

## SPAIN'S BEAUTY CITY

Glimpses of Barcelona, Hotbed of the Present Revolution.

### DIVIDED INTO TWO SECTIONS

It Has Its Old and New Quarters, an Ancient History and Beautiful Buildings—Spain's Most Important Commercial and Industrial Town.

Barcelona, where the present discontent of the people throughout Spain over the continuation of the fighting against the Moors at Melilla, in Morocco, recently assumed the character of civil war, is the capital of the captain general of Catalonia as well as the most important commercial and industrial town in Spain. It is on an undulating plain on the shore of the Mediterranean, in about the same latitude as Rome. On the southeast rise the Montjuich hills, crowned by fortifications; on the three other sides of the plain stretches a picturesque mountain background. The suburbs are a series of cultivated semitropical gardens, and beyond the plain is dotted with villages and farms and intersected with beautiful streams. Don Quixote described the city as "unique both in beauty and situation," and even in modern days, when the smoke of factory chimneys takes away some of the former picturesqueness, it ranks as one of the most attractive of Mediterranean towns.

Barcelona has a population of 530,000, counting the old and new towns together. The houses of the new town are largely built of hewn stone, which make an imposing appearance, and the streets are laid out very regularly. The busy life of the city centers in the Rambla, a charming promenade which unites the old town with the new and along which are the principal theaters, shops and cafes and where the pretty flower girls display their wares under the shade of the plane trees.

**City of Two Parts.**  
The old city was formerly surrounded by a line of ramparts defended by a citadel on the northeast erected by Philip V., but as these fortifications restricted the development of the town they were abolished by the local authorities in 1845 despite the opposition of the central government. The walls of the moat were turned into cellars, and the ground was laid out in gardens. The city rapidly spread out to the northwest, and in 1860 an elaborate plan was made for laying out new districts. Thus the town is divided into old and new, the old interesting for its irregular, narrow streets and its houses, built in eastern fashion, chiefly of brick, four to five stories in height, with flat roofs.

Old Barcelona forms a hexagon, on the southeast side of which lies the harbor. On the highest point of the town, the Monte Taber, stands the cathedral, one of the finest specimens of Spanish Gothic architecture. It is on a site once occupied by a Roman temple and later by a Moorish mosque. The building of the cathedral was begun in 1298, and the keystone of the vaulting was laid by Andres Escuder in 1448. The scale is not large, but the arrangement and lighting are so fine that the impression of great size is given. To the right and left of the northeast doorway are two inscriptions relating to the building of the church.

**Magnificent Sunset Effects.**  
The interior of the cathedral is very dark, but impressive. The small windows contain the finest fifteenth century stained glass, and the sunset effects upon them are magnificent. One of the most interesting of the chapels is that of Santo Cristó de Lepanto, which contains the "Christ of Lepanto," said to have been carried by Don John of Austria in his flagship at the famous battle of Oct. 6, 1571. The image of the Saviour is said to be bending its head to escape a Turkish bullet.

A number of interesting buildings are grouped near the cathedral. The Canonja (canonry) dates from the fifteenth century, and on the back wall is a mural painting of "The Last Supper." The shoemakers' guild house is an example of sixteenth century renaissance. Not far off stands the palacio episcopal, which dates from 926, though rebuilt since then. It contains some Romanesque remains, and one of its gateways is partly of Roman workmanship.

**The City's Mythical Founder.**  
In the Calle del Paradis behind the cathedral are buried three Corinthian columns fifty feet in height which are probably the remains of the portico of a Roman temple, described by legend as dedicated to Hercules, the mythical founder of Barcelona. The general archive, erected for Charles V., is an interesting Gothic structure containing about 4,000,000 documents, and the Provincial museum, too, is worthy of note.

Barcelona's place in the commercial history of Spain is one of pre-eminence. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries it was the rival of Venice and Genoa. The merchants of Barcelona could be found trading with all the Mediterranean ports, with the Netherlands and the orient. With the emancipation of the Spanish-American colonies a decline set in, but this proved only temporary, and now its commercial and industrial status is quite assured. The town is sometimes called "the Manchester of Spanish Lancashire," and its cotton, silk and woolen mills are famous. Into its harbor, too, come ships from all the colonies, bringing tremendous cargoes of imports from all parts of the world.

## TO PROTECT OREGON CAVES.

President Taft Makes Marble Grottoes a National Monument.

President Taft recently signed a proclamation making a national monument of the Oregon caves or "marble halls" of Josephine county, in southern Oregon. These natural wonders are located in the Siskiyou national forest, about thirty miles south of Grant's pass, in Cave mountain.

The caves are in marble and other limestones and consist of innumerable caverns, corridors and passageways of various sizes, all of them decorated beyond description in crystallized carbonates. They have been explored to a distance of two miles or more, the lowest of them being at a depth of about 2,000 feet below the summit of Cave mountain, the highest being some 700 or 800 feet above it. There are many passageways and rooms which have never been opened, and with these distant and unexplored openings the magnitude of the Oregon caves is practically unknown.

These natural wonders were discovered in 1874 by Elijah Davidson while bear hunting, and the greater part of the exploration work was done by F. M. Nickerson of Kerby, Ore., in 1877, when four floors of levels were partially opened. Many of the old ladders used at that time are still in use.

Cave mountain, the peak which contains these caves, rises to an elevation of about 6,000 feet and is of limestone formation. The main openings around which the national monument has been created are at an elevation of 4,000 feet, but the entire mountain side for five or six miles shows caverns of various sizes and in all probability is honeycombed throughout its interior like the portion which has been explored. Many small streams are found at different elevations and larger bodies of running water can be heard in bottomless pits, so far as measured. This running water probably accounts for currents of wind that in some of the galleries blow so hard as to extinguish an open light at once.

The lime deposits take many beautiful forms—massive pillars, delicate stalactites of alabaster whiteness with the crystal drop of water carrying its minute deposit of lime from which they are formed, and broad sheets resembling drapery with graceful curves and waves that were certainly made by varying currents of wind during formation.

In past years visitors have broken off and carried away many of the most valuable specimens, and this destruction, as well as to retain these natural wonders as public property, induced the recommendation to place them in a national monument.

### BANK FOR SPINSTERS.

Bostonians Plan to Make Single Women Independent.

A movement has been started in Boston by Mrs. Glendower Evans, a well known clubwoman, to establish a pension bank for spinsters; which, she believes, will do away with mercenary marriages, penniless spinsters, worry about husbands and jokes about old maids. She has already presented her plan to the members of the Massachusetts insurance commission and has interested many clubwomen in her project. Her first problem was to determine the age of the spinster, and after careful deliberation she decided that it begins at forty years. Before that age, she says, a woman has good chances of matrimony. A depositor, however, may open an account with the insurance bank as early in life as she pleases, and if she marries before she is forty she receives a goodly sum to start housekeeping with. If she remains unmarried she retains her bank account and at the age of fifty begins to receive a regular annuity. If a woman decides to marry after reaching the age of forty she gets her money back on demand.

The plan is so unusual that Mrs. Evans expects to encounter difficulty, she thinks, and some opposition in making women understand that the plan is to their advantage. But she has a philanthropic band of Boston women back of her who are ready and willing to explain the spinster insurance principle to spinsters.

The insurance commission declares that it is the most unusual banking proposition ever advanced in America and that the women interested are energetic enough to make it conform to the Massachusetts insurance laws.

### COMPACT OF THE WRIGHTS.

Aeroplane Won't Risk Both Lives at Same Time by Flying Together.

The Wright brothers, the famous aeroplane pilots, never make a flight together and never will, according to a compact they have made, says a Washington dispatch. Thus if one should be killed there still remains the other to carry on the work.

The question came up the other day as to who should accompany either of them in the Fort Myer flights, for under their contract the aeroplane must carry two persons before it will be accepted. When asked why he would not take his brother Orville Wright said: "We will never fly together. It would not be wise for the both of us to sail in the same machine."

The death of Lieutenant Selfridge is said to have caused the compact.

**Gold Covers For Diamond Earrings.**  
An invention which will be welcome to many women is a hollow gold ball to snap over a diamond or pearl earring. The balls are designed, of course, for traveling, but they will be of use at other times as well. The tiny globes are ornamental and are easily detached. They are made to fit gems of various sizes.

## SPAIN-MOROCCO WAR

Cause of the Trouble With Moors at Melilla.

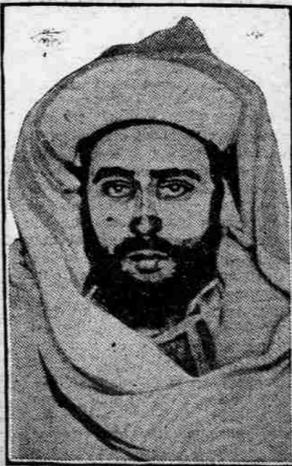
### KABYLE TRIBES TO BLAME.

Their Attack on Some Spanish Mines Near Melilla Before the Spaniards Were Ready Precipitated the Crisis. Spain's Foes Are Born Soldiers.

The immediate cause of the trouble at Melilla, Morocco, which has cost Spain so dear, occurred on July 8, when some Moors laid an ambush at the Spanish mines on the railroad near Melilla for the purpose of making some prisoners in order to exchange them for Moors who had recently been arrested for an assault on a policeman. Four of the miners were killed. Thereupon a detachment of the Melilla garrison went out under General Marina and routed the Moors, though not without difficulty, as the bayonet had to be used, and the Spaniards lost twenty-nine killed and wounded.

### Spanish Mines Raided.

The remote cause of the Melilla trouble dates back about a year and a half, when two Spanish mining companies, one of them operated with French capital, began work at a point about fifteen miles from Melilla under the protection of Roghi Kaid, who then was supreme in that region. In October of last year the tribes revolted, defeated Roghi and raided the mines, which then ceased work. The Spanish government proceeded to protect them; but, although some of the tribes did not object, others were hostile, and the



MULAI HAFID, SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

whole district became much disturbed, so that it was not till last June that the miners were able to resume work.

Under the treaty of 1860 between Morocco and Spain the sultan is under obligation to furnish regular troops for the protection of the Spanish possessions of Ceuta and Melilla against the always more or less unruly Riff tribes. But he has never done this, and when Spain recently sent Minister Merry del Val to Fez to call Mulai Hafid's attention to this fact the sultan not only refused to listen, but insulted the minister. He refused to acknowledge the mining concessions at Melilla and also demanded that the Spaniards withdraw from points where they had posted troops to prevent contraband traffic in arms as a condition prior to any discussion of the matter. Then the Spanish government voted \$700,000 for the strengthening of the garrisons of Melilla and Ceuta and no doubt would have soon been much better prepared to deal with a Moorish attack, but the incident above related precipitated a crisis before the Spaniards were ready for it.

**Born Soldiers.**  
The Kabyle tribes, which are of Berber origin, are the people with whom the soldiers of Spain are contending for supremacy on the Riff coast of Morocco. These tribesmen, who are Sunni Moslems, are born soldiers. Those of the plains have been recently engaged in carrying out public works connected with Spain's mining interests on the coast, while those of the mountains by sudden raids have periodically undone the work of their brothers of the plains.

The present revolt is due to the inspiration of the new sultan of Morocco, who recently, it is said, ordered the Spaniards to evacuate the Riff coast. The Kabyles, in carrying on the revolt, are using some Mauser rifles which were sold to them for his personal profit by General Margaallo, governor of Melilla, who recently was killed in a sortie.

**Spanish Forts In Ruins.**  
The Riff coast came into possession of Spain after the Moors had been driven out of Europe in the fifteenth century and were pursued into Africa. To prevent a second Moorish invasion, Spain began at once to fortify this coast, and by the middle of the seventeenth century from Ceuta to Melilla and eastward as far as the Algerian frontier was a strong line of fortifications. Most of the forts are now far advanced in ruin, and all are obsolete. Some had been evacuated even as early as the beginning of the nineteenth century and, with the conviction of successive Spanish governments, became the stronghold of pirates until the latter were swept from the sea by the combined efforts of France, England and the United States.

Be wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer.—Young.

## GREAT BASEBALL ENTHUSIAST

Career of Harry C. Pulliam, Late National League President.

Harry Clay Pulliam, president of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, who recently died in New York by shooting himself, was born in Scottsville, Ky., thirty-nine years ago, and soon after finishing his college course he went to Louisville to take up newspaper work. He served part of the time in the capacity of city editor, but was also interested in baseball. In 1898 he resigned as city editor of the Louisville Commercial to accept the presidency of the Louisville club. Prior to that he had served a year in the Kentucky legislature.

In Louisville Pulliam formed the acquaintance of Barney Dreyfuss, now the owner of the Pittsburg club. They were associated in baseball for a number of years in Louisville and Pittsburg. Dreyfuss became president of the Louisville club, and Pulliam became his secretary and treasurer. When Dreyfuss got hold of the Pittsburg club and transferred his players there he took Pulliam with him.

One of Pulliam's greatest "discoveries" in baseball was finding Hans Wagner, the best player in the game today. Wagner was playing in Paterson, N. J., at the time, and Pulliam went there on the recommendation of a friend and looked Wagner over. He signed him to a contract and took him to Louisville.

Pulliam stayed with the Pittsburg club until 1902, when he was elected president of the National league, succeeding N. E. Young. About the time of his accession to the presidency peace was brought about between the National league and the American league, which had been at war.

Pulliam proved to be an energetic official for the National league and with considerable executive ability. During his regime many vexatious problems have arisen, and he always was active and conscientious in dealing with such matters. He was anything but a figurehead president. One of the hardest problems he had to deal with was the famous New York-Chicago game of last year, which ended in a row at the Polo grounds in New York and was afterward played over on the order of the board of directors. Once or twice efforts were made at the league annual meetings to oust Pulliam from the presidency, his administration not suiting all hands, but he had too strong support among the magnates, and the opposition to him dwindled away. He was high strung and plain spoken, but impartial, and his honesty of purpose always has been recognized.

While he was in office the National league came to enjoy greater prosperity than it ever had before, the existence of two big leagues operating under a peace compact being partly responsible for the prosperity. Some of it, however, was due to his own efforts for the welfare of the game. He always had been a stickler for having his umpires treated with the respect he considered was due them and stuck to his umpires through thick and thin.

### WOMAN TRAIL BLAZER.

Exploit of Mrs. James A. Cruikshank in the White Mountains.

A slender little woman—Mrs. James A. Cruikshank of New York—recently completed a feat which no one of the many mountaineers who have for years explored the White mountains has ever attempted—the blazing of a new and easily accessible trail from Mount Field to Mount Willey, according to a dispatch from Bretton Woods, N. H. Accompanied by her husband, who was always in the rear and only present as a guard, Mrs. Cruikshank walked, crawled or climbed over fifteen miles of heavily wooded mountain country, three miles of which had never been invaded previously and most of which was such as to test the powers of the most experienced of mountaineers.

Although Mount Field and Mount Willey were already the terminals of trails from other mountains, they have never been connected by a path until the other night.

Mrs. Cruikshank holds a record for mountain climbing in Canada.

### College Boys Growing.

Measurements by scientists bring out the interesting fact that the American college athlete of today is a much larger man than his father was and is constantly growing. The average height of the Yale athlete today is an inch and a half more than it was five years ago; he is twenty-two pounds heavier, with three inches more chest development and forty-two cubic inches more lung capacity; the average height of the Yale athletes is now 5 feet 9.9 inches and their weight exactly 170.5 pounds. At an examination of Harvard athletes Professor Sargent found that they were an inch taller and from four to five pounds heavier than were the students of thirty years ago.

### Jarless Automobile Wheel.

George Freisen of North Yakima, Wash., has completed an automobile wheel which, it is believed, will do away with the jar, at present a bad feature of the pneumatic tire, and also lessen the expense. The invention is the product of two years' work and absorbs all the jar of the machine. Freisen has applied for a patent.

### Plan to Cure Fear of Lightning.

A German has discovered an easy way to take away a child's fear of lightning. He struck some matches and compared the sudden flaring of the light to the lightning without. The child got intensely interested and has never since been afraid of a thunderstorm.



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