The Pompeii of The Sahara.

Frank G. Carpenter Visits an Old Roman City, on the Edge of the Desert, Which is Being Unearthed by the French.

(Special Correspondence of the Des and Areas by Frank G. Carpenter.

wonderful ruined city of Ros

wonderful ruined city of Romman Africa, which the French
 are now digging out of the sand? U
 Hes about 156 miles south of tac Medge
 fetranean, min norhaps 200 miles
 southwest of Tumis. It is hust over
 the mountains from the desert of
 Sahara, an one of the lower source of
 the Atlas, overbooking a valley which
 in the days of Rome, must days been
 the Atlas, overbooking a valley which
 in the days of Rome, must days been
 for structure and of giving a conception of the character and extent of the same the of the days at a before Christ, and it was destrored by the eruption of Vesuvius, 79 A. D. R consider, und it was not half the size of this African thy way being upearthed.
 ANCHENT THAUMGADI.
 Timgal was founded just 21 Sears

ANCHENT THAUMGADI. Timgai was founded just 31 Sears after the destruction of Poinbell. Vas built by the Eingeror Trajan, whose solliers alded in its, construc-tion. It was then known as Thaun-gas or Thaumradi. It was situated at the intersection of six Roman roads, and was a foulded camp as wall as a great congnercial city. The excava-tions show that it must have been a so tal capital as well, inhabited by many rich recepts and surrounded by many rich recepts and surrounded by not the show.

All the lixingles of Rome at the height of its glory. Late: Timyad became a collisions city. St. Augustine was born near it and, in the seventh century, when the Arab invasion occurred. A had a Christian church, the ruins of which still exist. The city was destroyed by the Arabs, and since then, for more than 1,000 years the rain and soll of the Atlas mountains and the dust and sands from the great Salara have drifted over it, covering its re-mains layer by layer, until the greater part of it has been lost from view. THE FRENCH EXCAVATIONS.

THE FRENCH EXCAVATIONS.

For centuries only a few of the more prominent of the ulus ross above the surface. There were col-umns here and there apparently grow-ing out of soil. Great mounds cover-ed the half destroyed buildings, and it was not until the French began their excavations, along about 25 years ago, that any one imagined that a great city lay burled beneath. At Diesent only a comparatively small a great city lay buried beneath. At present only a comparatively small part of the territory has been uncover-ed, but the work is going on day by day, and within a few years the whole city will be exposed to the fierce rays of this African sun. I saw gangs of men working at the ruins as I wan-dered about through them this after-noon, and I photographed them as they raised buried columns out of the soil. The part of the city still un-touched is covered far above the height of my head, and the excavated streets run right to the edge of the streets and buildings still buried. THE ROAD TO TIMGAD

THE ROAD TO TIMEAD.

THE ROAD TO TIMGAD. I came here from Algiers on the silroad, a distance of about 250 miles. The nearest station was Batna, a French town at the entrance of th valley in which Timgad lies. There I hired a carriage and drove for 25 miles up this valley to the site of the excavations. The only town we passed on the way was Lambese. This was also prominent in the days of the Ro-mans, and it has ruins that would be cosidered wonderful were they not overshadowed by the greater ones have the French, and it is as good as was the Appian Way when Timgad me Rome were still in their prime the grades are so gentie that our horses went on the troit, and we cov-bours be distance in less than thro bound to utside of them nothing but area.

Now we crowded a caravan of cam-Now we crowded a caravan of cam-cls going sullenly along, and now pass-ed villages of low brown tents, the homes of Bedouin shepherds who were feeding their flocks on the foothills of the Atlas. At places in the valley, we saw Arabs plowing; but the soil is now semi-arid and it shows but lit-the signs of the fertility it must have had when this region was the granary of Rome. I imagine that the rainfall was then much greater than now, and it may be that the cutting away of the forests has changed the weather of semi-arid and it shows

state

Jos.

Utah. Open day and aight. Factory Warerooms No. 233 E. First South and one-half blocks east of Theater.

 IMGAD, April 2.—Have you Algeria, as has been the case with even heard of Timpad, the Scala, Palestine and other lands. IN THE RUINED CITY.

THE STREETS OF TIMCAD.

THE STREETS OF TIMEAD. The parts so far excavated were the ohief business and residence century. They are, divided up into streets about 20 feet wide, which cross each other at right angles. There are miles of there streets aftendy exposed, and one can walk over them on the same pave-ments on which the Romans rode in their charlots. I tramped much of by way in the ruts cut by the chart-its, and I found the stones of the reads word smooth by the feet of these people of 15 centuries since. The main streets are flagged with great blocks of innestone, about three feet wide and often four feet long, fitted closely to-gether. Under every street is a deep sewep running from one end of it to the other, and the whole city is un-derbid with drains. Nearly every bound has its own connection with the streets are disposed are one on with the

derival with drains. Nearly every house has its own connection with the sower, and these are public conveni-ences in all parts of the city. The streets are lined with curb-stenes, and the principal avenues have great marble columns on each side of them, some of which are broken and some almost perfect. Many of these columns are entrely missing, but their places beyond the curb-stones can be plathly neen. One can stand in some of these streets and look for a mile through raised pillars, easily picturing to himself the grand-ure of Tingad in its prime.

ON THE WAY TO THE FORUM.

Let us make our way along the main avenues, which lend through the center of the town, to the Forum. We enter one by a great stone gate decorated with carvings over flagstones cut into deep ruts by the chariot wheels. There are pillars on both sides of the streets, reacting on and on to the Forum and ere pillars on both sides of the streets, reaching on and on to the Foruh, and beyond them on cach side are acress upon acres of ruined buildings ranging in height to that of my head or higher. The ravages of time, of siege, and of the Mohammedan iconoclast have cut away the tops of the buildings; but chough of the walls are still left so that one can see just have they were con-

away the tops of the buildings; but chough of the walls are still left so that one can see just how they were constructed, and can walk from room to room, through house after house.
At the right side of this main street, facing the Forum, ran a covered passageway, the top of which rested upon these pillars. This was for foot passengers who could there move along without danger from the throng of chariots and horses in the street outside. At the same time the people could see out between the columns. On the other side of this faced, and on the opposite side of the roadway the houses came close up to the column-lined street.
On the Vio Decumanus Maximus, which cuts the street I have described at right angles and leads from the great arch of Trajan to the Forum, one side is lined with stores. The greatest number of stores are right near the Forum, and they probably formed the chief mercantile houses of the city. Each establishment had a main room facing the street, with another in the rear, which was probably used as a warehouse or as a private room for its owner. The Decumanus Maximus had deep ruts in the flags from one end of it to the other and it is easy to imagine it filled with the gay throng of the days of the Empores Trajan and Marcus Aurelius.
IN THE ROMAN BUTCHER SHOPS.

Timgad Has Been Dead Fifteen Hundred Years, But is Now Coming

To life-It Was Twice as Big as Pompeii, and Had Mighty Temples, Markets and Baths-A Look at Its Houses and Stores-The Ancient Forum and the Arch of Trajan.



tographed for the Saturday New

THE THEATER AT TINGAD.

It Seats Four Thousand and the Stage is Just Behind the Pillars-The Orchestra Occupied the Semi-Circle.

many evidences that it was a beautiful place when the people from all the country about came here to buy and sell. The stalls of the meat market country about came here to buy and sell. The stalls of the meat market were on a platform running in a half-moon facing the market place. The marble counters behind which the butchers stood are s. Il intact, and they bear the marks of the cleavers used in chooping off the steaks of the past. These counters are marble slabs, each sbout a foot thick and about five feet in length. I crawled under one, and stood in place of the butcher trying to imagine the customers who waited out-side for spring chickens, roasts of lamb and rump steaks fifteen bundred or more years ago, and in my mind's eye I could see Mrs. Caesar testing the breastbone of a fowl, and Madame Clee-ro telling the boy to cut her a steak off the loin and watching him to see that he did not cheat in the weight. Later on I saw in the museum the weights which were used to measure the meat. They are balls of stone rang-ing in size from that of my head to a marble. A CITY OF LUXURY.

Some of the houses of Timgad were Some of the houses of Timgad were magnificent. They had marble benches, beautiful freescoes and floors of mosale. The museum has many mosaics equal to almost anything discovered at Pom-peli. They are made of bits of stone, some of which are no bigger than a ba-by's finger nail so fitted together that they seem one solid block. They are of many colors and represent the famous characters of mythology. One about 15 feet square shows Venus riding through the sea on a centaur, while the dolphins swim about below. Another represents the triumph of Neptune, and others show various scenes connected with the gods and goddesses of old Rome.

palace which contained about 60 odd rooms, some of which are still decorated with marble columns. When I came in the floors seemed to be nothing but plaster, but as I scraped my feet on them I saw the mosale beneath. This house had a wide entrance porch, the floor of which was a little above the level of the street, and the stones at the front showed plainly the marks made by the carriages as they drove out and in. It had bath rooms with hot and cold chambers, the floors of which were of mosalc, such as are now in the mu-seum,

THE BATHS OF TIMGAD.

If it be true that cleanliness is next to godliness, these Romans were not ungodly. There are ruins of baths here, which show that this old town of Timgad, ranging in size from 50,000 to 100,000 people, had better accommoda-tions of that kind than any of our largest cities today. Just outside the chief entrance gate stands the ruins of an enormous building, covering al-

many colors and represent the famous characters of mythology. One about 15 feet square shows Venus riding through the sea on a centaur, while the dolphins swim about below. Another represents the triumph of Neptune, and others show various scenes connected with the gods and goddesses of old Rome. Right near the Forum I explored a

palace which contained about 60 odd rooms, some of which are still decorated with marble columns. When I came in the floors seemed to be nothing but the floors but not a seemed to be nothing but

A THEATER SEATING FOUR THOUSAND.

Timgad had a theater which seated more than 4,000 people. I wonder how many towns of 50,000 in our country have annusement halls that size. This theater more by the period of the have annusement hans that size. This theater was in the upper part of the city at the edge of the hills. I went through it this morning and sat for a time in one of the boxes which faced the marble rostrum forming the stage. The audience came in through a cov-ered passageway made of stone, and there is a covered passageway for there is a covered passageway for exit. The actors had their own en-trance which led directly to the stage There was no roof over this theatre; There was no roof over this theatre: the audience sat out in the open, with a magnificent view of the valley and mountains ever before them. The seats are of stone, and they run around the arena in the shape of a half moon, rising tier above tier. The orchestra played in the crescent be-low.

chief entrance gate stands the ruins of an enormous building, covering al-most two acres, which was devoted to bathing and gymnastics. It was built of brick, and some of the mosaic floors are still to be seen. I spent some time in these baths. A large part of the outer walls are still intact, and the rooms, although they are broken in places can be easily traced. There are 35 of them running about a grand hall 40 feet wide and 75 feet long, where the men went through their gymnastics or pested and loafed after bathing. There were many hot chambers for steam and All the relics found at Timgad are kept in the museum here, and the col-lection already gives live pictures of the old Roman days. Some of the rooms are walled with moslacs, and they con-tain enough broken-nosed statues to people a town. There are some cases filled with gold coins and others con-taining jewelry of gold, some of which is set with precious stores. There are proper a town of the selling of flowers fresh. THE FORUM. All the relics found at Timgad are kept in the museum here, and the col-lection already gives live pictures of the old Roman days. Some of the rooms are walled with moslacs, and they con-tain enough broken-nosed statues to people a town. There are some cases filled with gold coins and others con-taining jewelry of gold, some of which is set with precious stores. There are prouge pots like those discovered at pompeli, and there are finger rings and ear-fings of gold. There are surgical instruments, including pinchers and forceps of steel, beautifully made: knives of various kinds, and needles of all sizes. There are Bornaze handles of vases, and betautiful pieces and versels of indescent glass. Alto-gether the collection is wonderful; but it is shut up here away off in the heart

tirely unearthed, and it bears evidence of having been far larger and more beautiful than that of Pompeii. Its stone courts are almost intact, and many of the tall marble columns which surrounded it are still here. It bears every evidence of having been a mag-nlificent place. It is reached by stone steps. About it on every side were covered passageways upheld by pll-lars of marble. At one end, behind marble columns, was a great stone rostrum. I suppose for the speakers, and there was an extensive lobby and retiring rooms somewhat as in our Capitol at Washington. Majoining the Forum was a chamber of commerce built of marble and lime-stone. This building is supposed to have served as a sort of stock ex-change and tribunal of justice com-bined. It had a statue of Justice in it, a part of which still exists. THE TEMPLES OF THE CITY. tirely unearthed, and it bears evidence

THE TEMPLES OF THE CITY.

There are several ruined temples in Timgad. One was devoted to Victory and another to the Jupiter of the Capitol. The walls of the latter are six feet in thickness, and are made of great blocks three and four feet in

feet in thickness, and are made of great blocks three and four feet in length. Some of the enormous col-umns which formed the block of this structure still stand. They are on a high platform which overlooks the whole city. Each column is 50 feet high: it is fluted and carved, and its capital is of wonderful beauty. I climbed up to the base of these great columns and took a bird's-eye view of the ruins. With a broken mar-ble pillar here and there among them, the half broken houses looked more like a palatial cattle yard of brick and stone than a city. This, however, is oaly at first. The ruins of the famous old city spring at once into view, and the wealth of the past everywhere strikes your eye. The houses are now little more than walled pens, and the streets, the roads through them. Just below me were great blocks of marble, pieces of broken statues. I could see the stone tables upon which the Ro-mans offered their sacrifices, and be-yond them the homes of the city. The columns beside me were as big around as a hogshead and they rose above me to the height of a four-story house. They were made in blocks, each of which must have weighed many tons. They were made in blocks, each of which must have weighed many tons. They were mode in blocks, each of which must have mode in blocks of harding stone that and they rose above me to the height of a four-story house. They were made in blocks, each of which must have weighed many tons they were probably chiscled aut on the ground, but how they were raised so high without the aid of modern machin-ery I cannot imagine. This temple had 12 columns in front of it, and 22 pillars of these enormous proportions on the platform above. platform above.

THE ARCH OF TRAJAN.

At the entrance of the Via Decuma-nus Maximus now stands the remains of the Arch of Trajan. The city, as I have said, was founded by Trajan, and this arch is a splendid monument to his memory. It must be 80 or 100 feet in height. It is of sandstone, with col-umns of marble; it has aged by the weather, and as the sun shone upon it umns of marble; it has aged by the weather, and as the sun shone upon it this morning it took on the color of old gold, making a great frame standing out against the blue sky. The arch has three entrances, two at the sides for foot passengers and one in the cen-ter for carriages. The road through the central arch has been cut deep by the chariot wheels. Birds were flying about through this

Birds were flying about through this arch as I visited it today, and, look-ing beyond it over the plain, I could see the black tents of the Bedouins with the sheep feeding near them. They were grazing among the heads of ruined columns and on land covering that part of Timgad which has not yet been ex-cavated.

IN THE TIMGAD MUSEUM. All the relics found at Timgad are of North Africa, 25 miles from the nearest railroad, so that few people ever

behold it. During my stay I have photographed some of the ruins and have measured many of the columns and buildings. I have also talked with the director of the excavations. He tells me that the work of uncovering the city is to go steadily on, but that the present appro-priation of only about \$12,000 is not enough to hurry the work. The exca-vation is carefully done, and in the re-maining two-thirds of the city which are yet to be uncovered many treasures must le. There must be more or less precious stones, and it may be also the remains of beautiful statues, mosales and relies which will throw a new light on Roman North Africa.

A LAND OF ROMAN RUINS.

A LAND OF ROMAN RUINS. There are relics of the Ro-mans scattered all over this part of the world. Nearly every town in Algeria of any size has more or less of them. I have seen the hand of old Rome in nearly every place I have been. It has left its marks about Algiers, Oran and Tiemcen. The latter city was ancient Pomaria, and it shows the remains of a great Roman aqueduct. I came across the old Roman wall many times while exploring Al-giers, and not far from here is Constan-tine, which was named after Constan-tine the emperer of Rome, which has more or less ruins about it. IN LAMBESE.

IN LAMBESE.

IN LAMBESE. IN LAMBESE. Lambese, about 20 miles east of here, was built by the Romans A. D. 125 to form the headquarters of the Third Augustan Legion, and recent explora-tions show that it was a large Roman camp. The ruined arches of the gates outside the city show that it covered several miles, and in its center is a building of stone 92 feet long and 72 feet wide, and as high as a four-story house. The facade of this structure has a peristyle, with a handsome Corin-than columns. Near it is a temple which was built during the reign of Marcus Aurelius, and also a great arch put up in honor of septimus Severus. There are ruins of baths at Lambese, from which have been taken beautiful mosaics. The town had two forums, one of which measured more than an acre, and in one of the forums was a great temple surrounded by a colonade. On the site of Lambese the French have now built an enormous barracks for such soldiers as they sond to Afri-ca for correction, and as I rode by I passed several companies of French troops going through their evolutions on the site of the camp, just as the Roman soldiers did in that same place more than 1,700 years ago. IFRANK G. CARPENTER.

IF YOU DON'T

IF YOU DON'T Succeed the first time use Herbine and you will get instant reflef. The greatest liver regulator. A positive cure for Con-stipation. Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and all liver complaints. Mr. C., of Emory, Texas, writes: "My wife has been using Herbine for herself and children for five years. It is a sure cure for constipation and malaria fever, which is substantiated by what it has done for my family." Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main Street.

CONFERENCE PAMPHLET NOW READY

The full proceedings of the Seventy-seventh Annual Conference held in the Tabernacle. Salt Lake City, April 5. 6. and 7. Each discourse is report-ed in full. Added to these interesting proceedings is "An Address to the World," by the Church. This is an excellent work to mail to friends abroad. Order now as the edition is limited. Postpaid to any address, 25 cents. DESERET NEWS BOOK STORE. 6 Main St. Salt Lake City

SPECIAL

Mail orders are given special atten-

26

A CITY OF LUXURY.

tion in our THE DESERET NEWS.

If you desire to buy or sell real estats in any part of the city or state, it will be to your interest to communicate with the Geo. Q. Cannon Association, 24 East South Temple St. Both 'phones 910





Jeweler and Diamond Broker. 175 SOUTH MAIN ST. Advances the most, charges the least.

This cut, made for Young & Winger, shows the Rigby Bros. putting up al-fails on their farm, on the bench just outside of Teton canyon. There are three stacks finished, with a fourth well under way. These stacks are taken from 45 acros of ground, lucern and timothy, raised from the first crop. When the fourth stack was finished, they measured, after settling 60 days, 113 tons from one cutting. This yield is a fair average of bench land production throughout the valley. The second crop. if properly handled, yields about half or two-thirds as much as the first.

The soil of these bench lands is usually of a heavy black loam, gently sloping towards the center of the valley. The pure, fresh mountain water that flows out over these benches would be an inspiring sight to the drouth-strick-en regions of southern Utah. Alkali is unknown, and crop failures are abso-lutely unnecessary. In 15 years I have never seen a crop failure on this farm, when the crops were properly attended to.

"At a recent visit to the Teton Valley, on the eastern bench, we saw gar-dens teeming with choice vegetables of great size, raspberries of excellent fla-vor, the bushes tailer than most men, apples in profusion on thrifty trees, cu-cumbers ready for use, small fruits, rich and plenty, flowers in startling bright colors, and cows and calves were fat and fine, and the pure, bracing air seemed charged with life and force."

Also we have the best range left in th linked states and always will have, protected as it is by the Government—in the interest of Bonifide settlers. Our flock-masters are getting rich without taking chances of anxious loss, for these reasons: They live near the range, feed good hay in the winter seasons, cat-tle and sheep grow larger, sheep clip nearly enough wool extra to pay for the the and sheep grow larger, sheep clip nearly enough wool extra to pay for the hay they eat,

Altogether conditions are most favorable to the stock grower. Any young man who is willing to work may, by the investment of a small amount of money, become independent in a few years. Land and water sells from \$10 to

YOUNG & WINGER Driggs., Ida.