## THE DESERET EVENING NEWS. 17 10 20 PART 3

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### TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

### FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

## FROM SALAMANCA TO VALLADOLID.

A Jaunt Through the Imporerished Land of the Cid-Character of the Castilian Gentleman -- Medina Del Campo, where the Great Isabella Died-The City of Zamora.

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Special Correspondence, Valladelid, Aug. 3 .- From Salamanca to Valiadolid you may go direct by rail, in a few hours; but if time is "no object," by far the better way is to make a week's journey of it by diligencia, of, best of all, in a private conveyance. The route leads through some of the wildest and most untained tracts of country in Spain, perhaps in Europe, excepting always the unscalable sierras. For many miles the road winds amid huge masses of granite, strewn over desolate, wind-swept plaus that seem never to have felt the ch of man since the world began, brown sheep and pigs that are ded on the plains of La Mancha, nor he slisking wolves of the uplands, and habitations are seen outside the nfrequent cliles. The latter are always the banks of some stream, reached ined bridges and strongly walled medieval times, when every se was his castle, to be strenman's

The most instructive experiences of the Spanish tour are gained in a jaunt through old Castile, the impoverished hand of the Cid, where the climate is free blicker and hand has been blocker at the second often bitterly cold, but food and fuel scarce and dear. It is a noticeable fact that the poorer the people the greater at the poter the people the greater e pride of aristocracy—the meanest miet boasting its tattered nobles, appleuous for "a superfluity of titles d a deficiency of shirts." As a rule, a province of Castile is carefully olded by travelers, who entertain the together erroneous impression that a and Grenada will give them a perfect ties of Spain. The idea is as sensible as that of many

### FOREIGN TOURISTS

who come to the United States, visit New York, Philadelphia, Washington, -and then sail away believing they have seen it all? Somebody says that Africa begins at the Pyrenees; but I should put its northern boundary a lit-tle below Old Castile. In southern Spain all is alluring, sensuous, oriental, the dialects more African than Euroean and the physiognomy and men-al characteristics of the tiller of the soil are, like the vegetation, exotics. But the home of the Spaniard par exwho consolidated these dispersed and hostile provinces into pact and powerful nation, is found away to the north, upon the boundse plains of Castlle, or in the fastnessof the Asturian mountains. There life of the peasant, uncontaminated contact with foreigners, unaffected the feverish excitement of cities, and In whose thoughts and doeds is mirrored the genuine character of the people, has

strongth exaggerated by the national cloak. The garment is of heavy, tufted woolen, long and fringed, aimost inde-structible, serving from generation to generation, and frequently worn to muf-the half the face. The broad slouch hat above it, usually with a couple of be-draggled feathers stuck in the band does not tend to soften the brigand-ish effect. His highness, the beg-gar, does not deign to solicit aims-he reaches out his dirty hand and demands money, in the name of the pa-tron saint. To refuse is to incur the dire peril of the "Curse of the Unfor-tunate," which all Spaniards, and pardealarly young, unmarried women, dread as they do the Prince of Dark-ness himself. The government must reap considerable revenue from the disgraceful crowds whose levying upon the world for funds it encourages by license. There is a magic formula of dismissal which is constantly on the dismissal which is constantly on the lips of all Spantards, and which the foreigner will do well to adopt. Trans-lated into English, it is, "Pardon me, brother, for God's sake." The beggar who has followed you half a talle with insolent demands, will fall back, good naturedly enough, as soon as he hears it. It is the beggars' custom to come up from their kennel-homes very early in the morning to make a tour of the

in the morning to make a four of the city before taking up their stations for the day at the doors of the vari-ous churches. Each seems to be pro-vided with "green pudding" in the garlic-pot, and he, cats as he goes along, and along, and

### PRAYS AS HE EATS.

stopping in front of the iron-lattice gates that guard the patio-entrance of every wealthy mansion. Here he makes a prodigious racket, shaking the iron rods furiously, and all the while muttering his prayers, until some member

for the family appears at the gallery window. Then instantly the mutter becomes a whine, a pitiful tale is wailed forth and aims dolefully implored "for the love of Cool," But though such mottos as "Poverty is no Crime." "Re-member the Poor," etc., are painted on many of these fine houses, the probablittles are that the unmoved senora of the casa will answer, "Pardon, fo God's sake, brother," and swiftly retire, to reappear again and again with the same potent formula, to silence other members of the mendicant fraternity. Many times during the day every Spanish lady is compelled to use the same appeal. On her way to church same appeal. On her way to church and home again, she utters it swiftly dozens of times, without so much as a glance at the unwashed hands thrust into her face as she passes. However, each of the countless horde is sure to gather in enough centimes every day for his garlic and cigarettes, the prime necessities of life, which, with the broken bits of food received, support life sumptuonaly (according to his

town, with its numerous ugly churches of red brick, is the partially ruined Castillo del Mota, "Castle of the Moat,") situated about a mile from the Moat, y situated about a mile from the railway station. The quaint brick building, with bartizan towers, was crected for that jolly monarch, Juan II, in 1440, on the site of the Roman Methiana; and eighty years lafer Queen Isabella enlarged and improved it. It was the long that improved t. It was the long-time prison of acsar Bargia, and within it Queen abella, the plous, gave up the ghost, 1504, in the fifty-fourth year of her re and the initialeth of her reign.

### FANNIE B. WARD. THE COLLAPSE OF THE BOER

ARMY.

A representative of "The National Magazine" now with the British forces in South Africa, writes as follows in the August number of that periodical: Perhaps history contains no parallel to the collapse of burgher resistance. Here is an army which has had no de-feat going back before an army that is coroughly weak and demoralized. The ctorious army has lost at least 65,000 en placed hors de combat. The de-ated army has not lost 1,000 killed, Oronje's surrender, which was really a moral victory, has been a terrible moral defeat. President Steyn fold me the burghers (entirely without any cause) st all heart over this reverse. Steyn, who is perhaps the grandest man in this war, sent word to Cronje to retreat, but the old lion had fought and beaten Englishmen so often he thought he would have another try. The sending of Cronie across the sea made the hurghers afraid to be taken prisoners. Their losses aside from that are marvelously | the war is over.

Juana La Loca, ("the crazy"), also held

among the capitalists working upon the bar-room prejudites of the anedu-cated. There are good and bad British here, and the same can be said of the Baers. For the latter I must say I never saw men who were more strong in body and clean in mind. The Boer collapse in my opinion is entirely unnecessary. These people are not excitable and go on ruleitly, even taking two hours to sleep at noon when the enemy is only a few miles from their gates. Another thing in this collapse is that the Hoer knows well that the English do not want the farms but the mines. The Boers do not want the mines but the farms, So farms but the mines. The Boers do not want the mines but the farms. So

ch at will the best fighters of Europe. They have no tactics, yet every millfary country in Europe has learned from them. The have no field marshals and dandified officers; yet they present the truest Democracy our world knows, and only today I heard talk of 10,000 coming to America when



Statesmen of Our Own Country-Plans Laid By the Late Count Muravielf Still the Active Force in the East.

### สีงของการเขาและการเขาเหลือ การเกาะการเกาะการเกาะการเกาะการเกาะการเกาะการเกาะการเกาะการเกาะการเกาะการเกาะการเกาะ

Under the influence of a dead man | achieved than is supposed, further attempts for the acquisition of conces-sions are on the eve of completion, and in central Asia new developments are Russia is still creeping forward along the Aslatic barriers and will continue to do so. What the land of the Bear pending. The Persian problem in owes to the late Count Michael Muravieff's view was simplicity itself. and his policy of obtaining concessions for rallways which there is no inten-tion of constructing, in order to prevent Nikolalevitch Muravleff and to his unscrupulous genius will never be known other nations building them, was at the hour of his death on the eve of being followed by the formal cession of the province of Khorassan to Russia. until the great portion of the Orient has come under the sway of the Slav and the story of the conquest is written in the blood of many nations.

More interesting than the mere record of Muravieff's successes is the contrast between his method and those of the The record of Count Muravieff is one which may be studied with interest, not so much on account of the man's char. acteristics as for the light it throws on that system of diplomacy which has made Russia what she is, and discounted the efforts of all her rivals. Born in 1845, Muravieff entered the diplomatic service at the age of 19, and after serv-ing in a minor capacity at the em-bassies in Stattgart, Berlin and Paris,

and continued by De Giers.

ments are immense.

The dead man's record of power ex-

tend over a brief three and a half years, during which he attained for Russia

more than would have seemed possible in double the time. The record he has

left includes treatles, understandings and acquisitions from well-nigh every

ountry on the Russian border, and in regard to Persia and China his attain-

The means by which Muravieff man-

aged to succeed in all that he at-iempted were just those which must

always bring success when discreetly followed. Possessing an unusual knowl-

edge of character and infinite tact," he understood his fellow-man and knew

juest of his ideas he suffered no con-ideration either of moral honesty or

fair play to affect his line of action. The aim of his life was the glorifica-

tion of Russia in Asia, and in the at-tainment of this end he never hesitated

as to means. It was he who pharsed the Muscovite political creed that "Rus-

sia is predestined to predominate in Asia," and toward the realization of

this principle he devoted the brief years

The demise of Muravieff by no means marks the end of his influence in Asia.

A hard worker and possessing a virile

activity rare even among Russians, he

was ever working in new directions, and few men have passed away with their hands so full as he. Besides the manifold successes which have been

credited to his genius, there are other attainments partially secured, or achieved, but unannounced, which will

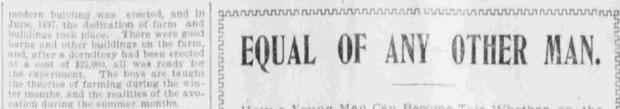
in due course be felt in the political

In Korea where, through the capable

SHREWD WORK IN KOREA.

The burghers are afraid of the farms and they do not hate England as the Germans, French and even the Ameri-cane de South Africa cans do, South Africa has been a case of haggling, foolish brag and bluster among the uneducated Bours and Britons; and cumping schemes and lies

such a debacle as we saw in France him from October 1 to April 1, and dur-in 1871. The spirit of this free folke is ing that period he has learned the nu-



cation during the summer months. In order not to incur obligations which might not be fulfilled those in charge of the institution rejected all but sight of the seventy-five boys wh applied for admission. The number of applies for admission. The humber of pupils has been increased from time to time, and now there are twenty-three boys in attendance, with five professors for instructors. It is the plan to make every student self-suporting. He is charged with tuition and all necessary stranges 'but is cheffed with warms expenses, but is credited with wages for every day of labor done. In this way, it is believed, the solvespect of each publi is preserved and all are stimulated to best endeavor. The course of study in this unique in-

The course of study in this unique in-stitution extends over fouryears, and the first class will be graduated in 1901. Each box, upon leaving the institution, ouletly back to their farms if only England will let them alone and not tax them out of existence. Whatever happens, you have not heard the last of the Boars—you have only heard the beginning. This is no such a debacle as we say in France not even beginning to break. They ture of soils, chemistry, botany and have no army, yet they have beatkinds of business, and has not been suc-cessful in any of them, simply because they did not capecially interest him, and he was ready to change whenever greenhouses and hothouses. He has learned practical farming from April He hus to October 1 in the open fields, and he goes forth into the world admirably

equipped for his chosen work. Every bay, upon entering the farm school, is expected to have a common school education, so that he will be other direction. Our present system of factory work is partly to be blarned for this, says the Massachusetts Ploughman. No man is given a change to base eady to take up the advanced and spe-tial studies bearing on his profession. It is the purpose of the promoters of given a chance to learn how to produce the finished goods he helps to make, be it a boot or a steam engine. He has not is enterprise to make every pupil this which practical farmer who will work along the best scientific lines, and who, in this way will be fitted for progressive farm-ing. Adjoining the farm school is a large seed farm, where the pupils also receive instruction, while near by is a stock farm, where the elementary prin-icides of sizeh status each batter prin-It a cost of a steam engine, he has not learned how to do more than a small part, which by some change in style of in the muchinery used may cease to be in demand when he most needs steady employment. This must lead to change, cause him to desire new work and new surgeouties. surroundings. A half century ago there was little in the farmer's life that was attractive to a young man. Those who remained

stock farm, where the elementary prin-ciples of stock raising and breeding are taught by men of long experience. A study of the places from which pupils in this school are drawn is most interesting. This reveals the fact that the boys come from overcrowded pursuits and from miserable tenements in to pure, free country life. They have been drawn from all parts of the United States. One formerly was employed in States. One formerly was employed in a printing office, another in a closk fac-tory. Still another was a picture frame maker, while another was a clerk in a clothing store. There is a demand throughout the country for men skilled in the practical and scientific principles of agrinuture reconduct datases and of agriculture, to conduct dairies stock farms, fruit plantations, etc., and every member of the first graduating class thus has assurances of ample opportunities for usefulness in the world. Accommodations for two hundred and

home. It was not necessary to seek far to find the cause of this. The hours of farm labor were long during the great-er part of the year. Nearly every task indoors or out called for strength rath-er than skill, and perseverance more than judgment. A living might be ob-tained, and some managed to accumu-late property, but there was little affy pupils have been arranged in the National Farm school, and nine thous-and dollars a year is spent in conduct-ing the experiment. The work of the lained, and some managed to accumu-late property, but there was little money to be handled, and it really seemed as if it was a life of bard toll and little compensation. The change of seasons brought some change of work, and yet it was monotonous. No ma-chinery lightened labor, and there were ing the experiment. The work of the institution has attracted the attention of James Wilson, secretary of agricul-ture, and of Professor I. P. Roberts, director of the College of Agriculture of Cornell University. Both of these authorities have displayed keen interest in the Declestown experiment and back in the Doviestown experiment, and have warmly approved of the work heing done there.

NUMBER 251

# EQUAL OF ANY OTHER MAN.

How a Young Man Can Become This, Whether on the Farm or in the Stock Yard-Some Disadvantage to Factory Work, Where a Man Works as a . Servant-Modern Methods That Pay the Brainy, Busy Young Man.

### annonnonnonnannonnonnonnonnonnonnonnon

While a young man may have so

strong an inclination to some one trade.

they can leave it for something else

there seemed to be a slack season for the article he was helping to produce.

and a better demand for labor in some

n the farm were ant to do so either cause the family ties which seem d to

bind them at home, or were those who lacked ambition, energy or ability to find employment elsewhere. Few cared to come to the farm who were not born

and brought up there, while cities and manufacturing towns were filled with

farmers' sons and daughters who were seeking for easier and more femuner-

once beging breeding and growing time stock is likely to harn to love them while he is watching their development or business that he really would be un- and improvement, even almost us well wise not to make that the occupation of as he his life, there are many who have no | watched fro

such strong tendencies to guide them in have feen hitroduced on the farm, and their choice. They take up with that not only us it a pleasure to watch their which offers itself to them, feeling that growth and to caste them when mature, but they can be converted into each as quickly as gainered, and the farmer or very rapidly if it does not suit them. The days of long appreticeships are periods another at a time without a think against another, as farmover in this country, and it is not un- coin to usual now to find a young man of 25 crs us who has tried half a dozen different units the harvest of the late fall if he manages rightly the farmer will have props to harvest almost every week from the thawing of the ground in

the spring until snow covers it again The farmer's life is less solitary as he grows more interested in his business le desires to keep up with the modern mprovements, and to do this he visits ther farmers to see what they are doing and how they do it. He must meet with them at the Grange or the Farmlub or the institutes to talk it over with them, and exchange experiences in such works as they have been doing. Nor is he contented with being limited the wisdom of his own county State. A good newspaper brings him hints and suggestions and new ideas rom other States, and perhaps from oreign countries. He knows that in foreign countries. every State there are men studying, inknowledge that may be useful to him or to other farmers.

With all this, the farmer's home has become more attractive. He has not checked the march of improvement at its threshold. Here are devices to lighten labor as well as in the field. In the house and around it are things that are ornamental as well as useful. The bleak, bars house, without shade around It or a flower, excepting the wild flow-ers of the field, is not often seen now, ative employment than they found at and many little changes have taken place to render it a home instead of a

mere habitation and dwelling place. We have spoken of the farmer of to-day as he should be, and as many of them are. The young man who visits such a farm, and sees how pleasant the place may be, and how much there is to interest one in the work of every season, can scarcely contrast the shop, the factory or the counting room with it without feeling that the farm is a place for illection of a terror with its makes for liberty and enjoyment, which makes the others seem like prisons, from which are barred out the bright sunshine and the baimy breezes laden with the fragrance of fruit and flowers and the song of birds

Nor is a pleasant home and pleasant surroundings all thaf tarm life can offer to the young man today. The work of progress has begun, and who shall say

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ained unaltered for centuries. Exulting in the glorious history of the past, the Castillian never allowed himcelf, or you, to forget his cruzades, his discoveries, his triumphs. With a sensitiveness that is quick to resent any display of arrogance, he is yet a model of courtly deference to his superfors, and the easy famillarity that exists between master and servant-a reminiscence of the domestic intercourse of the enclents and an acknowledgement of mutual respect-still prevails in all the patriarchal simplicity which distin-guished the households of the richest and most aristocratic patricians

Perhaps the best way to Hlustrate the Spanish character is to cite a few incidents of travel. There is no place where pride in rags is more splendidly exhibited than at Salamanca. Madame d'Aulnois narrates that one day, looking out of her window, she saw a wo-man selling small pieces of fresh salmen and calling upon everybody in sight to buy. A poverty-stricken shoemaker came and asked for a pound of "You do not hesitate about the price," she

### SAID SUSPICIOUSLY,

"because you think it is chenp. But alstaken; it costs a crown the The shoe-maker's paling face showed that he was aghast at the un-expected price; but being insulted by her tone, he said haughtily: "If it had been cheap, one pound would have been chough for me; but since it is dear, 1 with for three pounds"-and he immediately produced three crowns, every cent of money he had in the world, the carnings of his whole week, and stalked away, twirling his moustache and glowering at the spectators-every one of whom knew that after the fish was gone, his wife and children would fast on less than bread and water till anther week's wage was due. Mme. Aulnois wrote long ago; but Spain d'Aulnois er changes, and scenes of the same be seen any day in Sals. inco. It is the want of regard for, or lerstanding of, this national amour pre which makes most English travuppopular in Spain. For exprople are yet laughing about a d Englishman who traveled through ovinces two or three years ago, ld no attention to the local idea inction of classes is out of place ngerous roads. valcade halted, he sent his drivdecent man of Salamanca, to the kitchen. The Jehu, apprehis own consequence and glo-estry quite as much as his lordlld his own, and feeling in his that he would be conferring unhonor on a heretic by deigning at the same table, concealed his until a fitting time came to Three or four leagues from in the midst of a desert full of brambles, over-run by gypsics brigands, the driver pushed the ink up his horses cried, "My lord, l not find me good enough to sit r table; and I, Cenor Don Jose nente y Orozco, and you too had occupy a seat in my carlage when I enter the city of my

h the noble profession of beggary s bride and the dignity of a nacalling to maintain. The beggars s the form under which they con sines, a shield and a certificate Being licensed by law walk the streets under the protection of the patron saint of

### THE PRINCIPAL CHURCH

in town, and they formally demand his of you in the name of that saint. Is religion that solicits you-the begfar's own personality is not at all in-volved, and thus it is that the proud Spanish self-respect is saved from hurt, One of the visid impressions, which the tour ist receives upon his entrance into any Spanish city is of the incredible

life sumptuonsly (according to his idens), to good old age, No doubt a large portion of the beggans' revenue is insured by the national superstitions, fear of the curse. The more vicious of the begging fraternity keep close watch upon the ways of the wealthy young senoritas, and station themselves where they must pass whenever they go out. Thus from ball, bull-ring, theater her own door, a burly beggar bars her way, asking insolently for money not forthcoming, or in sufficient quantity, a

DIRTY, ROSARIED ARM

is raised, "the evil cyc and the Un-doomed one, and the Curse of the Un-fortunate threatened-relative to child-fortunate and spinsterhood, to avert is raised, "the evil eye" fixed upon the essness and spinsterhood, to avert which will bring the last centavo out of the senorita's purse. A drive of six hours, over African-

like plains broken by boulders of gray rock, brings you to Zamora, perched on its steep hill-top above the Duero river-a town, whose name awakens a thousand recollections of mediaval chivalry and remance. Doubtless its name was derived from the Arabic Samurah (Spanish Zamarra), meaning

sheep-skin jacket, worn by the pessant-warriors of other days. Some old books call it "The eye of the Duero," Placed on the barrier-river, it was an important stronghold against Moorish in-vasion, and its arms still show its bridge, with two tow-ers and a flag. History says that Zamora was recovered from the infidel in the year 748, by Alonso de Catolico; but was again besieged by Abdu-r-rahman, in the summer  $\alpha f$  737, when a desperate battle was fought for its relief by Ramero II. After that the town was rendered almost unassailbeing enclosed with seven lines of walls, between each wall a wide, deep moat, However, it was retaken and destroyed by the great Al Mansur, in which battle forty thousand Moors were killed: and in 1065 Ferdinand I rebuilt the city and presented it to his daughter, the Dona Urruca.

An hour's time is all you need devote to Zamora. You enter the town by an ancient gate-defended bridge, of seven-teen pointed arches, over the deep and rushing Duero, and find yourself once in its single long, narrow street, winding along the breezy hill-top and dominated by an immense mosque-like granite cathedral, This eleventh cen tury sanctuary-half church, hal half fortress, directly overhanging the river is about the only "sighe" of conse-quence. Its curious dome is much that of the Salamanca cathedral. and its one Romanesque tower is short square and massive, with windows in three tiers, increasing in number up wards. There are four turrets also with four gables between them on the same level, placed against the spring of vault, with lovely arcading. The transept has a fine,

### ROUND-ARCHED DOORWAY.

with singular scroll-like mouldings and Romanesque capitals. The interior is round in plan, with sixteen round windows, from which the ribs run straight to the apex, like sections of an orange. It is full of interesting tombs, ld paintings, and a great deal of magulficent carving-to say nothing of priceless tapestries, vestments and church service, including the "mon-strance" of solid silver, (Gothic, of the 15th century), two yards high and of exquisite workmanship. It is said to be the finest in Spain; and, as else-where in this country, is used only on Corpus Christu day, placed on the high altar, mounted on a sliver stand and

surrounded by silver steps. The next stopping place is Medina del Campo, "City of the Plain," where, if you like, you may join the railway line for Valladolld. Though the chief place of the finest wheat-growing dis-trict of Spain, Medina is a dull old town, whose only recommendation is historic interest and the picturesque-

between his method and those of the diplomatists over whom he so repeated-ly triumphed. The greatest quality of the departed statesman was his oppor-tunism. He had the glft of being able to adapt himself to well-night any combination of circuinstances, and al-ways succeeded in dealing with unex, pected developments as they aross. There was no taking him by surprise; whereas, his want of scruple and imwas sent to Denmark, where he brst whereas, his want of scruple and im monse resource enabled him to fre-quently autonish his upponents and attained ambassadorial rank. At Co-penhagen his rare ability attracted the attention of the royal family; and the czarina in the course of her frequent put them off their guard.

What possible chance can the politivisits became impressed with the genius of the Russian ambassador. cal code followed by our own gavernment have against such a method as this? It is from the outset bound to be It is believed that it was at the em-press's suggestion that the czar, on the death of Prince Lobanoff in 1897, appointed Muravieff minister of fordefeated at every turn. An inquiry as to the significance of a certain line of action on the part of Russia is met with eign affairs, and he entered on his post determined to make the most of his opa denial of any such course being in contemplation. The request for a piedge portunities for the development of that forward policy which had been inaugu-rated by Ignatieff and Gortschakoff, as to the according of certain privi leges is reponded to with a courtcous promise. In neither case is the under taking given carried out. But what of that? The course pursued by Russia BRIEF BUT ACTIVE CAREER.

enables her to have her way, and throw dust in the eyes of her rivals, while she makes her position so firm as to enable her to defy attack.

VALUABLE LESSONS UNHEEDED. The lesson has been taught by end-

less repetition, but our own diplomat-ists refuse to profit by it. And whether in the case of Port Arthur, of the Afghan frontier, of Mesanpho, or of Khorassan. Russia's pledges are accepted at their face value, and the incapacity of our statesmen advertised to an amused world, the demise of Muravieff will not cause any change in Russian tactics. Ability is at a discount in St. Petersburg, where all men use their brains; and Muravieff's successor will how best to utilize his weaknesses. His invariable rule was to have one idea at a time, and to pursue it with the whole of his ability, and in the doubtless continue that course of triumph-over the puerile opposition of protesting nations, until they also find a man masterful in resource, keen in fore. sight and fearless in action, who may as a foll to the continued success of Muscovite duplicity.

The prediction respecting the inten-tion of Russia to wind her toils round Pekin by the use of her allies, LI Hung Chang and the dowager empress, is be ing verified by announcement in the semi-official Russian press. Thus it is being industriously notified in the Vova Vremya and other St. Petersburg papers, and the supposed deposition of the empress will in no wise change matters, that "the Boxer movement h being directed against the powers sending missionaries to China, and that the Pekin government is as friendly as posable toward Russia;" and further, that 'Russia will oppose the brusque settlement of the China question by the de position of the downger empress and the overturn of the government."

It is to the in-This is only natur proving the excitterest of Russia 10 ing crisis, and the maintenance of some power, who is her tool, on the throne is highly desirable for the attainment medium of M. Uavloff, more has been 1 of her designs.

accepted have expressed the desire to

Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, of Philadel-

phia, who originated the scheme, thought that a farm school would sup-ply a real need of his people. He ex-

enter the school.

annowwww.www.www.www.www.www.www.www.

LEADING ISRAELITES BACK TO THE SOIL.

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Will the Israelites go back to the soil | as to the willingness of Hebrew boys to take up the work of farming, which was one of the chief obstacles with and once more become farmers, as they were three millennials ago in Palestine? which the promoters of the school had to contend, has been dispelled. Many asks a writer in the N. Y. Herald. Af-Hebrews shared the belief that the ter centurles, during which the pursuit young men of their race would not of agriculture has been denied to them, found willing to return to the soll, but sible to reawaken the an they now admit their error. cient love of the race for its ancestral Doylestown institution are boys from pursuit? This interesting problem so much New York. Arkansas, Illinois, Deta ware, Louislana, Ohio, Georgia and Maryland, and many more than can be

discussed by Hebrews, seems likely soon to be solved. Evidence is accumulat-ing that it will be solved in the only natural way, and that this race ere natural way, and that this race see long will resume in earnest the tilling of the soil. This is attested by the success that has attended the estab-lishment of the National Farm school, in Doglestown, Pa., twenty-five miles from Philadelphia. Although this unique institution has been in operation only these posts is already has passed number of muscular mendicants—men of diaeval structures. More interesting than anything within the old walled walled beyond the experimental stage. Doubt of 182 acres was bought, a commodious

The men in charge of this nove experiment are Ernest E. Favillo, M. A A. professor of agriculture and hor culture: Raymond B. Eckless, H. S. ansistant professor of agriculture an superintendent of the farm; Charles ( Jackson, B. Sc., professor of history and mathematics; Willis T. Pope, as sistant professor of hortbulture; W. G. Benner, V. S., professor of veterinary science and farm hygiene, and Frank Swartzlander, Jr., M. D., professor of

SWISS ARMY.

physiology.

Composed Entirely of Militia, Who Could Mobilize in a Week.

can see how they can be improved or made more productive by better meth-The Swiss army is quite unlike any other: in fact, it is a militia force, and every citizen is liable to serve in its ranks for a period of 25 years.

The conscript has only 135 days of training during this long period of sertraining during this ions period of ser-vice, although he keeps his clothing, arms and equipment during the time. Those cliticens who are exempted from service pay an annual tax.

The conscript has to undergo courses of instruction in musketry. In addition to these courses there are years in which he is not called out of training. In these years he is required to fire a least 20 rounds in an acknowledged rife club, under rigorous conditions. Cartridges are sold to voluntary rifle clubs at under cost price, the loss to the government being about \$100,000 during

the years mentioned. By supplying ammunition under cost

price the Swiss authorities have much to encourage rifle and revolve shouting. Some of the ranges are really magnificent. This applies especially to those at Zelrich, which are considered to be without equal anywhere. Many of these ranges cost \$200,000 aplace.

The number of shooting clubs is remarkable when the size of the moun tain nation is considered. In this popu-lation of 3,000,000 there were no fewer than 3,446 rifle clubs, with a total mem bership of 210,000 in 1898; these number compare with 2.914 clubs and 123,00 members in 1880.

As to the ranges, there are a large number scattered up and down the can tons. There were 2.35 inspected in 1898 and many of these were really excel ent. It will be of great interest to kno that the largest proportion (62 per cent had a maximum shooting range of 400 meters (437 yards). Then follow those having a maximum shooting range of 500 meters (18 per cent), and those of

600 meters (16 per cent). The Swiss army is remarkable for the speed and ease with which it can be mobilized, it having been estimated that in a pinch every able-bodied man in Switzerland could be had at the capital in a week after heatilities were opened.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S COAL FIELD

By far the most important mining work in progress in British Columbia is the opening up of the vast coal areas of the Crow's Nest Pass-undoubtedly one of the largest coal properties known. The measures occur in the heart of the Rockies and extend North and South a distance of forty miles: stretching East and West ten miles from the banks of Elk river towards the boundary line between Alberta and British Columbia. This area is, of course, reduced by the creeks which abound on the mountain slopes, and from which the coal measures have been eroded; but sufficien remains to constitute the coal fields unique in extent, as they are in richness. The geological report states that there are upwards of fifty workable seams of coal, varying in thickness from four to thirty feet, and of these about one-third are cannel and the remainder bituminous. The tonnage of coal contained in this field was com-puted some years ago by Dr. Selwyn, then associated with the geological survey of Canada, after making all neces pressed his views on every propitious occasion, and found many of his co-religionists who were ready to ald sary reductions, at 75,000,000,000 tons. No less remarkable is the exceptional quality of the coal, which when coked gives a product that has no superior.--The Engineering Magazine.

but few amusements excepting during the long winter evenings. The formers and their wives who worked during all the hours of daylight had little chance for sociability, and little to interest them outside of their own affairs. To law farming is far-different

Better animals and poultry have come

selves and are unadulterated, they contain nothing harmful; but

young men have been, and are still being started out on a drunk-

ard's career by nothing more than home-made wine or hard elder, and

these probably given them by their own

mothers, who little thought the results

und

fothers used.

that it is to be checked. To one who strives to excel in any branch of agriculture, there seems to be as much "room at the top" as in any of the prowhat it was as we remember it. Mahinery has been introduced so that fessions. To originate or introduce a new and better breed of animals or fowls, or variety of fruit or vegetables. horse of steam power are doing those things which were then done by human strength, Skill to direct and guide are In demand, and muscular power or some new method of increasing production or lessening labor, may give both fame and wealth to the farmer, severely taxed in the day's labor. Even the few tools which survive from that day, the southes and forks hoes and ovels, are now made so light and perfect that they seem more like toys than implements of hard labor that our

as it already has done for some. We know not why one with ambition, energy and perseverance should not now have as much to hope for and expect as those in other walks of life. The farmer today is not a peasant, crushed by toll: into fashion, and the care of them be-comes an interesting task because we nor an ignorant, fit companion only the beasts of burden. He may be He may boast himself the equal of any other man, not only in what he does for the world, but ods of feed and care. The young man I what he is in the world,

## WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR FRUIT?

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The present year furnishes an abun. | lost. If people do not desire to save dance of fruit and much is going to waste in various parts of the State. The fruit crop is fast becoming one of Utah's chief resources. The flavor of preserving fruit juice is being intro-Utah fruit is superior to that east and duced to a limited extent in Utah and Utah fruit is superior to that cast and west of the Rocky Mountains. When duced to a infined extent in some other parts of the country, and will be one of the the necessary science is applied in the effectual means of combacting the al-raising of our fruit there will be no neare used extensively in some of the large sanitariums of our hand, where cessity for any of it spolling as is the case with much of it at present, where the spraying of trees is done to kill the insects instead of spraying just to com-ply with the law. There are many who own orchards who look upon the law case with much of it at present, where peaches were being sold at two dollars per bushel, although the food value of that requires spraying as an imposition . and cannot see that the law is a benefit to them, while those who carefully that of the latter. In drying fruit for spray their trees are being rewarded with an excellent crop of fruit that is easily marketable. Many orchards have become almost worthless because the brought only seven cents per pound, trees that were planted many years

become almost worthless because the trees that were planted many years ago have not been replaced and produce an inferior quality of fruit. The large quantities of fruit that are spoiling in many orchards are not only a financial loss but vitiate the air and furnish favorable conditions for disease, because where any organic matter is de-caying the air becomes impure. Not only should there be more science applied in the raising of the fruit but in the preparing if for use as well. Fruit contains less nourishment than most any other food except watery vegeta-bles. It is valuable for its acids, which might well be called nature's medicine. with pluns, prunes, and apricots. Raspiserries and blackberries have a

bles. It is valuable for its acids, which might well be called nature's medicine. There should be no objection raised to the bottling of fresh fruit, which has become so common and furnishes a healthful food in a palatable form, but where the fruit is preserved by adding harge quantities of spices its value is very much depreciated, which is also true when the juice of the fruit is per-mitted to ferment as in making cider or wine. Fermentation is a rottening proc-ces. The nourishing properties of the system. Many who treat their fruit to this process have an idea that because they have amade the drinks thum, selves and are unadulterated, they contain nothing harmful; but enness would not be laid in the house through the use of hard cider or home-J. T. M. made wine. -----

### POPULATION.

would be so disastrous. Sweet eider and sweet juice of the various fruits is healthful, but after the fermenting process has begun, the food value is

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