

LIFE IN OLD SEVILLE.

The Sere to Nulance—Odd Street Scenes—La Casa de Pilatos—The Story of Marshal Prim's Assassination.

Special Correspondence.

Seville, Spain, Feb. 7, 1900.—To think of the Sere to Nulance, as Spanish nightwatchmen are called, patrolling the silent streets and calling the hours to the sleeping city, is a very pretty idea; but when you come to live with them, their romance suffers considerably. Several serenos perambulate every street, from sunset until sunrise. Each is armed with a long, clumsy spear, and carries a lantern, however brilliant the moonlight. His function is three-fold—first to preserve order, second to open doors, and third to sing out the hours as they pass and an exact account of the state of the weather. As in other parts of Spain—and, indeed, many European cities—persons living in apartment houses carry no street door keys, but depend upon the watchman for admission at night. Naturally, in a country where people sleep through half the day, late hours are the rule. At intervals all night long, until dawn is fairly in the heavens, your sleep is constantly disturbed by belated revellers, going noisily homeward and shouting "Señor!" at the top of their voices, until that worthy appears with his big bunch of keys and unlocks their doors. And then the song of that bird of night! Every half hour, at every street corner, he sings forthrightly—"La hora es doce" (or whatever the hour may be). "La noche esta clara y sereno. Ave Maria Purissima!"

Yesterday morning, after a particularly unsatisfactory night, so far as sleep is concerned—owing to unusual gaieties preceding Lent and innumerable revellers demanding the services of the serenos—I turned out early to seek consolation in the ever satisfying panorama of the streets. Turning the first corner of the narrow street I found myself in the midst of a strange procession. The central figure of it was a woman, dressed in a black and white gown, and immediately behind followed a blind man and a boy, the former blowing a flageolet.

The latter beating a drum. What in the world it meant I could form no idea, until I asked a woman in the crowd, who politely endeavored to conceal her surprise at the dense ignorance of "those Americans." It seems that similar processions are of very common occurrence, though this is the first I have happened to encounter. The animal might be a goat, a donkey, or any other creature as well as a cow; but it is always flower-decked and advertised by music, to be raffled for, anybody who will paying a trifle and taking his chances. It is a favorite way of "raising the wind," as they say in America, for the people are both gamblers and even a raffle appeals to them strongly.

A little further on I met an entirely different procession. First came a dozen boys carrying long candles; then a coffin, borne by four men, whose heads were buried under the sweeping black pall so that only their feet were visible, and it looked as if the coffin were actually walking off itself. Several priests followed, in strange black habits striped with red, and a few minutes later the music and march were resumed.

A little further on I came upon a group of peasants engaged in the picturesque industry of spinning the green rope so much used by Spanish farmers. It is manufactured from the coarsest pampas grass of the Guadalquivir plains. The operation is a very leisurely and social one, requiring a rude wooden wheel and three persons. One man, woman, or child feeds the wheel; another turns it, and a third receives the twisted rope. An indispensable article of the peasants' costume, made of female—should an absence from home of even an hour or two be contemplated—is the alforja. It is not unlike the donkey-pannier—a long stout strip of wooden cloth with a bag at either end. The alforja is ornamented with close tufts of blue, scarlet and yellow wool. It is worn over the left shoulder, and the bags invariably contain—one a wine-skin, the other a pot of garlic, or a green pudding.

My destination was the Casa de Pilatos, "House of Pilate," which stands near the Carmona gate amid a labyrinth of the narrowest and dirtiest street of Seville. It is supposed to be an exact counterpart of Pilate's house, in Jerusalem; but as it was planned by Arab architects, in the year 1260, and finished by Spanish workmen nearly half a century later, the similarity is doubtful. Its history is this: In the year 1499 Senor Don Pedro Enriquez, in our language his name would be plain Mr. Peter Henry—made a pilgrimage of the Holy Land; and on his return conceived the

BRILLIANT IDEA of reproducing in Seville the house of the Roman praetor. He died not long afterwards and his son, Don Fadrique Enriquez de Ribera, first marquis of Tarifa, who had not been in Jerusalem, carried on the good work. A generation or two later it was finished by Afonso de Ribera, the first duke of Alcala, and a viceroy of Naples—altered by blood or marriage, and ancestors of the present

proprietor, the duke of Medina-Celi. The latter is old and feeble, but delights to personally conduct foreigners over the structure and explain its manifold beauties. The largest court is surrounded by statues of pagan gods and busts of Roman heroes—Scipio Africanus, Marius, Titus, Adrian, Cicerone, and a score of others. The heavy, stolid visage of Charles V. to whom, as a descendant of the Caesars, Spanish pride has assigned a niche, looks ill at ease in such distinguished company. While the duke of Alcala was viceroy of Italy, his friend, Pope Pius V. presented him with many rare and curious treasures of antiquity; and these subsequently all found their way to the Casa de Pilatos, which had become the family seat.

SEA-COALING AND SEA POWER.

The importance of the question of coaling at sea increases directly as the increase of sea-power, and with the probability of fighting naval wars far from home shores the ratio rises enormously. England's first line of defense is said to be the enemy's coast. She is well supplied with coaling stations all around the world. But, were she blockading foreign ports, how large a portion of the blockading fleet would be worn out and inefficient, because itself subject to possible attack by superior force while steaming between blockade and coaling station. The greater the distance to the coal, the greater the number of vessels continuously off station, and, with Guantamano only five miles away, only three-fourths of the American ships could be kept actually on blockade service. Germany fully appreciates the necessity of an apparatus for coaling at sea, as indicated by the statement of Rear Admiral Plüddemann, who said recently: "It will be absolutely necessary in future to take coal from a collier at sea." The Engineering Magazine for February.

THE OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

Her policy is greatly misunderstood and misconstrued. She is the most tolerant on religious questions of all the countries of the world, except the United States. China in her length and breadth is open today to the missionary of every nation and every creed. The electric wire is stretched in every province in China. The navigable streams are open to the ships of all nations. In this country a foreign ship cannot leave New York bound for New Orleans or Boston. No foreign keel can plow the Mississippi river. In China, the opposite condition exists. The finest ships in the world go up the Yangtze, and recently the West river has been opened to the trade of all foreign nations.—Collier's Weekly.

HOW MONTANA GOT ITS NAME.

Gen. James W. Denver Suggested it to Senator Stephen A. Douglas.

In the year 1885 I was a law student in the law office of the late General J. W. Denver in Washington, D. C., and also occupied the position of confidential clerk to him. During a conversation between us about Montana Territory the general asked me if I knew how the Territory got its name. I answered in the negative, and he remarked: "I am the only person living who knows," and proceeded in his modest way to relate the incident to me.

Denver had been the much beloved territorial governor the greatest part. If not all, of the present State of Colorado. He was very intimate with Senator A. Douglas. I cannot remember the exact time of this incident as given me by General Denver, but it was after Denver had been governor of Kansas Territory, and before Douglas sent for Denver to come to his house, which was in Washington, D. C., both being there at the time. During the evening's conversation Douglas stated that he was going to introduce a bill to form some new Territories, and wanted Denver to give him an appropriate name. He had a map of the country before him. Colorado was the first name suggested, but Douglas replied, "I have selected that name for this one," pointing on the

map to what is now the State of Colorado.

"I want a name for a Territory I am going to mark out up here in the mountains."

Denver's life in the West and service in the Mexican war made him familiar with many Spanish words and he remarked, "Why not call it Montana?" Douglas immediately said, "What does it mean?"

Denver replied: "It is a Spanish word and means a mountainous country."

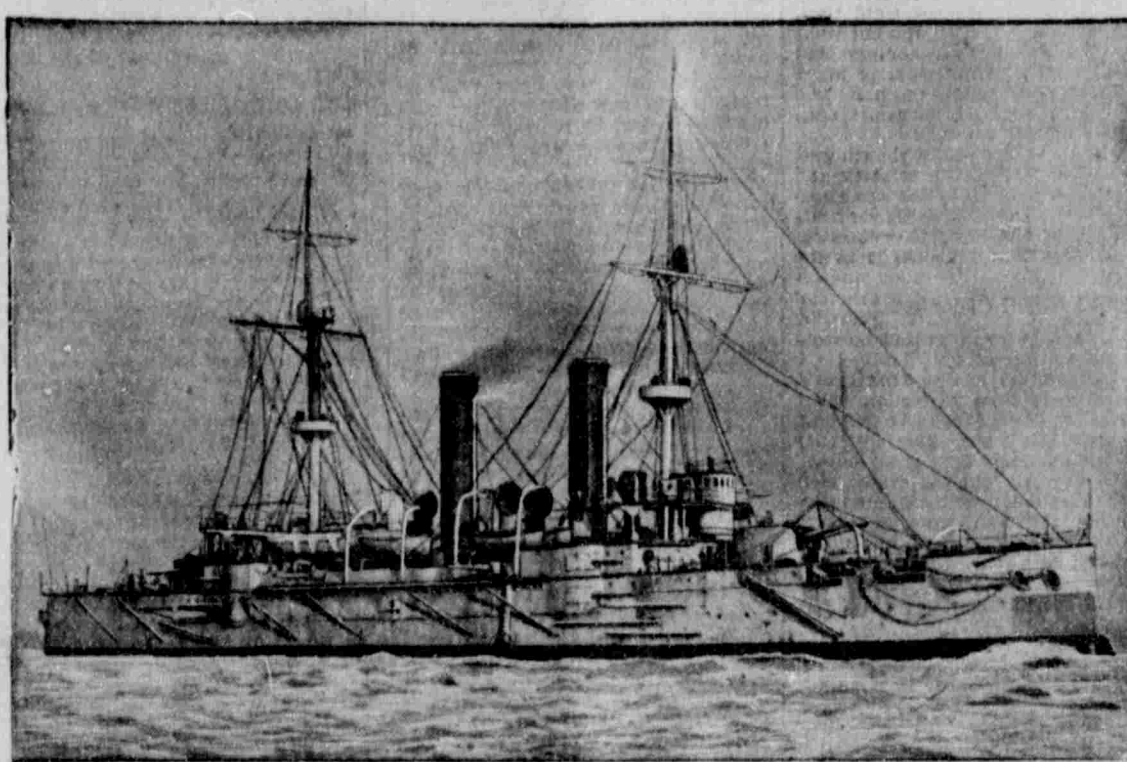
Douglas's wife was one of the most noted linguists of the capital, and he, doubting Denver's knowledge of Spanish, walked out into the hall and calling his wife, who was upstairs, said: "My dear, do you know any such word as 'Montana'?" to which she readily replied, "It is a Spanish word that means a mountainous country."

Douglas returned and said, "Governor, it's just the word and I will adopt it."

A bill followed in a few days in which "Montana" appeared. The bill did not pass at that time, and I do not correctly remember the story, but in the life of Douglas, but the name stuck, and from that incident Montana got its name.

General Denver was a very modest man and rarely, even to intimate friends, spoke of events with which he was connected, and, as he is now dead, I may be the only person who knows of this incident. I have given it to you as related to me by the general, and I thought your people might be interested, not only in knowing the story, but in preserving it.—F. M. Clevenger, Wilmington, O.

WAR CLOUDS GATHERING IN THE ORIENT.



The prospect of trouble between Japan and Russia has aroused great interest in the fighting strength of the Mikado's empire. Here is the armored cruiser Asama, the latest addition to the Imperial Japanese Navy. She is a powerful vessel and is a splendid type of her class.

HUGH ANDERSON, Pres. A. L. JACOBS, Vice-Pres. C. WARNOCK, Secy. GEO. M. DOWNEY, Treas.

ANDERSON INSURANCE AGENCY.

FIRE, SURETY, PLATE GLASS, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

131 S. Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah. Representatives in Utah for the following Companies:

Annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1899, of the condition of the

The Travelers' Insurance Company.

The Name and Location of the Company, The Travelers' Insurance Company of Connecticut.
Name of President, James G. Patterson.
Name of Secretary, John C. Morris.
The amount of its capital stock, \$1,000,000.00.
The amount of its capital stock paid up is, \$1,000,000.00.
The amount of its assets is, \$2,750,511.55.
The amount of its liabilities (including Capital) is, \$2,750,511.55.
The amount of its income during the preceding calendar year, \$7,301,579.41.
The amount of its expenditures during the preceding calendar year, \$5,137,647.93.
The amount of losses paid during the preceding calendar year, \$2,509,960.00.
The amount of risks written during the year, \$34,112,038.00.
The amount of risks in force at the end of the year, \$48,537,331.00.

STATE OF UTAH, Office of the Secretary of State.

I, James T. Hammond, Secretary of State of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the above named Insurance Company has filed in my office a detailed statement of its condition, from which the foregoing statement has been prepared, and that the said company has in all other respects complied with the laws of the State relating to insurance.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great (SEAL) seal of the State of Utah, this 2nd day of February, A. D. 1900.

JAMES T. HAMMOND, Secretary of State.

Annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1899, of the condition of the

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.

The Name and Location of the Company, Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of Great Britain, U. S. office, 54 and 55 Pine Street, New York City.
Name of Resident Manager, J. Montgomerie Harve.
The amount of its capital stock, \$3,500,000.00.
The amount of its capital stock paid up is, \$3,500,000.00.
The amount of its assets is, \$2,750,497.32.
The amount of its liabilities (including Capital) is, \$2,750,497.32.
The amount of its income during the preceding calendar year, \$1,513,144.40.
The amount of its expenditures during the preceding calendar year, \$1,569,361.20.
The amount of losses paid during the preceding calendar year, \$42,750.41.

STATE OF UTAH, Office of the Secretary of State.

I, James T. Hammond, Secretary of State of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the above named Insurance Company has filed in my office a detailed statement of its condition, from which the foregoing statement has been prepared, and that the said company has in all other respects complied with the laws of the State relating to insurance.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great (SEAL) seal of the State of Utah, this 2nd day of February, A. D. 1900.

JAMES T. HAMMOND, Secretary of State.

Annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1899, of the condition of the

Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Company.

The Name and Location of the Company, Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Company, 60 Williams Street, New York City.
Name of President, William T. Woods.
Name of Secretary, Charles E. W. Chambers.
The amount of its capital stock, \$25,000.00.
The amount of its capital stock paid up is, \$25,000.00.
The amount of its assets is, \$70,668.59.
The amount of its liabilities (including Capital) is, \$14,728.95.
The amount of its income during the preceding calendar year, \$4,745.31.
The amount of its expenditures during the preceding calendar year, \$493,787.92.
The amount of losses paid during the preceding calendar year, \$17,971.09.
The amount of risks written during the year, \$12,242,144.00.
The amount of risks in force at the end of the year, \$9,846,321.26.

STATE OF UTAH, Office of the Secretary of State.

I, James T. Hammond, Secretary of State of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the above named Insurance Company has filed in my office a detailed statement of its condition, from which the foregoing statement has been prepared, and that the said company has in all other respects complied with the laws of the State relating to insurance.

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JAMES T. HAMMOND, Secretary of State.

Annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1899, of the condition of the

Scottish Union and National Insurance Company.

The Name and Location of the Company, Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Great Britain, U. S. office, 197 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.
Name of Assistant Manager, James H. Browne.
The amount of its capital stock, \$20,000,000.00.
The amount of its capital stock paid up is, \$20,000,000.00.
The amount of its assets is, \$4,027,791.22.
The amount of its liabilities (including Capital) is, \$2,112,997.35.
The amount of its income during the preceding calendar year, \$2,426,540.33.
The amount of its expenditures during the preceding calendar year, \$2,581,665.38.
The amount of losses paid during the preceding calendar year, \$1,750,116.20.
The amount of risks written during the year, \$30,975,977.00.
The amount of risks in force at the end of the year, \$40,718,234.00.

STATE OF UTAH, Office of the Secretary of State.

I, James T. Hammond, Secretary of State of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the above named Insurance Company has filed in my office a detailed statement of its condition, from which the foregoing statement has been prepared, and that the said company has in all other respects complied with the laws of the State relating to insurance.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great (SEAL) seal of the State of Utah, this 2nd day of February, A. D. 1900.

JAMES T. HAMMOND, Secretary of State.

Annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1899, of the condition of the

Niagara Fire Insurance Co.

The Name and Location of the Company, Niagara Fire Insurance Company of New York.
Name of President, Harrold Herterick.
Name of Secretary, George W. Dewey.
The amount of its capital stock, \$50,000.00.
The amount of its capital stock paid up is, \$50,000.00.
The amount of its assets is, \$2,702,554.47.
The amount of its liabilities (including Capital) is, \$2,702,554.47.
The amount of its income during the preceding calendar year, \$1,867,742.34.
The amount of its expenditures during the preceding calendar year, \$1,822,045.74.
The amount of losses paid during the preceding calendar year, \$69,381.02.
The amount of risks written during the year, \$15,026,854.00.
The amount of risks in force at the end of the year, \$20,411,288.00.

STATE OF UTAH, Office of the Secretary of State.

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In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great (SEAL) seal of the State of Utah, this 2nd day of February, A. D. 1900.

JAMES T. HAMMOND, Secretary of State.

Oregon Short Line Railroad.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT OCTOBER 1, 1900.

ARRIVE.

From Ogden, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver, 5:30 a. m.
From Ogden, Portland, Spokane, Butte, Helena and San Francisco, 9:00 a. m.
From Milford, Sappho, Provo, Idaho, 9:30 a. m.
From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and San Francisco, 9:30 p. m.
From Garfield Beach, Tooele and Tremonton, 9:30 p. m.
From Tropic, Maecur and Intermediate points, 9:30 p. m.
From Provo, Logan, Brigham, Ogden and intermediate points, 9:30 p. m.
From Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland and intermediate points, 9:30 p. m.
From Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland and intermediate points, 9:30 p. m.
From Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland and intermediate points, 9:30 p. m.

DEPART.

For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha Valley and intermediate points, 5:30 a. m.
For Tropic, Maecur and intermediate points, 9:30 a. m.
For Garfield Beach, Tooele and Tremonton, 9:30 a. m.
For Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and San Francisco, 9:30 p. m.
For Garfield Beach, Tooele and Tremonton, 9:30 p. m.
From Tropic, Maecur and intermediate points, 9:30 p. m.
From Provo, Sappho, Milford and intermediate points, 9:30 p. m.
From Ogden, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago, 9:30 p. m.
From Ogden, Butte, Helena, San Francisco and intermediate points, 9:30 p. m.
From Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland and intermediate points, 9:30 p. m.
From Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland and intermediate points, 9:30 p. m.

*Trains south of Ogden do not run Sunday.

*Daily except Sunday.

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H. M. CLAY, General Agent.

CURRENT TIME TABLE.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 6—For Grand Junction, Denver and all points East, 8:10 a. m.

No. 2—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East, 2:20 p. m.

No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East, 8:05 p. m.

No. 10—For Provo, Grand Junction, Heber, M. Pleasant, Mant, Belnap and intermediate points, 8:20 a. m.

No. 6—For Provo, Grand Junction, Heber, Provo and all intermediates, 8:20 a. m.

No. 2—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East, 2:20 p. m.

No. 4—For Ogden and the West, 8:05 p. m.

No. 1—For Ogden and the West, 8:20 p. m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 6—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East, 9:30 a. m.

No. 1—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East, 11:45 a. m.

No. 2—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East, 5:53 p. m.

No. 4—From Provo, Heber, Brigham, Eureka, Mant, Belnap and intermediate points, 5:53 p. m.

No. 2—From Ogden and the West, 2:10 p. m.

No. 4—From Ogden and the West, 7:55 p. m.

No. 7—From Eureka, Payson, Hobbs and intermediate points, 10:00 a. m.

No. 6—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East, 9:30 a. m.

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Burlington Route.

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B. R. WATSON, General Agent.

R. F. NESLEN, Trav. Pass. & Freight Agent.

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H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. & F. A., St. Louis, Mo.

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THE STRONGEST and purest made. It is finely powdered, packed in a can having two lids, one easily cut out, the other removable for constant use. It is the best for cleaning waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, tubs, closets, washing trees and killing insects; for cleaning machinery; for removing old paint.

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L. L. DOWNING, COMMERCIAL AGENT, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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