12

# BRIGHAM YOUNG ACADEMY **EXPEDITION NOW IN MEXICO.**

miles from Nogales, July 17, 1900.—The Emeti, the gentleman in charge, was Brigham Young Academy Exploring bornes when he formed is hay for our Expedition is now in the upper part of eaten the night before. Expedition is now in the upper part its field of labor, having crossed the line into Mexico yesterday. But it cannot proceed further until a bond of horseback, and we could have wished This latter is what we are now en-deavoring to obtain. In the meantime proceed with our lobors, but we must not go inland too far. Twe weeks will doubtless be consumed in getting the matter into shape,

### ACROSS ARIZONA.

Our trip across Arizona was in many respects an interesting one, in every respect a beneficial one for us from the point of view of experience. We left Kanab May 5th in good cheer and high topes in spite of the rain that was failing, and proceeded out about 15 miles to camp. Walter Hamilton was ap-pointed by President Woolley as our Builde and he proved in every way well fitted for the position. This day we had our first experience

with bad water, an experience often re-peated in Arizona and which still may e expected often before we return We were to water at Navajo wells, and found on approaching plenty of water, but to our surprise and disgust the body of a dead animal half decayed in it. The boys would hardly look at it, the animals would not drink it, and our guide, to his surprise was asked if he called that water, what would be call flith? "You will come to it before you get through Arizona," was his reply, a prophesy that came true too soon, and too often. The next day we were to find water on the Buckskin mountains, either in Dead Man's Hole or in some tanks, so called, further on. There was none in the former place, but there was something called water in the latter. We were thirsty, so were our horses, and we came to it. This Dead Man's hole or pool, for it is a pool of water often out of which travelers water their animals, and perhaps drink themselves, has a history as told by our guide: About six years ago an old man, his wife and adopted daughter, 16 years old, were coming from Arizona. They had secured the services of a white man and a negro to assist them, and while were camped in a little ravine, the white man, according to a pro-arranged plot, stole into the tent of the old people just as they were about to retire and with an axe killed them both. next morning a hole was dug below the road, the bodies thrown in and covered up, and a fire built over the place to conceal the spot. The murderers secured, besides the teams and wagon, about fifteen hundred dollars in cash. most of which went to the white man and the girl. About a year afterwards some travelers camped in the same place, netleed a charred hand sticking up out of the ground. This led to the up out of the ground. This led to the discovery of the badies, and hence to an investigation, which resulted in the execution of the white man, the sending of the negro to the penitentiary, and the girl to the reform school. The hole out of which the bodies were taken fills with water, which is often used by travelers.

Banks of Santa Cruz Creek, Fifteen | we had had from House Rock, horses when he learned they had not eaten the night before. The exercise of a large cavity in the limestone filled with sparkling water. What then was

As we were now getting short of feed. It was decided that some should go on ahead of the company to Tuba City and get hay and grain if possible. Tuba City is about ten miles off the main road from Willow Springs, over a sandy desert where hardly a spear of grass can grow. The town consists of per-haps eighteen families, all good people and all will fixed considering their isolation from the rest of the world.

MORMON WOOLEN FACTORY.

In some respects the town is histori-cal. It was established as a mission to the Indians, and here in the early days John. W. Young under the direction of President Young, built a woolen fac-tory for the purpose of utilizing the Navajo wool, but the enterprise was a failure, because. I am informed, the Indians have no regular time for shear-ing their sheep. When they are in need of something they shear a sheep or as many as are necessary to relieve their wants, and sell the wool. The factory could not get sufficient wool. Some good yarn was made, but no cloth nor blank-In some respects the town is historiyarn was made, but no cloth nor blank-

### A FEAST IN THE DESERT.

We returned to Willow Springs Monday evening, where part of the com-pany was awaiting us, some having mistaken the place and gone on six miles to the Moencoppy Wash. Tuesday morphy long before break.

Tuesday morning, long before break-fast time, our friends from Tuba City, in three four-horse teams and som buggies came rolling into camp, and in-formed us that they had brought breakfast for us. The good women, full of sympathy as women are, had sat up all night cooking chicken, ples, puddings and in fact everything that a crowd of hungry boys would like to eat On being informed that part of the company had gone on, we decided to go on also that the entire party might breakfast together. Some of the women expressed a fear that the boys would have had their breakfast before w reached them, but were calmed by be-ing informed that even then they would be able to do justice to the breakfast taken them, and they did. There on the barren degert, where hardly a spear of barren dezert, where hardiy a epear of grass could grow, were spread before us by kind hands the boundles of life, and every man did his full share. Three rousing cheers were given for the peo-ple of Tuba City, after we had thanked n and bade them good-bye day we suffered much for water as the waters of the Little Colorado were thick with mud. UP THE LITTLE COLORADO. But our trip up the Little Colorado night have been worse, for we nome-times found good feed and good water, hat is good as contrasted with the loyment of the hospitality of the people, another at Woodruff and a visit to the petrified forests, which are one of the world's wonders, another day at Snowflake with the good people of that ward, helped us out so much, that with but little difficulty we were able to reach the Gila river. We had but little diffi-culty so far as our pack animals were concerned, but not so with our wa-gons. These had been tried in deep mud and show before we reached Kanab, with sand and deserts from Ka-nab to Black river, but now came the supreme test. Not only were the roads but they were rough. steep, but they were rough. Some of the boys pemarked that the roads were paved but that the pavements were un-even on top. But in spite of the bad roads, with no breakage at all we not only brought our Studebakers to Thatcher, but to Nogales. After a week's rest at the Gla, dur-ing which the boys under the direction of the Stake presidency were sent out up their trousers in New York when it rains in London! In Spain they would insvitably be taken for English, even if they did not ape the latest London fads; for the Spaniard makes

apiration to note the industry, integri-ty, perseverence, and patient, caim Expositor building of brick, door wide open, and children playing on the floar, The homes of the following still stand: Richards, Woodruff, Cannon, Rigdon, Joseph Smith Cotinge, Mansion house, Nauvoo house, Marks, foundation and coller of the Mormon meeting house, Seventy's hall, Young, Taylor's printing offen an invitation to remain and cannot proceed further until a bond of \$1,200 gold is furnished. We expected that personal security would be taken, as that was taken at Cindad Juarez, and as we were informed by the author-lites there that the custom house at Nogales would accept the same. But as we arrived at Nogales we found that broker to size the bond; the broker expected a bank of good standing in Nogales to secure him, and the bank expected a cash deposit for the mouth. The latter is what we are now enname in this we not source the tate of definition of the death of the Apostles, with Elders Dredge and Nelson, we left of the death of the Apostles, with Elders Dredge and Nelson, we left of the death of the Apostles, with Elders Dredge and Nelson, we left of the death of the Apostles, with Elders Dredge and Nelson, we left of the death of the Apostles, with Elders Dredge and Nelson, we left of the death of the Apostles, with Elders Dredge and Nelson, we left of the death of the Apostles, with Elders Dredge and Nelson, we left of the death of the Apostles, with Elders Dredge and Nelson, we left of the death of the Apostles, with Elders Dredge and Nelson, we left of the death of the Apostles, with Elders Dredge and Nelson, we left of the death of the Apostles, with Elders Dredge and Nelson, we left of the death of the Apostles, with Elders Dredge and Nelson, we left of the death of the Apostles, with Elders Dredge and Nelson, we left of the death of the Apostles, with Elders Dredge and Nelson, we left of the death of the Apostles, with Elders Dredge and Nelson, we left of the death of the Apostles, with Elders Dredge and Nelson, we left of the death of the Apostles, with Elders Dredge and Nelson, we left of the death of the Apostles, with Elders Dredge and Nelson, we left of the death of the Apostles, with Elders Dredge and Nelson, we left of the death of the Apostles, with Elders Dredge and Nelson, we left of the death of the Apostles, with Elders Dredge and Nelson, we left of the death of the Apostles, we can be apo with sparkling water. What then was our disappointment when we reached the tanks up a box canyon, and found the tanks up a box canyon, and found a shallow puddle of greenish water, fairly allye with bugs and wigglers and so disagreeable in odor that the horsen even were disgusted. their location but s few rocks scattered here and there, a hole in the ground, or a well in the field. Near the river, where the Saints crossed, part by fer-ry, and others on the lee, the wagons ry, and others on the lee, the wagons their location but a few rocks scattered vers, doctors, reporters, citizens, etc., here and there, a hole in the ground, or but besides this respectable number. vered with green grass. Nauvoo, none should full to see the last land mark! The bank being covered with soil this trail will remain for years A sad farewell to those beautiful homes, and yet it must have been ppy thought to leave a howling mob behind them, knowing they would be led by God's own hand to a place of safe. Their temple, too, was left, which as soon burned by a wicked hand, who on the day he was called to go hence, acknowledged his guilt! While some

our fathers once dwelt! Our mothers, too. And uncles and sunts, and broth-ers and sisters in Christ! What in-spiration to note the industry, integri-ity escaped with their lives. The stone of which the temple was built is scalpermitten of the entry of the e

there were several half drunk men, who, by their cursings, and threats, swelled the crowd. The papers here say, "The men guarreled with the Elders, etc." The fact of the matter is, when they began their cursing and threats, we stopped preaching. We did not answer them, but remained silent, and let them say what they chose. A friend of ours in the meantime informed the police, who soon took the hoodlums in charge, and told us to go ahead with our meeting. The following day we all returned to St. Louis, as we intended and did not leave by direction of city officers.

acknowledged his guilt! While some men were contemplating putting a roof and 5th. The Deseret News is always on the building, as they stood convers. | our longest letter from home.



The Spanish Capital is Anything but a Spanish City-Its Parks and Pleasure Grounds - The Newspapers of Spain.

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Special Correspondence.

Madrid, Spain, June 19, 1900 .- Amid all the splendors of this royal city, one Is conscious of a feeling of disappointment, because it is so much like other modern capitals, so vold of picturesqueness and individuality-aside from the "Escurial"-so utterly lacking In the charms of antiquity, romance and tradition that eling around Cordova, Seville, Toledo and Grenada, Indeed, the Spanish capital has never been a thoroughly Spanish city; and as [ time goes on, it seems to have less and less in common with other centers of population in the peninsula. Though known to history a thousand years, it

England and North America, but labels them all, "Ingleses." Here "American" means South American, representing countries with which these people are ich more familiar than with the lited States, and if you tell them it you are an "American," diately express surprise that you not speak Spanish as fluently y do. This misunderstanding seto be ocually shared by the South Americans, who come to visit the mother-country, and who frequent \$ apply to the American ministry at Madrid for assistance or advice, when they should go, instead, to that of Chile, or Peru, r wherever they hall from. All this eems natural enough, in view of the close relations that have always ex-lated between Spilln and her ex-colo-nies; but it is not flattering to the na-tional pride of Uncte Samuel's sons and daughters! It is particularly aggravat-ing to see many of our inventions and products utilized fr Spain and credited our street cars and loco



The brilliant English Director of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Cus toms, to which post he was appointed in 1885, was offered the assistance of Prince Ching and other influential mandarins, but refused to abandon his countrymen in Pekin, and was slain in the general massacre of July 6th.

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hemisphere. In them are located the principal hotels and finest shops, clubs and cafes, and the headquarters of the GARLANDED WITH ROSES:

GARLANDED WITH ROSES; municipal and military governments of the city. From this point ten princithe city. From this point ten princi-pal streets diverge, like the spokes in a wheel. Here all the trainway lines meet while through half open doors issue the click of castinets and the click of castinets and the tinkle of guitars, indicative of merry-making go-ing on within. The cafes with their walls of plate glass, their gliding and gorgeous frescoes and thousands of mirrors, are crowded to repletion with animated crowds. Such a picture does the "Gate of Sun" present every pleas-ant evening; and at this time of year its lights are seldom extinguished, or its promenade deserted, until the melancholy cry of the watchman announces the dawn of day. Sun worship could never have and run off again in all directions. By taking each of these tram-lines in succession and riding to its end, you may get a good general impression of the city in a few hours, at insignificant ex-pense, for the fare is only two cents. There are a few electric traction lines, but for the most part mules are the propelling power, and they are lashed to a perpetual run, up hill and down, till the poor little beasts, whom nobedy pittles, drop dead in their tracks. Some of the streets through which the tramday. Sun worship could never have originated in Spain. It is often said ways pass are so narrow that pedestri-ans have to flatten themselves against that the most delightful thing in Spair is its blue sky, and the most detestable thing is the sun that causes it. No Spanlard would ever have sold his shadow to the devil, like the German house-walls as the cars go by others are steep and winding, and all are very roughly paved, though kept in tolerable sanitary condition. As a rule, the streets of Madrid are wider than those of southern Spain, and their greatest advantage is an abundant sup-ply of water. It is of comparatively of the story, for such a paltry thing as a purse of gold that never became empfor, much as he likes gold, he loves shade more. All day are the streets deserted; but no sooner has the sun set recent introduction, brought to the city than the whole population comes pour-ing forth, to enjoy the cooling breezes from the Guadarrama mountains, som twenty-five or thirty miles, through an noueduct of English construction which cost twenty-five millions of dol-lars. It deprived Madrid of one of its and listen to the bands while promenad-ing round and round the plazas. No other city in the world can turn out so most picturesque features, the water-carriers, but atones for that loss by giving cool, clean streets, pienty of ex-cellent drinking water free of cost, and many fine teams of Andalusian horses. as proud and graceful as their masters and mistresses; and on the other hand, nowhere can you see so many ignoble mule teams and such a procession of aristocratic carriages. Those who sit a chance for verdure in the erstwhile in carriages drawn by mules appear not

### BARREN PARKS

and gardens. Of the multitude of ped- | hind the highest stepping steeds, and diers of every description that swarms Puerto del Sol, its sidewalks, and fountains, the most noticeable, because most noisy, are the news-vendors. Their rasping volces rend the air, in shricks Sundays and holidays there is such a

to be heard above all other sounds-

\$1.25 the pair up. ROBINSON BROS', CO., SHOE BUILDERS, 124 Main St \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* youd the latter you come to the Piaza de Isabel Segunda, with its fragrant wurden and queer statue of the Drama, in snow-white marble. Then there is the Plaza de las Cortes, in front Spanish house of commons. In struction is the bronze statue guel de Cervantes, the author Don Quixote. Dressed in the old s ish costume, the greatest author S ever produced, is represented as his ever produced, as represented as hiding under his cloak his crippled arm muti-lated at Lepanto-a thing which be never did in his life; it being the pride of its existence. Itellefs on the peder, tal represent the inimitable adventure of the "Knight of the Sorrowfu nance.", The considerable cost of this monument was defrayed out of the Bula Cruzada; thus Cervantes, who had fallen into ill repute among his cour trymen and was ransomed from prison of Algiers by the monks of La Merced, when dead, owed this tardy monument to a religious fund FANNIE B. WARD,

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HOUSE ROCK. 12

We were glad to reach House Rock, or rather Rock House, for here we found good water in plenty. Learning that our interpreter, Mr. Henning, was delayed we decided to wait for him a week, and in the meantime take a trip down the Buckskin mountain to visit some ruins of the cliff dwellers and if possible obtain some venison. The houses we visited are built in caves in the cliffs of one of the breaks of the Colorado, perhaps two thousand feet above the bottom of the canyon. They did not strike us as being very important, h ever, and may be of recent origin. cleaned out a house of two rooms with rat rubbish and found the follow ing measurements:. Room one, 9 feet 4 inches by 8 feet 9 inches, celling 3 feet high in its highest point, room two 5 feet 10 inches by 5 feet 6 inches, cell-ing 2 feet 6 inches high. The two rooms were separated by partition wall in which was a small opening 4 inches by 6 inches. The walls were all laid in mud mortar, which showed of finger marks that the hand had been used as a trowel, and also that a large and a multiplication of the state of the state of the state multiplication of the state state of the state of t small hand had been at work. band and wife or a father and child had perhaps been the masons. Each room contained a door, the second having besides, a small opening which might have served as an air hole. A few corn cobs, some charcoal, and some bones of animals were all the things of interest found in the rooms.

Before leaving House Rock some of the boys took their first lessons in laundry work. I must not, however, write much about this, and perhaps it will be sufficient to say without any desire to cast reflections on the washing done that we will all be better isundrymen

## UTAHANS IN ST. LOUIS.

Railroad Strike in the Great City - Block Work of Missionaries - A Visit to Nativoo, Also to Carthage, Illinois, Where the Elders Are Treated Well-Some Old Landmarks Still Remain.

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dent of the South Illinois conference, writes the "News" the following Interesting letter regarding conditions in St. Louis, and of a visit to the historic City of Nauvoo.

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No doubt a few words from the furbulent city of St. Louis will be Interesting to the readers of the "News." The work of the Elders has not been the most pleasant, on account of the people being so excited over the strike, and the unsettled condition of their minds will not permit religious subjects to have a respectable consideration. Notwithstanding all this, the work has

Elder Peter James Sanders, prest. | ference is, according to report of all the conferences in the mission, far from what it ought to be. We cannot con-trol circumstances; we endeavor to do duty and leave the rest with God. He gives the increase.

Permits to preach on the streets were denied us: then the strike came on, making it dangerous to be in a crowd. Very common occurrence to hear in the difiness of the night firing in the dis-ance, and even a few rods from our cors. The yells of the crowds gath-red on street corners after their work Elders in the city, eight remained Enters in the others were sent to la-ore, while the others were sent to la-or in the country and small towns, his has given them an opportunity to old open air meetings. I visited servnold open air meetings. I visited sev ral counties the last two months, call Notwithstanding all this, the work has continued to spread, truth disseminat-ed, prejudice allayed, and since last conference eleven honest souls have become fellow-citizens with the Saints and the household of God. We have to admit, however, our con-

of the Stake presidency, were sent out among the settlements two by two as missionaries to the young people, we started to Nogales, this town having been decided upon as the place of entry. and arrived in safety as before stated.

IN CAMP NEAR NOGALES.

While the party is encamped near No-gales awaiting the proper security of the bond, Bro, Jos. Adams and I will make a tour of the colonies for the pur-pose of obtaining supplies, and bringing iem to Colonia Oaxaca. After the bond AT LEE'S FERRY. We reached Lee's Ferry on the Color rade in the morning of May 17, in toler-ably good condition considering the hot weather, bad roads and poor feed GMI GADDADADA s signed all will come to Oaxaca, and hen the party will be divided, as part

place he knew in which to ablish the seat of his melancholy povernment. While the progress of nodern improvement is less marked in Madrid than in most European capitals, count of the clannishness of its and the incredible tenacity with which they cling to the prejudices of heir ancestors, it is still so noticeable as to excite the wonder and disapproval of provincial rustics and to produce changes which would make its Spanish founders turn in their graves to con-template. Nearly all its present archilecture is foreign, as well as the dress and social customs of the people, and the most of their amusements-barring the bull-fight. As a rule, with very few exceptions, the hotels are kept by Swiss; the cafes, restaurants, saloons and gambling places by Italians; the most prosperous dry goods merchants are French; the druggists. Germans; the clothiers, manufacturers. importers and wholesale dealers. English or American. There are so many of the latter that it ought to be a favorite resort for these Anglomaniacs who turn

motives and muchinery; watches and Waltham our Eigir calico and Jamestown alpaca: our Baltimore oysters, and Columbia tinned salmon, and Nantucket cod-fish, and Minnesota flour and

Michigan apples and Delaware peach-as and Orange county cheese; even our soda-fountains, which are absolutely unknown in England-all masquerading here under the general term of "Ingleses." However, Spain has had a famous opportunity to become acquainted with us during the last two ir three years and no doubt is now beginning to realize that the Uncle Samel's country does exist and is not to

e ignored on land or sea. Of Madrid's 500,000 inhabitants, it is said that 300,000 have been added within the last forty years, and at least one third of its edifices have been built during that period and are therefo modern in style and architecture. This is especially true of the heart of the The exact center is the great square called Puerto del Sol. ("gate the sun"), because the custern gate of the old fortress originally occupied the spot. The fine structures that surround it, of

PALE-GRAY STONE

and marble, with their light ornamental

NO DISTINCTION balconies and handsome windows, look like a bit of Paris, or of Buenos Ayres, that wonderful new city of the western

TRACKED FOR THIRTY YEARS.

# 

Alexander Jester, whose face is darkened by the shadow of the gallows, on trial at New London, Mo., for the murder of Gilbert Gates thirty years age and while the two were trekking across Missouri. The alleged victim was a brother of John W. Gates, until recently chairman of the board of directors of the American Steel and Wire Co. Jester was arrested in 1871 at Valley Center, Kansas, and extradited to Paris, Mo., where he was indicted by the Monroe county grand jury. A change of venue to Audrin county resuited in the prisoner's transfer to Mexico, Mo., whence two years later he escaped to Texas assuming the name of W. A. Hill. Although the fugitive had left a wife and six children at his f ormer home, he married Julia Reynolds in the Lone Star State, having several children by her. He went to Oklahoma in 1889 and, it is stated, married again. Shortly afterward he obtained a di-Wars about to take a fifth wife, it is charged, when his sister, Mrs. Calvin Street, wrote to the sheriff of Sedgewick county, Kan., exposing his hiding place at Shawnee, Okia. Jester is seveny-three years of age. He still hopes

La Epocal El Imparcial! El Globol La Correspon-den-c-i-a! Newsbeys and newspapers as we understand the term, do not exist in Spain. Blind men and old women-the latter often carrying a Sol-the point where King Alfonso was child on one arm and a bundle of papers sol-the point where King Alfonso was fired upon by assassing some years ago -a street leads straight to another splendid bit of local color in the Plaza Oriente. The latter is a beautiful little park, with a bronze equestrian statue of Philip IV, in the center, which is cald to be the most ported when it on the other-have completely usurped the province of the shrewd and always the province of the shrewd and always folly street Arab, who is unknown here in that capacity. The sheets they sell are wretched specimens of typography, printed upon poor material and measur-ing about 18 by 20 inches. There are several restrictions upon journalism in Spain, for each issue is re-quired to be carefully slited and revised before publication and must said to be the most perfect work of its kind in existence. And it ought to be, for three of the greatest geniuses of the time contributed to form its faultless proportions. The model, taken from the revised before publication, and must always bear the official stamp of the censor of the press. A few advertise-ments, an item or two of court gossip, a serial story of sensational characte and no morals worth mentioning, and occasionally a die-away poem by some female subscriber, compose the con-tents. Yet with all these defects and drawbacks, it is astonishing what numbers of these insignificant journals are sold. Each of the several parties and factions must have its organ; and as every Spanlard is more or less of a partizan he considers himself in honor bound to support the editor who sets fourth his own political creed. Probably La Imparcial has the largest sale in Madrid-an average of 20,000 copies a day: but La Epoca-a conservative journal of very old repute, established half a century ago, undoubtedly exer-clses the greatest influence among the upper classes. Neither of them, however (or both combined), begins to compare in importance, as molders of public opinion, with our own Deseret News, or any other first-class newspapers of the United States, with the best journals of Austria, Rus-sia, and Italy. For fifty years, La Epoca, with its twelve or fifteen thouand circulation, has been devoted t the high conservative party. Its edl and principal owner, the Marquis de Valdigiesias, can indite a longer "leading editorial." with more bom-bast and less "meat" in it, than any other journalist I ever met. La Epoca's four pages are mostly given over to alleged news from Spanish sources, and its supply of

FOREIGN MATTER

is hardly a stickful. You may read of affairs in your own country from an angle of vision altogether new to you, and learn of Boston as bordering on a howling wilderness. San Francisco as a few hours' run from New York and Chicago as inhabited by Indians, bears and buffalos.

After nightfall the Puerto del Sol assumes its gayest aspect. The immense plaza, brilliant with the electric light, and the gas-jets of innumerable abops, has, with the decline of the sun, drawn to itself, as to a focus of political dis-cussion and amorous intrigue, all the wit, beauty and gallantry of the capi-tal, "Fosforos!" "Cerillos!" screams the vendor of wax matches, as he offers his tray of decorated boxes containing the tiny tapers which are in such ex-traordinary demand in a land where ev. erybody smokes. "Cuidado!" (take care), rings out the warning of the muleteer, as he urges on his string of mules, perhaps twenty, driven tandem, that-no respecters of persons-oblige even the gold-laced captain general to retreat on the double quick. The mule-string is in turn driven hurriedly aside to permit the passage of diligencia, with its six caparisoned horses and participation trades and horses and with its six experience house an perspiring travelers peering curiously through a whirlwind of dust. In addi-tion to the common types of the city, the Fuerto del Sol rarely fails to exhibit representatives of every province in the kingdom; Andalusian Majos; Murclans in kilt and manta; Maragatos, in trunk hose and doublets; Sala mancan students in somber black; tonsured aldeanos of the Balearic Isles: Aragonese, Valencians, and even Moors and Bebers from the Spanish colonies of Africa. The balconies of the houses.

"CASE" That's what they call 'em. BEST THRESHER OUTFITS. Let us figure with you all Sizes. STEAM OR HORSE POWER. Note Following Bargains Until August 10th: Wr. Belle City Tread Power, 3-Horse, Belle City Thresher, 32-Inch, N. & S. Thresher, 32-Inch, 7,800 5,250Big 4 Mower, 4 Feet, 6 and 5 Ft. Big 4 Combined, 4 Ft. 6 and 5 Ft. Cyclones, 4 Ft. 6 and 5 Ft. 800 1,100 850

bit less vain-glorious than those be-

dense throng of pedestrians and car-

riages that one progresses but slowly-

and that is just what you want, as there

a so much to see in the way of genuine

KING'S FAVORITE CHARGER.

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Out sales werenever better on Champion Draw Cut Mowers, Champion Bind-ers, Tiger Rakes, Bain and Weber Wagons, Red Tay Twine, All goods warranted.

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was sketched by Velasquez, and carved by Montanes, both unrivalled in the different branches of their art; and it was Galleo who suggested that the lower part of the statue be cast solid and the upper half hollow, in order to preserve the balance. It was cast in Florence in 1820. It is 19 feet high and weighs 180 cwt., yet the horse coverts supported by the hind legs, and the mane and scarf appear to absolutely float in the air. Round the oval garden of which this celebrated statue forms the center-plece, are scattered fourteen colossal statues of kings and queens, in bronze and marble. Near by, on the left, is the Royal Palace, and on the right the royal theater. A few rods be-