

## Outside World.

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Special Correspondence.

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include these curious islands, which are not visited by any of the or the Romans. When the Armada

invitation of our Laginar introdus us protong the yachting trip from Sardinia to this most interesting prchipelago. Spain seems to be purposely kneptog these last possessions in the buck ground lest they, too, with the knowl-edge of good and evil, should follow the wayward example of her other ipand children. I fancy that many well-in-formed readers will inquire. "Where are the Balearic Islands" So completely have they passed from the memory of man. While almost forgotten by the and neighboring countries, they seem to have disappeared entirely from the world's commercial reckoning. Their social, political and industrial condition remains precisely the same as two thousand years ago, when corps of their skillful slingers accompanied the Rom-an armies. Yet there are few places on the gibbe of greater interest, in scenery, history and inhabitants; and none with more delightful climate. They are rich, too, beyond computing, in minerail and agricultural possibli, in minerail and agricultural possibli, in minerail and agricultural possibli. in mineral and agricultural possibili-ties; and Spain does well-from her selfish point of view-in discouraging all communication which would tend to their enlightenment. The group of half a dozen islands lies midway between the coasts of Spain and Africa, direct-ly opposite the province of Valencia. The name, Balearic, was no doubt de-rived from the Greek word Ballein, (to on account of the experiness of

rectal Correspondence. T is a subject of continual regret among travelers in this part of the world that their itinerary cannot include these purform interaction of which they were trained from in-fancy. Their slingers were famous among the military men of earliest times, and for five bundred years ren-dered excellent service on

sēa.

which are not visited by any of the steamships plying between Modi-steamships plying between Modi-termenan ports. The only regular the blocked warriars. To this day, a terranean ports. The only regular communication with them is by a line of dirty little trading vesthe air of pirates to be chosen as companions on a pleasure excursion. Therefore we gratefully accepted the invitation of our English filends to prolong the yachting trip from Sardinia to this most interesting archipelago. Spain seems to be purposely knowing its.

Tobber or prowling animal. The principal islands of the archipel-ago are Marjorca, (the largest, as its name indicates); Minorca, the smallest; Iveza and Formentera; and besides there are Cabrera, or "goat island," Conejra, or "rabbit island," and several others. Their combined area is about two theyand square miles and their de la Romany, and later passed to the Marquis of Bute; but is now owned by the Montenegro family. At first sight, Palma town is very striking, with its ancient castles and

1601-nearly four centuries later. In-deed, it was never fully completed, and tention, successively goverened by Phonicians, Carthagenians, Greeks Romans, Vandals, Arabs, and from the all the windows of one end are yet bricked up. Its Capilla Real (Royal Chapel), in the oldest part of the build-ing, is very fine. It was intended as the burial place of the kings of Major. last, they were taken by Don Jamie I, in the year 1229. Then followed a short period of independence, during which the islanders distinguished themselves as the worst of Mediterranean pirates. ca. In the center is a great sarcopha-gus of yellow marble, supporting a crown and cushion; and within it is the body of Don Jamie himself. If Finally Don Jamie's undeveloped king-dom was merged into that of Aragon, under Pedro IX; and it has ever since

you have a fancy for grucsome sights, a bit of silver will induce the emained a province of Spain. Approached from the west they presen a series of precipitous cliffs, haunted by sacristan to pull out the royal mummy, which is enclosed in a coffin with a glass cover. It is clad in robes of screaming birds and indented by numerous bays; while on the cast, dark state, which, so an inscription informs us, were provided by Queen Isabel, in forests of pine and hemlock slope gradually from the central mountains to the 1882, from her privy purse; but it does not state how she managed to put them Majorca is almost square in form. perhaps sixty miles long and of equal width. The beautiful bay of Palma, on the southwest, is one of a dozen equally good around the small circuit on him, after he had slumbered in his grave more than five hundred years. The "ermine" cape is made of black and white cotton, and the rest.is equal-ly tawdry-out quite good enough for of the island, but is of the most im-portance because its port is also the a mummy, which is kept as a show, for revenue. It is worth another coin to be capital of the province and the residence of the captain general. At a shown the rich contents of the cathe-dral treasury. There is a pair of superb candelabra, containing sixteen thousand little distance out, you discern no break in the wall of cliffs-till suddenly a tall promontory is rounded and a narrow opening appears, through which you sail into wide and sheltered expanse of ounces of pure silver, and many other magnificent altar and processional orwater. On either side are mediaeval forts and Moorish-looking signal-townaments. Among them is an immense monstrance of gold and silver, and a ers; and presently the city of Palma, on fragment of the "true cross," studed with thousands of diamonds, rubies and

emeralds, and an arm of Saint Sebas TERRACED HILLSIDE. tian, brought from Rhodes, in 1673, to save Majorca from the plague. looms into view, flanked by suburbs of summer villas which are occupied dur-ing a portion of every year by rich merchants from Barcelona. You are merchants from Barcelona. You are shown the very spot where Don Jamle

Close to the cathedral is the ancient Moorish palace, now the residence of the captain-general and the audencia. One might spend a profitable week here, visiting old churches and palacés. The Casa Consistorial or Town Hall, is on the sixteenth century, with heavy faced and projecting eave of richly sculptured wood, which was once, no doubt painted and sided the significant landed with his army, just seven hundred and two years ago this month of April, and where the great battle was fought which gave Majorca to the Christians. It is related that after the doubt, painted and gilded. It is divided fight, the wearied king wiped his bloody into compartments by immense hori-zontal caryatides, which seem to sup-port the roof. The building contains some extremely rare and valuable paintings, among them a Vandyck, of which only one other science is known sword upon his doublet, and entering the nearest cottage, called for food. Bread and garlic, all the peasant pos-sessed, were set before him, and after the king had eaten, he laid a gold plece which only one other example is known upon the bench and remarked, Ben dinet-"I have dined well." Today the to exist-the original study, which is treasured in the national gallery at Edinburg, Scotland. "Ben magnificent mansion, named "Ben Dinet." It was built by the Marquis

The Lonfa, or Exchange, is the most beautiful building in the island, and the only one of architectural pretensions built for a purely civil purpose. The site was given by Don Jamie. In 1233, but the building was not finished for two hundred years. It is rectangu-lar in plan, divided by rows of

FLUTED COLUMNS,

the convolutions of which are contin-ued as groins on the vaulted roof, suggesting a palm tree. Outside, a lofty tower ornaments each of the angles. Between the towers, at equal dis-tances, rise two slender turrets at the level of the roof, while the crowning feature is a series of square windows, ornamented with indented battle-ments. At the base of each tower is the colossal statue of a Saint, covered with

a Gothic canopy. Few cities in Europe consider themselves more aristocratic than Palma. The nobility of the island consists of the hobility of the island consists of descendants of the nine great families among whom the Conqueror particular it, and a few other nobles come over from Spain. By the common people who are very proud of them and willing to work hard for their support, these are popularly called Butifarras, "big supports" much on work particular sausages," much as we speak of "bloated bondholders," In the Rue de sausages." Palma is the "Casa de Buonaparte"-a beautiful building, which in its prime must have resembled a Florintine prime must have resembled a Florinchie palace, with its triple-light windows and the richly sculptured capitals of its slender marble plilars. The tradi-tion is that Hugo Bonapart, grand. father of Napoleon, lived here until the year 1411, when he went to Corsica (which then formed part of the kingdom of Aragon), as governor of that island. n another street is the house haries V lived, during his visit here in 1541, before setting out on his disas. trous expedition to Algiers. Above one of the windows is his ugly portrait, carved in stone, which is not harder than was his merciless heart. There are many other above on the store of the store o many other elegant private houses, all of by-gone architecture. The finof by-gone architecture. The fin-est are in the Calle (street) de San Jamle, the especial faubourg of the aristocracy. All contain marvelous treasures in paintings and works of art, tapestries, antique furniture, etc., which their owners guard with jealous care. Art is held in great esteem in these forgotten island, and learning does not flourish as it should. The work of some of the native artists is said to be really remarkable, and it is work of some of the native artists is said to be really remarkable, and it is a great surprise to learn that the Pal-ma Academia de las Belles Artes ranks third in importance in the long list of similar establishments throughout the similar establishments throughout the whole of Europe. In it, instruction in every branch of art, decoration and de-sign, is given gratuitously, by island artists, to a constant average of 500 pupils. There is also a well attended medanic of music academy of music. Among pleasant evening promenades are the Ramparts, Borne and Rambla, where bands play on alternate even-ings and the beauty and fashion of the town turns out to show itself in its bravest gaud and gear. Though the blood of THE ARISTOCRACY may be of the bluest, it must be con-fessed that they have little to boast of in the way of beauty, and their "style" is of other days. Among the lower classes, one occasionally sees a pretty young "cheuta," as the descendants of the Jews who were forcibly converted to Christianity in the early days, are called; but, like their tribe in other parts of the world, the beautiful Jew-esses take on "too, too solid flesh" at middle age, with greasy skins and mus-taches. Some of the Hebrew families are enormously wealthy, but are held in anything but honor at Palma, being formerly restricted to a particular quarter of the town and persecuted in many ways. But they throve all the same, far more than their persecutors, waxed richer and raised larger families, and though outwardly subscribing to the Roman Catholic religion, remain Jews o the back bone, The visitor to Palma should take a carriage to the castle of Bellvar, first obtaining from the commandant an or-der for admission. The pleturesque fortress stands on a wooded height, four hundred feet above the town and harbor. It was built by Don Jamie II, and consists of a two-storied circular tower and two interior galleries with vaulted roofs, strengthened by semi-circular bastions, and surrounded by r double moat. There is a detached tow-er of much greater size, called La Torre del Homenage, communicating with the main building by two remarkable bridges, or arches, one above the other In the lowest arch is a gloomy dungeon under the level of the moat, to which there is access only by a small hole in the roof. It is known as La Olla, (the the root. It is known as La Oha, (the jar), and heaven only knows what tragedies have been committed in it. The view from the top of this tower is something to remember. FANNIE B. WARD. Palma, Island of Majorca, April 14, Fought for His Life.



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WALLPAPED

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site of the cottage is occupied by magnificent mansion, named "E



DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1901.

Here is a snapshot of the Celtic, the biggest ship in the world, which was recently launched by the White Star Line. It has 36,700 tons displacement and carries 3,200 persons. She has more decks than any other vessel ever planned. The Celtle is coming here in July, when she will sail from Liverpool for New York.



DEATH

begins in the bowels. It's the unclean places that breed infectious epidemics, and it's the unclean body-unclean inside-that "catches" the disease. A person whose stomach and bowels are kept clean and whose liver is lively, and blood pure, is safe against yellow fever, or any other of the dreadful diseases that desolate our beautiful land. Some of the cleanest people outside are filthiest inside, and they are the ones who not only "catch" the infections, but endanger the lives

of all their friends and relatives. There's only one certain way of keeping clean inside so as to prevent disease and that is to take CASCARETS. Perfect disinfectant and bowel strengtheners. All diseases are



GUARAANTEED TO CUTRE: Fire Farr are for the second stress of the second

"My father and sister both died of Consumption." writes J. T. Weather-wax, of Wyandotte, Mich., "and I was saved from the same frightful fate only by Dr. King's New Discovery. An at-tack of Pneumonia left an obstinate cough and very severe lung trouble, which an excellent doctor could not help, but a few months' use of this wonderful medicine made me as well as ever and I gained much in weight." Infallible for Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung trouble. Guaranteed bottles 50c and \$1.00 at Z. C. M. L Drug Dept. Trial bottles free.

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