOTTEN CITY

Founded a Century Before Christ Was Born-The Great Manufacturing City of the Moors, Where in the Seventeenth Century Forty Thousand People Were Engaged in Weaving Woolen Cloth Which Supplied all Europe-Now Commercially Dead, but Interesting Town of Eight Thousand Inhabitants.

Segovia, Spain, July 6, 1960.-Whatever you may miss when touring Spain, by no means let it be a visit to Segovia -the old castellated city on its rocky knot, of which authenticated accounts go back to 98 B. C. Being a "back number" in modern Spain, the average traveler passes it by on the railway journey between Madrid and the north; hence it has come to be an almost forgatten town of which the world has heard nothing for many years. Time manufacturing center in Spain-its now deserted streets thronged with active and thriving traders, when courtiess focks of sheep were driven in to be washed in the waters of the Eresma and their fleeces kept busy the looms forty thousand cloth weavers. commercial prime was reached under the reign of the Moors. Later it was a favorite residence of the kings and peens of Custile; and up to 1730, ull the spain was struck in its minus. Forty-ite miles northward of Madrid, it lies pear the railway line to Medina junc-tion, where you change cars, for the ath if going to Salamanca, or north Valladelid and Burges. From San idefonse, it is only seven miles direct a Segovia, by diligencia. The better aft of one of the most delightful of twenty miles-a day's vate carriage. By this route you recross the river to its left bank, and asend by the well-kept Camino real (the king's highway), to the Royal Park of his Pric. Up and up you go by gentle grades, through a dense forest stocked th every sort of game, keeping a

LOOKOUT FOR BRIGANDS

and strolling bands of gipsies, or worse yet for the king's over-zealous guards, ay be mistake you for a party of The Benega trout stream is under dark, overhanging trees and across sunny meadows, now lost in im-penetrable Jungles and on nurrying past picturesque villages; till suddenly the palace of Rio Frio, (Cold River) are that high old times were had by he cowned heads of long ago, in this safe retreat. "far from the maddening

From this point the road to Segovia straight and smooth as a board floor, shall one describe in words this of antiquity, when brush, pencil Imagine, if you can, a rocky tidge, rising abruptly 3,300 feet above

graviman manaman manaman manaman manaman and a gravima de gravima rivers, the deep, tranquil Eresma unit-ing here with its turbulent little trib-utary, the Clamores. The eminence is round towers, the whole dominated by a spiendid Alcazar, overhanging a cliff, its keep studded with curious angular turrers, while striding across the valley is the most wonderful work of all-the Roman aqueduct of Trajan's time, seen in magnificent perspective over-topping the pigmy town. Under one of above the railway, you enter the city by one of the five great gates in the was when it was the most important walls, which even in their dilapidation was when it was the most important walls, which even in their dilapidation give it the air of a military stronghold. The steep, irregular, narrow streets are lined with medieval casas, as stately as forbidding, built of granite from the neighboring slerra. The place fairly teems with records and monuments of the many vissitudes through which this portion of Spain has passed. Founded originally as a Roman pleasure resort, nineteen centuries ago, it became in the middle ages a great royal and religious center. During Moorish ascendency it was again a seat of government; and subsequently several of the monarchs of Castile have made it a

royal residence. Alas! It teems also BEGGARS AND LOAFERS,

filth, vile smells and too-evident poverty. In the principal square, all affame with color and costume, upon which the grim cathedral, and the dark brown balconies and wonderful ajimez iolling idly in the shade, each with his picturesque Spanish cloak drawn tightly about his shoulders, despite midsummer heat (perhaps to hide his lack of a shirt), and rosy-cheeked, black-eyed Castillan senorus, pictures of robust, ungainly health, stolld as Holland peasants in appearance—the very antipodes to the delicate, coquer-tish belies of Andalusia. These have a nasculine carriage and small claims to reauty. They wear yellow flannel with scarlet, can be drawn up over the

head like a hood.

Naturally, the first thing we visited was the Alcazar, perched on the western extremity of the rocky height. The shattered castle, once one of the finest examples of the combined skill of Sarstands before you—an unexpected encounter in this lonely wilderness. If ever a place was haunted by spooks, you would expect to find them in this general castle, begun by Isabella, the nor counter in this lonely wilderness. If ever a place was haunted by spooks, you would expect to find them in this described castle, begun by Isabella, the nor counter in this lonely wilderness. If ever a place was haunted by spooks, you would expect to find them in this described castle, begun by Isabella, the nor counter in this lonely wilderness. If ever a place was haunted by spooks, you would expect to find them in this described castle, begun by Isabella, the nor counter in this lonely wilderness. If ever a place was haunted by spooks, you would expect to find them in this described expect to find them in this feudal stronghold, most, drawbridge, portcullis, banqueting halls and gloomy went unrewarded. The big, two-storied fortern and desolate on the barren as its name implies, but was magnifi-cently repaired in 1252, by Enrique X.

who resided and kept his treasures in it. At his death, Governor Andres de Cabrers, (husband of Beatriz de Boab-dilla, the early friend of Isabella), held the fortress and money for her against all claimants, and therefore to him she largely owed her accession to the throne. From this Alcazar she proceeded in state, (in December of 1474), to her crowning as Queen of Castle. the valley, the ridge being neally an | Two years later, when a Segovian mob

ulace, quelling them at once by her presence of mind and body. A deep trench, cut across the rocky platform on which the Alcazar stands, completey isolates it, and must have made it impregnable before the introduction of siege artillery. From its windows you look down a perpendicular cliff on one side into the deep bed of the Eresma, and on the other into the deeper ravine only son of his father and helr to the crown, and the tragedy took such hold one of the "sights" of Seguvia. In thi medieval castle, Charles I of Engtained, in the year 1623, when-so says the historian of the time-he supporight royally on "certaine trouts of ex-traordinary greatnesse." Philip V converted the Alcazar into a prison and confined in its lowest dungeon the Dutch charlatan, Reoperda, who had risen from nothing to be premier of Spain. It is related that in one of the now gutted upper rooms the stu-

WARNING TO FUTURE

astronomical investigations, ventured

a flash of lightning from a clear sky interrupted his studies and nearly killed

the king. In memory of this miracle

unbelievers, the rope of Saint Francis was modelled and put up, and Alonso ever afterwards were the original as a penance. In later times this Alcazar has served as a prison for the pirates of Barbary and Morocco, taken along the coasts of Spain; therefore it may easily have happened that a descendant of the very prince who reared this stately pile may have languished in its dun-geons. For a long period its central tower was the enforced abode of state prisoners, accused of high treason. Readers of Gil Blas will remember that he was confined in this very tower. the very oldest monuments in this old old country—the great Roman aquecribed by popular tradition to yet screater antiquity. Indeed, it is believed by many to have been built by the Prince of Darkness himself and is therefore locally known as El Puente del Diablo- "The Devil's Bridge." The legend runs that his Satanic majesty fell in love with a girl of Segovia and lesp valley into the city, making many bends in its process to give solidity, is 2,931 feet long, and has 320 colossal arches, those in the middle, as the valley deepens, set on the other. It brings pure, cold water from the Surra Fronfria, ten miles distant, and is still in perfect working order, after eighteen hundred years—a blessing through all the centuries, for the

STEEP-BANKED RIVER

immediately below the city is not only very difficult of access, but unsanitary, naving been drained into since time out mind. Like other structures of the omans in Spain, the aqueduct unites solidity and utility with extreme sim-plicity, in wide contrast to the elabor-ately ornamented works of the Moors. The Gotts respected the noble bridge: but the Saracens of Toledo, who

arose against Gov. Cabrera, Queen Isabella rode

OVER THE DRAWBRIDGE
alone and out among the excited perulace, quelling them at once by her

Sacked Segovia in 1971. destroyed about half its arches. It remained in ruins four hundred and seventy years, until, by command of Isabella, a monk of the Asturias reconstructed it, in the year 1883, It is not only the most papertant remnant of Roman architecture in Spain, but really one of the most remarkable structures in existence, by reason of its colossal proportions, its age, history and peculiar art, being put together in Cydopean fashi in, without cement or mortar. According to historian Col-menares, Tubal first peopled Spain; then Hercules founded Segovia, and Hispan created the aqueduct, which the city now bears on its shield with the head of one of Pumpey's sons look-

Even older than this Devil's Bridge is a rude statue of Hercules, supposed to have been carved during the life-time of its subject. Today you find it imbedded in the staircase wall of a tower in Santo Domingo ei Real, a deserted curious old frescoes with Arabic inscriptions. Of the original middle-ages fort ress. little remain except its noble faly fired, about forty years ago, by stu-dents of the artillery school, then domfine Gothic structures in Spain, is perfrom the last of these, an eleventh cen-tury edifice, the present cloisters, which are amazingly lofty, were moved, stone for stone. The material is the peculiar warm-colored granite from the neighboring mountains, and its square tow-er, crowned with a cupola, rises 350 feet. Inside is a bewildering array of beautiful stained glass windows, altars rich in gold and silver-service, exquisite sals men-colored marbles in the walls and diamond-pattern of the payement, saints and statues and paintings galore. Among the tombs is that of the beautiful Jewess, Santa Maria del Salto, ("of the Leap,") who, being converted to Christianity, in the year 1237, was con-demned by her people to be thrown from the Tarpean rock back of the Al-

CRIMINALS SUFFERED

cazar, where

death. She did not walt to be pushed over, but invoking the Virgin's aid, she boldly made the leap-and was let down so gently by unseen hands that she reached the bottom unburt. For this she was baptized "Maria of the Leap,"

and for more than seven centuries has been venerated as a Saint. At least a score of Sezovia's churches interesting Romanesque remains. Most of them are small, with little left unchanged but the ause and perhaps a cloister of very ancient date; but in all the capitals are richly and cur-fously carved and the stone, of singularly beautiful coloring, is the same: but those that are not put to ignoble going to ruin. Among the most noted is the church of Vera Cruz-Knights Templar of the thirteenth century, built in 1204 by Henorius II. in imitation of the church of the Hely Sepulcher, which he had seen at Jerusalem. Around it once arose the flourishing suburb of Miraflores; but all the houses nave is a walled chamber of two stories, suncosed to imitate the Sepulcher of our Lord. Two varieties of crosses, mark its walls, for from the Knights Templar, the church passed to the brothers of St. John. FANNIE B. WARD.

"Walter, are you sure this is pork sausage?" "Yes, sir, I hope you don't think otherwise?" "Well, er-no. But, walter, I was a little curious to know how this dog's license happened to be

in it."-Chicago News, "What!" cried the labor leader as he entered the house: "no supper yet!"
"No," replied his wife calmly. "You will recall that I began work at six o'clock this morning." "What has that to do this morning." "What has that to do with it?" he demanded. "My eight-hour watch expired at two o'clock this afternoon," she answered, -Chicago Post.

gransmannamannamannamannamannamannaman managed their business according to the | charged here. roiden rule they would be a blessing. If trusts are doing that I have given. Ever they were satisfied to take a fair profit and let others have an equal chance all would be well. A great combine of manufacturers in one line can certainly reduce the cost of production, writes T. P. Terry from the standpoint of a farmer, in the Trust Special of the Practical Farmer, Philadelphia, When petroleum first came around the writer and it was miserable, stinking stuff at that. The great Standard Oil Co. has

paid as high as 90 cents a gollon for it, done valuable work in reducing the price. f oil and improving the quality. many useful products are now made out of the refuse, or what was the refuse 40 years ago. I believe that we got good oil and oil that was safe and cheap ation than we would if there had been Capital and brains were company in developing the business than they would have been used by a number of small companies. But alas, men are very human. When great cor-porations with their enormous capital get control of a line of business I think they have sometimes been tempted to add to their millions by ways that could not be called right.

STANDARD OIL CO.

As an illustration of the profits sometimes made off the people it is stated that the Standard Oil Co. paid a quarterly dividend the 15th of March last, of \$2,000,000. This was 3 per cent, (12 per cent per annum) and then an extra cash bonus of the enormous sum of \$17,000. 600. Can you realize what a vast amount this is? When the United States turned over \$20,000,000 to Spain it was considered a big payment for a nation to make. But here is a single corporation that, after paying a divi-dend from two to four times as large dend from two as you and I can make, just threw in a bonus to its stockholders, as commonly reported, of \$17,000,000. The largest reported, of \$17,000,000. The largest quarterly payment the United States is \$5,450,000, little more than one-quarter in one quarter. Now where did that tremendous amount of money come from? Well, the day the dividend was declared the price of the oil we burn, in Cleveland, Ohio, was 1312 cents a gallon by the barrel. A few months money taken out of your pockets and mine, not to pay a reasonable profit on their stock alone, but to slip into their pockets a score of millions bein New York at 538, that is a \$100 share would sell for \$538 because the dividends paid an enormous interest even on this great advance. Men and women of shame that we have not before united America, what do you think of this?

Let us look at another trust, the Steel and Wire. It is stated that from December, 1898, to December, 1898, the price of wire nails increased from \$1.374/2

to \$3.52 a keg, and during the same time the price of barbed wire went up from \$1.82½ a hundred pounds to \$4.13. Do you think this was no more than a reasonable advance? I think it was taking much more than was right from you and me, from nearly every reader of this paper, from practically every farmer in the country. And the aggregate of these many little sums will make a few men millionaires, And then a short time ago it was said that an American had to pay nearly \$1.50 a keg more for these nalls than a man in England paid, and 58 per cent more for his wire fencing. John W. Gates, the manager, testified before the Industri-

If the great corporations and trusts | tries for lesser prices than were

In fact a large part of the business of the country is now in the hands of great trusts. Companies were incor-porated last year to the extent of \$600,-900,000 of capital. We may well anisd-000,000 of capital. We may well der before the appalling figures. is being levied on, slowly but surely. The very paper you now hold in your. hands costs more than it should be-cause, as is claimed, a trust now conday. In years past the writer was in-clined to look on the bright side of this question. He considered these great editorials in leading papers, so corporations a blessing, and they were in many respects. He did not, could not, believe that men would use their money and power to crush out small competitors, and charge profits that simply rob the public, and to elect men to restrain all legislation that may be attempted in favor of the people. But also the past few years have shown that he had too much faith in humanithe people must think and talk and strained, vote for themselves. Party lines must done in the dropped for right lines. It is a terrible stain on the government of this that the leading political parties touch the trusts carefully because they furhish the money largely to carry else shamefully in its duty to the people when it neglected or refused to pass an anti-trust law, and our late Republican convention was just as timid. There actment of legislation by Congress that gigantle corporations which are stifling unearned wealth. Why were not these things done? Why are they not done in other States? Why not in Congress? am afraid I have given you the true reason above. And do not think I be-

run down the Republicans. I have

out and demand what we want, when we yote for no man for the legislature

this one thing he will do with all his might-work to put down trusts-then

enough to get justice. PEOPLE ARE STIRRED UP I warn the leading political parties now, however, that the late high prices have stirred people up from the Atlan-lie to the Pacific, and the party that will pledge itself to put down trusts and monopolies first, last and every that is outrageously wrong, will carry the fall election. Now, what can the legislatures do? I am not sure enough to answer in detail. It needs the combined wisdom of the best brain in the land. But the people are the State the government, or should be. And they certainly have the right to say something like this: "We, the people, have given you corporations certain rights. You shall not use these to

charge us a price for our products that is unjust to us, the people." The State says to the man who has money to loan, you shall not charge more than a certain amount of interest

profit equal to the highest legal interest allowed in the State on the original people generally have to be contented with small, legitimate profits; you And farmers are not the only ones who suffer. Oh, no. Practically everybody is being levied on, slowly but allow of such control than they must be changed. I am awar, that there is an objection to trois the most available sources of sup-ply and the water powers used in Of course there need not be any limit manufacturing. It is stated that this put on the profits of small concerns trust in 1898 made a profit of \$14,200 a where the faw of competition has a day. In years past the writer was inthat he had too much faith in humanity. The time has come when something must be done. What shall it be "First, the people must think and too much faith in humanity. The time has come when something must be done. What shall it be "First, now, and unless they are proposed."

of wealth. God grant that this may be averted, that we may get our just rights in a peaceful way, or

Wee to the land when the wild mo-And the long smothered fury bursts its prison walls."

CIGARETTE SMOKERS.

The Southern radiway system in South Carolina has given a barder blow to the cigarette flend than all the moral sussion of phlianthropists and scientists combined could give. It demands that all employes cigarette-smoker will be employed the company. Railways all over the country refuse to employ men in any capacity of trust who drink. Business men are coming to make the same distinction in all positions that require clear heads and accuracy. When bright young men realize that it isn't an in-dication of manliness to drink, and smoke cigarettes, and that these habits siam the door on opportunities for en-gaging in the higher forms of produc-tive labor, they will be quick enough to abandon habits that entall so much

Tommy: "Can you swim, Mr. Soft-soap?" Mr. Softsoap "No. Tommy; I'm sorry to say I can't swim." Tommy: "Then you had better learn. I heard Clara say that she was going to throw you overboard."—Credit Lost.

AUTOMOBILE MOTORS.

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Steam or Electricity for Horseless Carriages?- Both Types in Great Demand-Some of the Weak Points of the Locomotives-Gasoline Little Used as a Motive Power in American Vehicles.

Barry recognization commence and commences are a commences and a commence and a c

New York, July 3 .- So far as auto-Stain appear to have distanced gaseice, naptha and other petroleum profucts as a motive power completely. though naptha more than holds its own at a favorite motive power on small seit-propeling boats, launches, etc., here and is far and away the most popular anto power on the other side of the Allanuc.

Between electricity and steam the rang for the place as favorite motive.

that readily be determined.

STEAM VERSUS ELECTRICITY.

Meanwhile the number of steam and horseles carriages to be seen strets of New York and all the suburbs is increasing very and the champions of both mooccupy a good deal of time sing their relative merits, he respect the steam vehicle,

called the locomobile ("bubthat name than the electric is essentially more desirable latter, for, while the electric cannot safely venture far charging station, the steam range is virtually limitless, water, fuel and fairly good to be found there the "bub-go without danger of being unless because of a break-Water for the boller is to be anywhere, of course, and, gasoline, the fuel used, was not ally on sale a year or two ago, now be purchased quite as readout of the suburban villages as York make long trips in evion, while the electric mabubble" is its cheapness.

WEAK POINTS.

at the locomobile in its present stage shich must be done away with ent popularity is to continue,

[SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS."] | lessness while the machine is being overhauled are very common accidents nobiles go in this town electricity and | but when they occur from 29 to 100 miles distant from a repair shop they are exceedingly annoying, and I have known several locomobile enthusiasts to sell their machines at a loss becaus

the place as favorite motive to the standard at the second and the standard at this time easily be determined.

M VERSUS ELECTRICITY.

SIMPLER ENGINE DEMANDED. Another improvement which would give the introduction of locomobiles a tremendous additional impetus would be the introduction of a simpler type of engine than the one now employed It is essentially like the engine of railroad locomotive. The double cylinders are set vertically, side by side, instead of horizontally, each side of the boiler, us in a locomotive, but otherwise there is no difference excepting in size. The reversing apparatus, even, is of the same trees and in the size. wise there is no difference excepting in size. The reversing apparatus, even, is of the same type and is operated by a lever correspoding exactly to the reversing lever which is handled by the locomotive engineer. Such an engine as this is very complicated, having many moving parts, which not only get out of order coach, but as terror get out of order easily, but are prone to wear with extreme rapidity because of the dust. Singularly enough, nearly or quite all locomobile engines are unlinclosed. It would seem to be a good move for the manufacturers to cover them so that the dust could not work into their bearings.

into their hearings.

It may be that the turbine type of steam engine, now being gradually introduced into the British navy, will eventually prove to be the ideal locomobile motor. It is far eimpler than any reciprocating engine and even when uninclosed with special covering has no moving parts which could be deranged by the dirt or dust of the road. Its greatest drawback in its present state of development would be the fact that it cannot be reversed, but this could easily be overcome by using this could easily be overcome by using tank should be filled with air of about to permit an automatic brake, but to force the vapor of gasoline into the furance where it is burned in a hot furance where it is used not to go backward. The turbine type one to go backward. The turbine type one to go backward. The turbine two one it is so much less complicated than the reciprocating type that two turbines would rurbably cost less than the color reciprocating type that two turbines would rurbably cost less than one of the older patient. MONDAY MORNING BEGINS A GREAT SALE OF

furnished their goods in foreign coun-

Blanket talk may seem pretty hot just now, but before very long you will need them to keep comfortable. We have just received fresh from the mills a carload of California and Oregon Blankets. These need no lengthy description. Everyone knows the superior quality of these Blankets. We anticipated the advance in values and placed our order so far in advance



That we are now able to quote prices which brush aside all competition and in addition to this as an inducement to the early purchaser, for one week only beginning Monday morning, we will make a general

> REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT ON ALL BLANKETS.

HERE ARE A FEW OF THE REMARKABLE VALUES OFFERED: All Sold by the Pair.

10-4 Cotton, Gray, Tan and Brown Cheap at 90c. Sale 67c

11-4 Cotton, Gray, Tan and Yellow Mottled, Cheap at \$1.20. 90c

10-4 White Cotton Cheap at 56c 10-4 Red Cotton, Black Border.
75c. Sale prize....... 56c price.

11-4 Twilled Cotton, White, Fan and Gray, Cheap at \$1.60 \$1.20 12-4 Heavy Twilled Cotton, Tan and Gray. Cheap at \$1.69

11-4 Half Wool, White (Snowflake).
Sale price. \$3.00

11-4 All Wool Gray Cheap \$4.12

12-4 All Wool Twilled Dark Gray, Fancy Border, Cheap \$5.62 13-4 All Wool, Moltled Gray (Klon dike). Nine Pounds. \$8.06

12-4 Beautiful quality, All Wool, White, Silk Bound, \$7.50 Cheap at \$10.00. Sale price, \$7.50 Cheap at \$22.00 Sale price, \$16.50

AND MANY OTHERS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

SALE OF QUILTS.

Dark Print Campling Quilts. Regular price 75c

\$1.00. Sale price

Heavy Print, large figured Quilts, good quality cotton filling. Regular price \$1.50. \$1.10 Dark Sateen finish Quilts, white cotton \$1.30 filling. Regular price \$1.75. Sale price

Extra large Quilt, bright colors, turkey red lining, fine white cotton filling. Regular price \$2.10

SALE OF OUTING FLANNELS. A BIG FALL STOCK SECURED AT REMARKABLY LOW FIGURES.

300 pieces light and dark Outing Flannels in staple. checks and stripes, including a lot of dark fancies. 12 1/2c is the wholesale price of these outing 10 C flannels Only 150 pieces plain colored Guinea hen Flannels, extra

heavy, in Gray, Blue and Pink. They sell for 15c all winter long. Only...... 10c

250 pieces Fine English and La Porte Outing Flannels in light and dark colors. Plain and Fancy Only Value was a price is 14c 12½c A lot of plain colored Daisy Flannels, the prettiest

NOTICE. A Deposit of \$1.00 will secure your Blanket at this Great Money Saving Sale and we will keep same and deliver when wanted Enchanamentenentanamentenentanamenamenamentenentanamen