DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1901.



Some Forgotten Cities of Southern Spain-Date-Culture and Spanish Wines.

special Correspondence. January 9th, 1901 .-- Continuing your urney down the Mediterranean coast Spain, the whole face of the country unics an African look as you near the straft of Gibralter. Alicante-an perant commercial port, at 10 d is "castle-crested steep"-presents as imposing appearance from afar; but other Spanish towns, proves very espointing on closer acquaintance. one of the dryest places in the world-dry as those nitrate deserts of usiern Peru, where, it is said, people ever die, but in course of centuries unply wither up and blow away, like sutumn leaves. The grim reaper has not retired from business here, however, as the two big cemeteries attest, which we passed on the way from the station-their walls, pigeon-holed with uny niches, in which a hundred gencations of Alicantans have been filed like moldy documents. Not a vegetation is to be seen, except dusty paims in the Alameda. hing reminds you of the Orientd, sad looking houses, the oads, the desolate, dust-colored stretching far as the eye can see side-all gray and melancholy. he huge castle-crowned mass which schags the town and port can availy be called a rock-ft is rather amense dust-heap. But it is a very lla of an eminence, upon which magle wand of sunshine works which anging miracles, replacing its the dross for splendors of saphire and

while over the nearby untains whole armies of purple shadows and ROSY SPECTERS

perpetually chasing each other, w one troop gaining supremacy, now e newer part of Alicante has wide e other. I regular streets, which lead gradu-ly up the slope to the fine old castle santa Barbara which overtops the santa Barbara which overtops the r. Promenading with the evening wds siong the wharves, beneath the ms of the Alameda, and in the cenaf plaza you are surprised at the unpreponderance of females, in of 36,000 inhabitants. This is partue to the government cigar factor. which employ several thousand s and also to the fact that many is, and also to the net that many the men are employed in the neigh-ing vineyards. Strange to say, the nen of Alicante are as famous for-aess as those of Valencia are for auty. Perhaps the dryness of the atsphere has something to do with ir greasy, saddle-colored skins and stached upper lips; for even the usic here-usually so good in every atin hamlet-has the rasping note of he seven-year locust, as if its throat inte has but one thing to boast of, nd that is its truly excellent hotel, he Bossio, which exhibits the extraordinary combination of being one of the st as well as the cheapest in Spain. two dollars a day-Spanish dollars at that-will secure the first floor parlors,

in the air, from forty to sixty feet, rise the beautiful fans, with their enormous pendant bunches feet, of dates, the golden fruit hanging from stems so gorgeously yellow that description of their color in words cannot give any idea of their effect when highted up by the sun and backed by give the deep blue sky. Their variety of form is also beautful. The older trees grow perfectly straight, like Corinthian columns, with splendid capitals; others bend in picturesque attitudes; some are buttressed up with little stone walls, and beside them younger paims rise in full youthful vigor, thousands upon thousands of them for miles The "male" trees only have around. leaves, and the "females" bear fruitfor there is distinct sex in date palms The fruit is somewhat smaller and less highly flavored than the African date, but most people prefer them to ranker varieties. At any rate they yield the Elcheans at least eighty or ninety thousand dollars every year-a third of it in leaves for palm Sundayused all over Spain-and in stalks to be blessed by the priest, and stuck up in balconies to ward off lightning, being considered quite as effective as the best rods ever made. You see a great many of the male palms all swaddled in bandages, in order to blanch the leaves before cutting them for the approaching palm-Sunday festivals, Now In January, the dates are being gath-ered, by the clever little "bortelanos," who climb the

BRANCHLESS TRUNKS

like cats or lizzards, a rope being passed around the tree and their waists, which they rest their whole noqu eight in a horizontal position, lower ing their baskets when filled and raising them again by ,a crude sort of

pulley. Detective palm-trees are sent to the cigarette manufacturies of Alicante, to serve as wrappers. By the roadside, before every cottage door, are quantities of dates in baskets, to which nobody pays the smallest attention The passer-by can eat as many as he likes and stuff his pockets also; but is expected to leave half-penny or so in payment. To the credit of the Spanish character be it said that the payment is generally left, and nobody turbs the half-pennies, though thes accumulate on the doorsill. The Span-iard may be a cut-throat and highway robber in a bold, brave way, but he is

never a sneak-thief. Eleche, though the Roman Illica, is completely Moorish in character, There is no modern hotel, to disgree with "the eternal fitness;" but a decent though humble, posada, where entertainment for man and beast is decidely in favor of the latter. It is an old saying, "See Eleche and stay forever." The longer you remain the more disinclined you are to leave its enchanting walkssometimes through the magnificent groves of date-palms, where all is richness and splendor of color; some-times in the deep brown ravine of the dried-up Vinalapo river; sometimes

ALONG THE BANKS

of a noisy little stream bordered with cactl, pomegranite bushes and rioting nous attendance, and meals, with nasturtiums; and sometimes out upon solate, gravelly plain beyond where the extreme clearness of the at-mosphere makes distant objects appear marvelously distinct, even to the let-tinted mountains on the horizon. From every point of view, Eleche reminds you of Jerusalem, with its flat roofed casas, crumbling walls and roofed casas, crumbing wans and crowning mosque. From Eleche to Murcla the road is a mère track across the plain, so ill-defined and strewn with rocks and boulders that you expect the dillgencia to overturn at any minute. But nothing serious happens, though the driven bardly touches the lines. Sometimes you reach the brink of an abandoned stone quarry and decide in your own mind that further progress is impossible, or else that it is a case of "vain world, adieu;" but the coachman shies a stone or two at his horse's tall, while commending them to God and calling upon the Saints and the Virgin Purissima-und down you go somehow in sofety to down you go somehow in safety, to scramble up again as miraculously on the other side. The highway improve as you approach Oribuala-an ol cathedral town, where all the good looking girls are perambulating the streets with fresh roses stuck behind their ears, and where the country round about is so exceedingly fertile that a well known proverb says: Lluve o no llueve, trigo in Orthuata"-rain or no rain, corn grows in Orihuala," Murcia, though an important city and the capital of its province, is seland the capital of its province, is gel-dom visited by travelers, because it lies outside the usual route; and hav-ing little commerce, except with the peasantry of its fertile huerta, it retains ancient costumes and customs with more than Spanish tenacity. There-fore the travelers aforesaid make a great mistake. The men wear A TARTAN PLAID, like that of a Scotch shepherd, only much more brilliant in color; while the women delight in the brightest yellows and scarlets, and even the poorest wave flowers into their shining black hair. As you near the African coast the costumes grow more and more strange and Moorish. Hempen sandals take the place of shoes, and either the legs, are bare, or are covered with a footless cotton stocking. In other dis-tricts the male peasants wear very wide calleo drawers, reaching to the knees and much resembling the "divided skirt," once a popular among Ameri-can lady bicyclists. A close-fitting jacket, usually of velveteen and covered with a popular among a statement of the st with spangles and embroidery goes with the calleo drawers, and around the waist is tied the gaudiest sash, of silk or calico, that the means of the man can compass. Murcia is in the midst of a land of flowers. An elaborate and ingenious device for irrigating intro-duced by the old Moors, still prevails, and the consequence is that the entire

region is a dazzling flower garden, whence the opulent classes of Madrid and other Spanish cities get their floral tle idea of lis peculiar charm, and the series of delightful pictures it enable es the observant visitor to store up iecorations during the winter months. in his mental gallery. Though only about 280 miles from the Spanish capital, as the crow flies, the tropical flora of Africa luxuriates here, while the former city is shivering with cold. It is said of Murcla, which re-mains the most thoroughly Moorish town in Spain salely on scount of the FANNIE B. WARD.

THE GRAND JURY.

Washington Post: The state of Michigan, always progressive in its criminal as well as civil jurisprudence, own in Spain, solely on account of the stagnation of its existence-that it is the only place Adam would recognize, could he return to earth. One of its abolished the grand jury long ago, and has had no reason to regret the change. beculiar customs is to ring a bell through its streets at dawn, while the people join in singing the "Rosano de in Aurora," for the benefit of souls in It has vindicated itself on both econom-ic and moral grounds. The greatest objection to the grand jury is that it is always Hable to do, and frequently does, irreparable harm. That Hability urgatory. Murcia has a fine cathedral, resides in the fact that exparte trials slik factory, and an interesting marinquisitions hearing but one side, cantet place. But much more interesting not possibly, in all cases, get at the truth. Malice sometimes builds up a is the large gipsy settlement of several hundred families, on the outskirts of the town, if you have the good fortune prima facie case against an innocent person. Ignorance or indolence, or o fall in with a festival in camp, and both, on the part of state's attorneys are not murdered for your intrusion. accomplishes the same malign end. As a rule a prosecuting official of a counyou may witness some characteristic games, dances and amusements of ty furnishes the brain and conscience of a grand jury and directs its con-One who has not seen this quaint old town can form lif- | clusions.





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world are those suffering from Dys-pepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with an

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U. S. DEPOSITORY.

German Jewish Colonies Have Been Settled in the Jordan Bottoms - Circassians Are the Most Intelligent People in the Holy Land. Special Correspondence. do from the geranium and the acacia We ate our meal with a Mr. Lewis Levosky, one of the principal citizens of the colony. This gentleman while a Capernaum, Palestine, Dec. 5, 1900 .-The population of Banias being entirely Moslem, we did not have the opportunity of attending meeting except among ourselves, on this Sunday, but

PRESENT CONDITION OF PALESTINE.

spent quite a portion of the day in visiting the ruins and antiquities of the place. We saw among other things, ancient Greek inscriptions on tombs, cut about 2,000 years ago, but which today are easily read. An early Christian tradition makes

this the scene of the healing of the womzn with the issue of blood men-lioned in Matt, 9: 25, and it is probably the most northern point visited by our Savior, "And Jesus went out and His disciples unto the towns of Caeserea Philippi." Mark 8: 27.

these strange people.

Philip the Tetrarch, the son of Herod the Great, changed its name to Cae-serea Philippi, but the old name of Panias was revived on the Arabian con-

Though at present only a village of inhabitants, it must have been in ancient days a large and important city. The ruins are extensive, and some

the walls are still standing. It was f that importance in Titus' day, that ere he celebrated his capture of Jerusalem, at which celebration there were gladiatorial combats, where many Jewish captives were compelled to enter the lists with wild beasts or each other It is nicely situated on a bench 1,150 fect above the sea, and has a large spring which is one of the sources of

the river Jordan. Above the town are the ruins of an immense castle about 100 feet long by 300 feet wide, most of the walls of which are still standing, and one of the best preserved in Syria. Many nations at different periods have probably

worked on this building, but the later work was most likely done by the Crusaders, it being one of their important On Monday, December 3rd, leaving Banias, passing on our way to Tel el Kadi, the site of the ancient city of Dan, and crossing on a bridge the main Dan, and crossing on a bridge the main stream of the infant Jordan, we now traveled south in the direction of the valley, expecting to stop at Yesud Hamal, a Jewish colony, for the night. We, however, were unable to arrive there and stayed at the Bedouin vil-lage of El Mulla) . In this village, like the rest of the Bedouin villages in the Chor or Lar(an valley the houses have Ghor or Jordan valley, the houses have merely woven rush work for sides, while the roof is a tent cloth made of goat's hair, which can be taken off at pleasure. In these houses or tents, you can call them which you please. there is a partition in the center divid-ing the places for the men and the wo-men and in the one we stayed, it being that of the sheikh, there was also a partition dividing a portion off for the use of guests. night we were entertained by some Arabpantomimists, who belong to this village, but who travel to other villages. The accompaniment was a kind of mandolin played fairly, and a drum. The performance itself consisted mostly of a rude dancing farce of an drum. extremely vulgar and sensuous nature. It was a strange crowd, sitting on the ground as we were, three Americans, two Caucasian horse soldiers who were there for our protection, our horse-man an Arab from the coast, and forty or fifty Bedouin Arabs.

Levosky, one of his gentleman while a of the colony. This gentleman while a Russian by birth, had lived some years in Boston, and had \$7,500 invested in the colony. This gentleman, in contradic-colony. This gentleman, in contradiccolony. This gentleman, in contradic-tion of the generally reputed racial characteristic of his people, although he provided for us a fine meal, could not be prevailed upon to take pay for the same, as we were citizens of the same great country. He also wished us to stay the day with him. He informed us that there were five Ashkenazim (German Jewish) colonies in the upper Jordan valley, that from the road we would be able to see most of them, and the capital invested was about \$2,000,000.

He also informed us that there was quite an amount of malaria among the colonists, althorugh the situation for colonies seems to have been very well chosen.

Some miles from here at a place on Some miles from here at a place on the road away from any villages, we canne to a small building, only part of the walls standing, the roof and part of the sides having fallen in: it was a bath constructed over a sulphur and mineral spring at some ancient date. Considerable expense must have been gone to in erecting this small building. as in some places remains of mosaics were to be found. Here we took a bath and found the water particularly invigorating.

IN THE JORDAN BOTTOMS.

Continuing, we now come to the Jor-dan bottoms, the river falling rapidly. Lake Fulch being 272 feet above the sea, while Lake Tiberias is 627 feet be-Mouth. low the sea, a distance of about twelve miles intervening so that the Jordan in miles intervening so that the Jordan in that number of miles falls close to 900 feet, but we only follow the Jordan for a short distance, to the Bridge of the Daughters of Jacob, a place resembling in some respects the views of another Jordan river near the Jordan dam, be-tween Sait Lake and Utah counties, the river bed and the surrounding bill hay-Drug Store. If they are weak and you feel nervous and easily "flustrated," can't sleep, and rise in the morning unrefreshed, your blood is poor. Strong nerves depend upon yich, nourishing blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the nerves ing a similar appearance. This is a lonely spot, the only structure being the government building, where passports surrounding hill hav-ppearance. This is a Illa makes the nerves strong by enriching and vitalizing the blood. It gives sweet, refreshing sleep and completely cures nervous troubles. Beare shown; the natives not being al-lowed to travel from one province to another without permission. The gin taking it today. bridge is very old, but the date when Nausea, indigestion are cured by Hood's Pills. 2



literally "thrown in." The table d'hote presents a curious being lined on both sides with t, being lined on both sides with green, all shrugging their shoul-and gesticulating like lunatics, gibbering excited Firnch-gener-n one topic, winc. They are h 'drummers,' the extent of purchases may be estimated the fact that from Allcante alone to the value of secaral million the value of several million lars is annually exported. Most of it es to France, for maxing with clarets t this is only one of several stations ere the wine merchants congregate whole eastern coast of Spain, from gena to Barcelona, is one vast ard, interrupted by occasional rain fields, vegetable-gardens fig and ive orchards. The number of vines simply amazing; and as the Span-is memselves, though always taking ine with their meals, are very sparing inkers, most of the product goes to ergunly and Bordeaux, whence it is broadcast over the earth,

DISGUISED BY A LABEL

French wine. So the enterprising endmen get the credit for all that is of in Spanish wines, while the excel-it viouges of Spain, for lack of push tables of Spain, for lack of push advertising ingenuity, remain un-th. If while-bibbers were wise-the notionally not the case-they a insist on getting the pure, un-main article direct from Mediter-in Spain, or from our own Pacific and Put-in-Bay, instead of sec-hand suff from Paris, mixed with nous chemicals and the poorest of as chemicals and the poorest of aret, worth about a cent a bar-he average so-called "connois-coes on ordering his "St. Julien" Chateau Margaur," all on account sparious label, and turns up his and toose at home wines, which are unde of the unfashionable juice of

rape. It is south from Alicante, it is wise reak the journey, by spending a at Jativa, seven miles across the plains, on the border of the far-l Huerta-the very garden-spot of e. Boughs of orange-trees sweep arwindows as you pass and the lon of the train scatters showers alden fruit upon the ground, sof paim trees bend and russile in reze, and the air is sweet with eze, and the air is sweet with eze, and the air is sweet with it of hellotrope and wild mignon-lativa liself is an insignificant town-but one would like to ilnid its fulls and flowers and clear swates. Behind the village, the mountain side is dotted with hers and chapels, set amid groves tent carouba trees and thickets

mes Eleche, the bright little tomes Eleche, the bright little amous for its forest date-palms, when you all tourists who wish to a experiment of Henter Palmen is it is not necessary to leave han merely to see the groves, tars pass directly through the tof them; but to get the greatest te out of the journey you should heache by diligencia. The tradi-disconforts of the old Spanish ceaches have been greatly exag. The share of the old Spanish backes have been greatly exag-. Their speed is certainly great-proportion than that of the rail-without the trial to one's pa-ter

PERPETUAL POTTERING

PERPETUAL POTTERING which stations. The engonesis has stations. The engonesis has station aloft outside, in his shared in the state state is a character worth cub is a cha

FOR OLD AGE To the old, as to babies, the even balance of health is more

important than anything else in the world. The possible health, in age, is not high and strong; it is only even.

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INTELLIGENT CIRCASSIANS.

As we often come across the Circas sians, I will say a few words in regard to them, as they seem to be the bright-est men we meet in this many peopled land. Physically they average taller than the other races though not so tall as the average western American, they are broad shouldered and slim waisted (this is quite a contrast to some of the other nationalities, as the Armenians, for instance, among whom even in the young women, very little of a waist line is distinguishable) and of ten have blue eyes. They have villages in different parts of Turkey, having emigrated after their country was conquered by Russia, but many of them having their homes in Russia seek employment as soldiers of fortune grooms etc., in Turkey and other lands Quite a few of the professional robbers are also Circassians. Their headwear is a black wool cap and not the red fez and poor or rich, they all carry a dag ger or sword, of which they think great deal, and in many cases their swords are very ancient. They have a custom of selling their young wo-men to rich Turks as second class wives, and there is quite an amount of Circassian blood among the higher classes in Turkey. One of the Circassian soldiers with

us, a sergeant of gendarmes, claime i us, a sergeant of gendarmes, claime i he could speak eleven languages, and could read and write some of them, as his duties were to examine the pass-ports of the natives. He spoke with pride of his pay. S14 a month, but out of that he had to feed himself and his horse. His pay also was in arrears five months, as is often the case in Turkey.

A GERMAN COLONY! Continuing our course the next mornng we reached Lake Huleh, the waters

ing we reached Lake Huleh, the waters of Merom of the Bible. Here the recent German Jewish colony of Yesud Hamal is situated on the borders of the lake. The stone houses here with their red tiled roofs, and there being some plant-ing of trees, was pleasing to look at, after the succession of Bedouin villages we had passed through for the last twenty-five miles.

we had passed through for the last twenty-five miles. While the surroundings here are im-mensely ahead of what we had seen for the last four days, they were not quite up to our expectations of what ought to be accomplished by working colonists with capital, in a beautiful land, in the offeen years they have been working afteen years they have been working here. Here we saw the first mowing fifteen years they have been working here. Here we saw the first mowing machines we have seen on our travels. Of the trees here, eucalyptus and the flowering acadia were the principal varieties, and on this date, Dec. 4, the small yellow highly scented acadia blos-soms were quite plentiful on the trees. One of the industries of the colony is the distilling of perfumes, which they













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