DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1900.



The Imperial City Which Spanish Historians Describe as "The Crown of Spain and the Light of the World"- Peculiarities of Railway Traveling in the Land of Manana-Migrations of the Merinos.

manna manna manna manna manna

Special Correspondence. Toledo, Spain, April 12, 1960 .- It is a tedious journey from Merida to this long-extinguished "Light of the World," with little to recommend it of scenic beauty and nothing of comfort. You may choose between two routes-one following the Guadiana river most of the way, the other the Tagus, both necessitating many changes of cars. Our party decided upon the much shorter route of the Guadiana, though half of it retraced our steps over the monotonous plains so lately traversed. The pleasant English family with whom we joined forces at Cadiz for the tour of Spain, preferred the roundabout route to Toledo, via Badajoz and Caceres, as it led through unvisited territory. The parting arrangement was that we, who expected to arrive at least a day in advance of the others, should secure quarters for all in the Fonda Imperialsaid to be the best hotel in Toledo-and have apartments waiting for our belated friends. When we finally reached the ultima thule, some twenty hours later-bedraggled and worn from sli-ting bolt upright two long nights in the uncomfortable day cars-we were met at the station by the English party fresh and trim after a night's rest in the hotel, they having arrived on the previous afternoon. However, this ex-perience does not establish a rule to go by, for "the longest way around" is by no means always "the surest" in this land of manana.

2()

Most of the Spanish railways were built by French capital, at enormous cost; and all who have suffered from them will agree that they are about the worst constructed and mismanaged railways on the face of the earth. They appear to be run solely for the amuse ment of the employes, tarrying long in unexpected places for no discoverable reason and paying not the discoverable reason and paying not the slightest heed to making connections. And the most aggravating thing to the foreigner is that nobody cares the least little bit for his troubles. Native passengers, never having known any better service, the uppercent of the service of the service of the uppercent of the service of the service of the service of the uppercent of the uppercent of the service of the uppercent of the uppercent of the service of the uppercent of the uppercent of the service of the uppercent of the uppercent of the service of the uppercent of the service of the uppercent of the service of the serv take the unnecessary delays quite as a matter of course and utterly fail to comprehend why any traveler should raise a rumpus over so trifling an incl-dent as missing the through trainthereby having to sit up another night in the common coach-merely because the train waited a couple of hours at a crossroads junction for some powerful hidalgo's wife to get her children ready for a ride to the next town.

But even the creeping pace of ten miles an hour-the average "speed" of these trains, if one may so misuse a word-is better than the old way of donkey-back transit in crossing such dreary regions as the plains of Castile and La Mancha; and In pleasanter parts of the country, the traveler blesses the slowness which enables him to enjoy the prospect longer. The rate of progress is usually restricted by law, on account of the danger incurred by the spread-ing of rails exposed to the full heat of the sun on sandy plains; but though the law rigorously discourages speed, it has nothing to say in regard to keep-ing up with schedule time and fulfilling contracts with ticket-buyers. Fifty years ago there were only twenty kilo-metres of rallway in the whole country. Now about nine thousand kilometres are in operation and half as many more are in operation and nair as many more under concession. The best stations are extremely poor, and the filthiness of every place to which servants and Spanish passengers of every class have access, is notorious. Most trains have one better and somewhat cleaner coach, isheld "Beservade new Server". labeled "Reservado para Senoras"-re-served for ladies. Another singular feature is a small, square, close-carriago, attached to some trains, containing two tiny compartments set side by side marked "Para Senors" and "Para Senoras." All the railway officials, from guards to brakeman, ride "first-class." often occupying half the available space in the carriage and always the best seats, whatever may become of the poor passengers who have paid extortionate charges, packed like sardines in a box. And then the internal trouble with luggage would cause an Archangel to mislay his temper. Indeed, the least you carry about of either commodityyou carry about of either commodity-luggage or temper-on a journey through Spain, the better for your pleasure. Each passengey is permitted to take in with him into the coach one satchel, or bundle, and the rest of his baggage is relegated to the van. De-lays at the stations in getting baggage ready to pass, satisfying customs offi-cials and paying extra charges for over weight, are most vexitious and cause weight, are most vexatious and cause you to miss many a train; and as no checks are given, and robberies of lug-gage are frequent, you will find it well to put no valuables into your trunks. The soft answer that turneth away wrath is particularly needed here, often accompanied by a soothing influence of a silver pass and shows he have

aggerated politeness of the Latin. To ose patience with the supidest Span-sh official is also to lose your cause, inevitably and irrevocably. Whatever happens, strive to maintain an unruffled anor and to outdo the Spaniard imself in his own coin of meaningles, compliment, remembering always that Silence is golden"-when nothing can e gained by speech. Every Spanlard, hatever his class, considers himself n caballero Christiano viejo y rancio-Christian gentleman of old and hon rable origin; and he looks down upon il foreigners as less well-born. When ils self esteem is stroked the right way, like the fur on a kitten's back, his na-tural courtesy blooms as a tropical flower and he will put himself to any trouble to accommodate the judicious stranger whose words have set him up-on what he believes to be his proper edestal. All attempts to bully and row-beat him are worse than waste The Spaniard does not live-at of time. east on his own soil-who could be iriven with an iron rod in the hand of an American; and in these uncertain times civil words are the latter's best times civil words are the latter's best protection in the land which believes itself wronged by superior prowess. With these intensely sensitive people, "huts off," on both sides, is the signal of peace and good will; and when the hats are not lifted, figuratively or oth-erwise, the Spaniard bristles up like the porcupine against suspicion of disdain, There is no other part of Europe, if indeed of the world, with which to com-ners. Ferramadura province— so named pare Estramadura province- so named from being the Extrame Ora, or "ex-treme conquest" of Alonzo IX. There are steppes in Russia, deserts in Ara-bia and sandy wastes in Africa which resemple parts of Estramadura; but nowhere else has nature combined such widely dissimilar features in so small a compass. Watered by two noble streams of Tagus and the Guadiana. both of which any other people would have rendered navigable for hundreds ave rendered navigable for hundreds of miles-the region became a flourish-ing granary under the Romans and a garden under the Moors. To this day the gypsies speak of it as "Chin del Manro." gypsies speak of it as "Chin del Manto, the land of corn. But with the passing of the wise and gentle Arabians, it went back to the original desert; and bids fair to remain so, though a little fitful activity has been aroused in recent years by pushing two railroads through and opening up the mines of Aimaden and opening up the mines of Aimaden and Caceres. Including its several towns and cities, the whole province of Estramadura-190 miles long by 90 broad-has less than 700,000 inhabitants, and in a long day's journey you will hardly meet a human creature. Everything displays the exuberant vigor of the sun, yet the production of weed and grain seems rather the caprice of na-ture than the work of man. Lonely pastures than the work of man. Lonely pas-tures and leagues upon leagues of burn-ing desert are an absolute reserve for the sportsman. Dangerous beasts abound, as well as all manner of trou-blesome insects; while the swampy banks of the Guadiana are literally swarmed with wild fowl--which, by the more should be burnted in winter if way, should be hunted in winter, if ever, because in summer the region is

HAS ANYONE FOUND \$400,000,000 IN GOLD?



This is a new portrait of Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury. He has discovered that there is less gold coin in this country than there should be according to his statistics. The shortage is \$400,000,000. With the aid of M. L. Muhleman, assistant treasurer in New York, he is now trying to discover what has become of this vast sum.

them, as to milder whiter quarters, to turning to their cool hills on the ap-proach of scorching summer. Hence, by degrees, a prescriptive right of agist-ment was claimed over these "com-mons," and the districts were set apart and apportioned accordingly. Both cli-mate and country suggested the system, which is really of remotest antiquity, and not unlike that of the trattari in the Abruzzi, of Roman times. Natur-ally, no end of disputes arose between the wandering shepherds and fixed cul-tivators; until in 1576 a compromise was effected, where by the privileges of a few of the wealthiest sheep proprietors prevailed under the peculiar jurisdic-tion known as Consijo de la mesta. which was suppressed about sixty years

The privileges of the feudal union of nobles and rich landed proprietors, whose origin is lost in antiquity, were abominably unjust and oppressive. All agricultural pursults were made impossible by the regulation which required highways and farms to remain un-fenced near the paths of the sheep. Even those peasants whose lands lay at considerable distance from the usual track, were not secure, but were in constant danger of having their crops swept away in a moment. If there was resistance, or remonstrance, it was punished as barbarously as treason, and the consequence was that the farmers, growing desperate, became outlaws and in turn preyed upon the society whose iniquitous laws had

driven him from home. The term Merino is derived from Marino, (quasi ultra-marine), because the original breed of sheep was imported from England, under Henry II; while others derive the name from Imri, the famous flocks of Palestine. The sheep, called trashumanics—from the

highland shepherds from Leon and Cas-tile, who drove their flocks down to them, as to milder winter quarters, re-turning to their cool hills on the ap-Alaska can be transmitted people in Alaska can be transmitted from the far north to Scattle at 2 cents a word, where they could be rewritten and mailed to their various destina-tions in the States. While there is very little interest shown in this phase of the question, many members of the Senate believe that an overland con-nection with the line in Alaska will be better than a military line in the northbetter than a military line in the north-ern part of the Territory which has no outlet to the United States.

RIVAL COMMITTEES.

There has been an interesting con-test in the House between two rival committees, on appropriations, headed by Joe Cannon, and the other on naval affairs, which is usually headed by Representative Boutelle of Maine, but, owing to his enforced ab-sence on account of ilines, is led by various members of that committee. The contest arose when the naval appropriation bill was up in the House. Representative Cannon and other mem-Representative Cannon and other mem-bers of the appropriations committee fought several items in the naval bill with great success. When Mr. Cannon had his sundry civil bill up for con-sideration, the members of the naval committee made a general onslaught all along the line, but they were not altogether successful. Mr. Cannon is an old and very efficient member of the House, and no man can handle an appropriation bill any better than he. He was able to defeat the men from the naval committee at almost every turn. The main fight has been over the question of whether the surveys

the question of whether the surveys of the islands acquired from Spain should be done under the direction of he naval officers and with naval vessels or should continue under the coast and geodetic survey, as at present. The coast and geodetic survey, will continue to do this work, because Cannon and the appropriations com-mittee favor that method.

ble that there will be a change in regard to drugs and such articles but the delegations which have ap peared here in strong array demand-ing a repeal of the war revenue law are the brewers and those representing stock exchanges. It is doubtful wheth-er there would be any material reduc-tion of the present tax on beer or on the stock exchange sales even if there should be a general reduction of the war revenue tax.

GOES ON A TRAMP.

Mr. Edward O. Graves, president of the Seattle chamber of commerce, passed through Washington a short time ago. Te had been traveling about the country considerable before he reached here and was but then just started on the long trip he has arranged. "Nine-teen hundred is my ycar,' he said in speaking of his journey. "I left Seattle speaking of his journey. "I left Seattle some little time ago, after selling a great deal of my property, and have determined to take a long and, if possi-ble, delightful rest. I feel that I have carned it. I have been through south-ern California, taking in that beautiful country, and expect to sall for Scot-land in a short time. When I land, I shall start on a walking tour all over the country, seeing the principal towns the country, seeing the principal towns and historic spots. I dearly long to get back to that old country. When I have been all over Scotland, I shall tramp down into England and visit the prin-cipal towns there and will, of course run over on to the continent for a short while and wind up, as will all Ameri-can travelers this year, with a visit to the Paris Exposition." Mr. Graves has a novel vacation before him.

THE FARMER A BUSIEESS MAN.

The farmer is, or, to succeed, must be a business man. the case with the dairy farmer. In the broader sense his business includes the production of the raw material, the manufacture of it into butter or cheese and the sale of same when ready for market. And ahead of the production. manufacture and sale comes the establishment of the plant. His entire plant includes the farm, the cows and the apparatus used for working up the Surely if any profession calls for brains and affords employment for that commodity it is the farmer's. And even with brains the price of success is eter-nal vigilance. A successful farmer will conquer his surroundings, whatever they are, or in some way change them for his good

Present and prospective conditions are favorable to the farmer as a man of business. The writer in making this statement has in mind the tendency to improve country roads, the telephone and free rural delivery of the mails. Each of these is an important factor and when combined and a farming community is given the benefit of all of them it will result in benefit to such community to an extent that we can now hardly realize and appreciate.

There has been so much written and printed about the benefit of good roads that not a great deal need now be brought forward. However it will not be amis to emphasize the fact that good roads are a very important factor in the development of the farmer as a business man-if not the most important one.

The telephone, while not bringing to the farmer as much real and immediate the farmer as much real and immediate profit as good roads, is a good invest-ment for any farming community and every individual farmer in such com-munity as may adopt it. The third fac-tor referred to above rural delivery of mails. This in addition to being an im-portant business factor, has, like the telephone, a social side to it-one of really great importance.

As before stated, three factors, good roads, telephone and rural delivery, when combined will be powerful in matters of business and they will a social way b

political party with which he in many respects differed. The two governors often meet, and there is usually a little quiet fun between them when they come together. Both men have the gift of saying sharp things. Not long ago the New York States newspaper men save a banquet at Stanwix Hail, in Al-bany, and amöng the guests of honor were the two governors. Colonel Boose-velt came first. He wore an evening suit and his famous brown sombrero made famous by the Rough Riders. It was a combination costume at once original and picturesque. Among the last of the guests to arrive was Mr. Hil, who was conventionally attired, even to his slik hat. "Ah?" exclaimed Colonel Boosevelt in his peculiar staccato manner, as he grasped Mr. Hill's hand, "now we have with us a scal Albany swell. Governor Hill is the only man here sonight with a sik hat."

a slik hat.

"Tve got a slouch hat myself," re-turned Mr. Hill softly, "but I left it at home. Tve given up wearing it since I went out of the advertising business." Then dinner was announced and the remainder of the evening passed pleasantly .- Saturday Evening Post.





Madame A. Ruppert eave: "I know there are many ladies who would like to try the merits of my Face Bleach, but on account of the price, which is \$2.00 per bottle, or three bottles for \$6.00, have had some hesitarcy in spending that amount to convince themselves of its great will depart from my usual custom and offer to all a trial bottle, sufficient to show that it is all that I chaim for it, for 25 cents per bottle. Any reader of this can send me to feast a stamps or silver, and I will send them a trial bottle of my world-removed Face Bleach, securely packed in plain wrap-per, sealed, all charges plepaid. An oppor-tunity to test so famous a remedy at so sight a cost is seldom offered, and I trust that the readers of this will take edvan-tage of it all once, as the offer may not be reated.

Madame A. Ruppert has now been before

Madame A. Ruppert has now been before the public for over twenty years as the greatest Complexion Specialist. She is the pioneer in ber art, and stands pre-eminent at the head; she has had thou-sands of initiators, but not a single com-petitor. Face Biesch is not a new untried remedy, but has been used by the test people for years, and for discolving and removing tan, sunburn, moth, freckies, sellowness, blackheeds, corema, pimples, roughness or referes of the shin, and for brightening and beautifying the complex-ion, it has no equal.

brightening and the ion, it has no equal. It is Absolutely Harmless to the most Delicate Skin The marvelous improvement after a few applications is most apparent, for the skin becomes as pature intended it should be, SMOOTH. CLEAR AND WHITE, free from sever impurity and blemish. It cannot odors. Then we pick out the best from each line. Maybe that's one reason every impurity and blemish. It cannot fail, for its action is such that it draws the impurities out of the skin, and dees not cover them up, and is invisible during use. This is the only thorough and permanent you'll always find the best of from the best Perfumer here. We sell perfumes in bulk bottles. For the present I will as stated above, send a trial bottle of my Fact Bleach to anyone who will remit metScentsito stamps or silver. Madame A. Ruppert's book, "How to Be Beautiful," which contains many points of great interest to ladies, will be mailed free upon application. Address all communications to The former is a nice way it buy them, because you can ge little or as much as y want. 50 cents the ounce up. There's one point we want fur to notice about our perfumes, their lasting quality. MADAME. A, RUPPERT 6 East 14th Street, New York

and the second of the second o ALL OTHER STOCKS ECLIPSED.

That is our judgement in reference to our immense stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods. We cordially invite your? early inspection, and are 7 confident that you will come ? to the same conclusion that? we have after you have? made careful comparisons. In Straw Hats, Summer Underwear, Summer Clothing Negligee Shirts in all the very latest fancy patterne, -Neckwear, Etc., for both men and boys

WE CHALLENCE COM-

PARISON.

Our stock is composed of

the very cream of the land ?

in all the points of excel.

lence that go to make up an -

ideal stock of these goods. Have you ever stopped to think that the store with the

large stock to select from ?

has a double claim on your

patronage because of the

great variety from which to ?

make your selections? Our 4

big purchasing enables us to #

buy for less and we give 1

CLOTHING CO.

61, 63, 65 Main.

We don't confine ourselves to one maker.

We examine the hundreds of makes, and three times as many

Perfumery.

our customers the benefit

THE SIEGEL

des num vultos are unbearable. ous birds of prey, enormous flights of turtle-doves come over from Barbary to breed; and they coo all over the country, in pairs, models of connubial felicity. These are the same "doves of the West." or their direct descendants, which brought ambrosia to Jupiter, ac-cording to classical history, and then retired to Africa to visit the temple of Venus. How can any man with a spark of poetry in his soul shoot one of these harmless pigeons? But they do-es-pecially Englishmen and Americans. They come over here on purpose and spend months in the so-called sport, enduring all manner of hardships for the mere pleasure of slaughtering the innocents.

infected with fevers and ague, and mos-

It is hard to understand how such rich territory has been allowed to relapse into its primeval condition. The causes are many, including bad gov-ernment, both civil and religious, dis-cuse, warfare; and to hereditary and hopeless laziness, the added curse of the mesta, or migratory system of Mer-ino sheep, which are the true flocks of the nomad Bedouin. The mesta be-gan in this way: When the Spaniards of the thirteenth century expelled the industrious Moors from Estramadura, they razed the cities and ravaged the country, massacred most of the inhabitants and drove the rest away to die in slavery. The conquerors called this "pacification;" but it made a barren solitude of the once happy Arabian Felix. Nature is extremely prollific of weed and cacti here, and soon obliter-ated every trace of furrow from vast tracts which had previously been under highest cultivation. Only a very small portion of it was ever recultivated by the lazy soldier-conquerors: and the new population, scanty and incflicient as it was, perished, almost to a man, by the great plague of 1348; after which whole districts were left unclaimed. These were termed valdios (unculti-vated), whence the Spanish law term accompanied by a soothing influence de valde. At length these unclaimed of a sliver peso, and always by the ex-

PHILADELPHIA'S MAYOR ACCUSED BY EX-POSTMASTER GENERAL WANAMAKER.



The local fight in Philadelphia between the city administration, headed by Mayor Samuel H. Ashbridge, of whom this is a recent portrait, and John Wanamaker, may be far reaching in its results. Public meetings have been held to protest against the attempts of the administration to curtail the liberty of the press. It is certain to affect the coming senatorial election in Pennsylvania, as Quay is said to be depending on the mayor to send a solid delegation to Harrisburg next winter, favoring the former senator or his

ground they went over and destroyed, were divided into detachments of about 10,000 each. Their highland summer quarters were guitted late in October, for winter ones on the warm plains-each detachment managed by a mayoral, or conductor, who had under him fifty shepherds and as many dogs. Some of the flocks traveled more than 150 leagues, occupying forty days in the journey, every night penned in with rope nettings of Esparti. By the laws of the mesta, a free sheep-walk, 90 paces wide, was left on each side of the highway, which entirely prevented enclosure, or anything like good husband-

To this day the nomadic habits of the To this day the normalic habits of the shepherds who conduct the Merinos on their periodical transmigrations, con-stitute the most striking peculiarity of Iberia peasant life and are responsible for the desolation of Estramadura. The sheep are driven with crooks as in Bible times, and shepherds still watch that ficeks by night as when the Star

The sheep are driven with crooks as in Bible times, and shepherds still watch their flocks by night, as when the Star in the East announced the birth of Christ. When a stream is reached it is crossed by means of pontoon bridges, kept in appointed places for the pur-pose. The course of the flocks is marked by complete devastation-not a green shrub nor sprig of grass being left behind. Their approach is herald-ed from afar by clouds of dust and the shrill notes of the shepherds' horns. Second only to the brown sheep of Estramadura are the brown swine, a portion of the province-that covered with forests of oak and cork trees, be-ing a porcine paradise, whose sausages, hams and pig-skins are famed through-out Europe. To this day about the only roads in Estramadura are those made by sheep and swine; yet the strange province has produced two very great men-Pizarro and Cortez, who were both swine-herds and salled forth to conquer a new world-one from the vil-inge of Trujillo, the other from Medel-lin.

The imperial city of Toledo, whose The imperial city of Toledo, whose boast is that she has been free since the time of the Goths, lies upon a hill-top and is most imposing when seen from afar. So steep is the street lead-ing up from the railway station that the traveler should not trust his precthe traveler should not trust his prec-lous bones to any wheeled vehicle, for bones are not easily mended in Spain; but walk to his hotel in the heart of the city, crossing the old Roman bridge and avoiding deceptive "short cuts." FANNIE B. WARD.

THE ALASKAN ARMY POSTS.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, May 21, 1900 .- The conferees who are arranging the final draft of the bill for the support of the army have quite a problem on their hands in the matter of a telegraph line in Alaska. The House appropriated \$540,000 for this telegraph line to connect the various military posts of the big Territory, but no provision was made by which it could connect with the United States, although bills for cables have been introduced and are now pending. The Senate changed this provision materially and left it for the conferees to determine whether any appropriation should be made. Coincident with the action of the Senate was the appearance here of Mr. Roche, a member of the British parliament, who is the manager of a big telegraph concern which is building an overland line from Dawson City to Vancouver and thence to Seattle. He proposes without any subsidy to The proposes without any subsidy to extend his telegraph line over the very same routes practically over which the government proposes to build, but this he cannot do if the government is building a line in competition with him. He has secured some interesting inWAR REVENUE TAX.

While it is understood there is no intention of repealing the war revenue taxes at this session of Congress, various bodies continue to come before the ways and means committee of the House and urge that certain special taxes be repealed. It is an interesting fact that the most persistent demands for repeal of certain portions of the law come from men representing inter-ests which are not likely to receive

There is another factor that occurs There is another factor that occurs to the writer should be considered at this time, viz: the bicycle. Farmers living at a reasonable distance from a village or city will find, as will their children and hired help, the bicycle many times very useful as well as pleasurable, provided there are good roads to set them on...F. W. Moseley in Successful Farmer Successful Farmer.

WHY DAVID B. HILL WEARS A SILK HAT.

There are probably no two men in Al-

bany so nearly alike and so much un-like as ex-Governor David B, Hill and Governor Theodore Roosevelt. Both ests which are not likely to receive much recognition even when the law is modified. Of course it is possi-and each received his office from a F. C. SCHRAMM Prescription Druggis!

Mme. A. Ruppert's Celebrated Com-plexion Specialities are for sale in Salt Lake City by Where the Cars Stop. McComick Bills The Lace House Co. **********************

SOLD FOR CASH OR CREDIT.

STEEL RANGE!

It is the most Perfect yet Invented, and is unsurpassed for the Quality of its Work and Economy of Fuel; is Less Trouble, Cleaner and Less Expensive than any other Range Made.



