

## Mormon Missionary Visits Kimberley Diamond Mine

**K**PECIAL Correspondence.

IMPERIAL, Cape Colony, Sept. 6.—"Diamonds, diamonds, Rufus, Rufus, are those diamonds alabamas?" he said the proverbial new when he beheld the glittering gems. I wonder what the amusement of diamond smokers would be if they should ever visit Kimberley, the diamond city of the world. There are diamonds here by the ton-weight, being of all kinds, sizes, shapes and shades. Piently have they been dug out of the earth, and yet they are expensive even here.

Although many people in Salt Lake have seen lots of diamonds, cut and mounted, and ready for sale, I doubt if there are many of our native people, even of the wealthier, who have even seen as many diamonds as can be seen here in an hour or two. There are thousands of them kept here. Sales of rough diamonds are few, and yet they are precious stones.

This city, so famous the world over for its diamonds, is an interesting little place. Besides the great mines which caused the city to spring up, there is a little bit of historic interest in connection with the late Boer war. Nearly everyone at home knows that Kimberley was captured by the Boers under Cronje and others, but was taken by them. The story of how "Long Tom," the big Boer gun, played havoc with the English until "Long Cecil" was made in the beleaguered city by an American, is probably familiar to you. But incidentally, I shall remember that the American who did it made and mounted "Long Cecil," was himself killed by the explosion of a shell from the Boer gun shortly afterwards, having his head blown clear off. What has become of "Long Tom," no one knows. There are many blockhouses, fortifications and other signs of war still to be seen around Kimberley, and a few monuments here and there, bear testimony to the valiant deeds of some of the troops. Whether in war or in peace, the name of Cecil John Rhodes will long be remembered as one of the leading characters of Kimberley. During the siege he made arrangements for the citizens to keep them busy. By his influence he made laws to protect the poor and weak among them, and in many ways ministered comfort to the sufferers. One thing he did, which still stands to speak for his forethought, is to grow the longest grape vine in the world. I went to Kenilworth, a near suburb, to see it, and it is a wonder. Think of a grape vine over a mile in length, and covering a trellis work under which automobiles can go! Such is the vine Rhodes planted during the siege, it still bears fruit which the public may pick.

The "conning tower" from which Sir English observed their enemy, is still standing. It is part of the headgear of a diamond mine.

To change the subject: The process that a "sparkler" goes through before it adorns a pretty woman, is a long one. As to how the stone is formed, there are several theories, but the one commonly accepted, is that carbon, or ordinary charcoal was subjected to great heat and tremendous pressure, and crystallized. If that be true, a diamond is nothing more than a crystallized coal, such as the "blue ground" in which the glittering gems are found, is quite convincing that the pressure part of the theory is correct.

The blue ground, is very hard, and in color black, and diamonds will have a home. But hard as the blue ground is, it crumbles to dust when exposed to the weather, so from that fact, the labor of obtaining its treasure is simplified. With the most up-to-date mining machinery that the world can command, the earth is dug, tunnels are bored, and the veins in the ground followed. The tons the blue ground is hoisted to the surface, where it is automatically dumped into little iron ore cars, and carried to the "debris floors." There, on ground covering space greater than is bounded by South Temple to the Salt Palace, and from Second West to Twenty-first Street, a million tons are destined to disintegrate. About 18 months are allowed for that; during which time it is harrowed occasionally.

After it has been sufficiently pulverized by the elements it is again loaded into the ore cars, and taken to the washing machine. There it is mixed with sand, previously prepared and well sifted. The mud made is like any ordinary clay mud, but, of course, far



IS THERE A WOMAN WITH SOUL SO DEAD THAT NEVER TO HERSELF HATH SAID 'CAN MAKE THE FINEST BREAD'

**HUSLER'S FLOUR**

general public cannot see by Mr. Williams, general manager of the De Beers' Sons' Mining company, who, known to the Salt Lake well, having visited the Ontario gold mining camp. He said to me, if I were a "Mormon," I talked a little of Salt Lake. In all the visit to the richest diamond mine in the world was very interesting and occupied the best part of a day. ORISON M. ROGERS.

### SLIGHTLY COOLER WITH SNOW.

When you see that kind of a weather forecast you know that rheumatism weather is at hand. Get ready for it now, by getting a bottle of Dr. New's Liniment. It is the best made for rheumatism, stiff joints, sore and stiff muscles, all aches and pains. Price, \$1.00 and \$1.25 a bottle. Dr. Z. C. M. L. Drug Dept., 112 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

### GERMANY'S INVASION OF OUR STAGE

Recently an English periodical depicted the growing Teutonic influence of the United States. It pointed to the German influence on education, especially that of schools of higher learning, the German emperor and president Roosevelt. But never a word was said of the really more important "dramatic exchange" between Germany and America, that is, the stage. Berlin recently listened and probably still listens to "The Truth" by the late Clyde Fisher, Minister, director of the English Drama.

Germany is planning the production of numerous American plays and the German opera is invaded by American singers. We are regaled with lots of German plays and musicals from Berlin and Vienna. Mr. Zangwill has called our land "The Metting Pot" of the races. Sure our stage is the melting pot of the world—some day out of this crucible will rise, perhaps, the American drama. Current literature.

### COLD WEATHER ADVICE

To all is to beware of coughs and colds on the chest; as neglected they readily lead to pneumonia, consumption or other pulmonary troubles. Just as soon as the cough appears, call in Dr. Hall's Cold Remedy. Strup, the standard cure of America. Use as directed—perfectly harmless. A cure and preventive for colds, gripes, rheumatism, etc. \$1.00 a bottle. Dr. Z. C. M. L. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

### FEUDAL STRONGHOLD HAS HISTORY ALL TO ITSELF

(Continued from page thirteen.)

The neighboring port of Minehead to carry his retinue and horses to Normandy, and provided himself with great stores of salted fish, and barrels of wine, taking with him also much of the family plate.

### IN HISTORICAL LIMELIGHT.

During the wars of the Roses, Sir James Audreys fought against the Yorkists. Was knighted on the field of battle at Wakefield, and was killed a few weeks later at the battle of St Albans. When the Yorkists triumphed over the Lancastrians, Edward IV seized Luttrell's lands, describing him as a rebel, and it was not until the accession of Henry VII that his son was reinstated in his rights and possessions. In 1467, Sir John Luttrell was slain by the English leaders in the Scotch wars. Taken prisoner, he was ransomed by the government, and on his return home he caused an allegorical picture of himself to be painted by Lucas de Heere in 1556. He is represented nude, wading through the sea, supported and adorned by a heavy cross. The picture still hangs in the hall at Dunster, although the family treasures, including all the splendid plate mentioned in the inventories of those days, have disappeared. It is tantalizing to read of "grote copper with coverles," gilt chargers, dishes, tankards, and covers of silver, which would nowadays be worth a king's ransom.

The last piece of the castle took place in 1488, when after much searching of heart and disputations with his wife whose sympathies lay with the Parliamentarians, and who had already given away the Marquess of Hereford when he tried to seize it for the king, Thomas Luttrell handed over the castle to Charles I against General Blake, until after a close investigation of 169 days they were compelled to surrender. The fighting must have been severe as cannon balls are even dug up from time to time in the neighboring gardens, and two shots penetrated the roof of the church and the roof of the market-hall, which Luttrell's charge of front cost him dear, for as soon as order was restored, the government decided that so powerful a fortress was a source of danger to the country and levied a rate to pay 500 men for 12 days to garrison the fortifications.

**CASTLE RESTORED.**

The gate-house and the medieval entrance to the lower ward were spared and the owners had to set to work to reconstruct their dwelling-house inside the circle of ruined towers, converting the site of the ancient keep into a bowling-green. Robbed of their defenses, Luttrell turned their minds from warfare to more peaceful pursuits, and Sir John Luttrell and his wife lived in happiness in the newly restored castle, and the hills preserved in the mansion room give very picturesque details of the extravagantly magnificient clothes ordered by them from their London tailor. In fact they went far towards ruining the estate, and after Sir John's death his husband died, married to a fine heiress, to St. James' street, London, taking with her much of the family plate and furniture which with her own jewels to the value of \$10,000 were burned in a fire that occurred shortly afterwards.

In the 18th century, the family almost died out, a young heiress, Margaret, being left with no male heir to whom she could marry. She married Mr. Fowey of Netwethy, who took her name and proceeded to set matters to rights. He added to the castle, laid out the deer-park and diligently nursed the borough of Minehead, so that until its disfrac-

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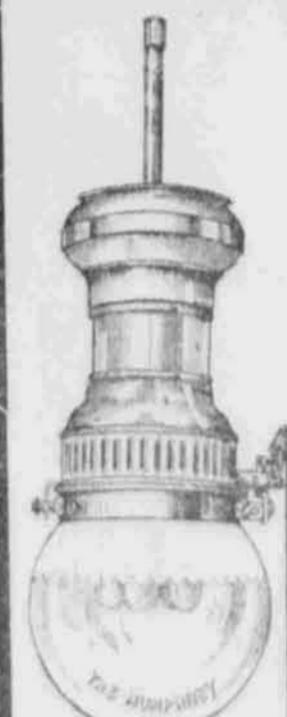
The best stock of goods in town, displayed under ordinary illumination, will remain on the shelves simply because the people who buy are attracted to the brilliantly illuminated store of a competitor.

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## DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY OCTOBER 23 1909

**Walker's Walker's Walker's**  
CROWNED BY GOLD AND BRASS

**2 Big Silk Sales Monday**  
**50c and 60c**

A silk sale that will astonish all Salt Lake—Silks in the most popular weaves and color effects, sacrificed Monday at 50c on the dollar and less.

Thousands of yards tabled Monday for your ready selection—for the greatest silk bargain opportunity ever recorded in the annals of Salt Lake merchandising.

No exchanges—no approvals—no samples—prices are reduced to such tremendous savings that the selling must be quick and enthusiastic. Be early at the counters Monday Morning—

**Sale Begins at 8:30 Sharp---COME**

**New Silks at Fifty Cents the yd**

The season's most popular weaves and reliable qualities. Selected from our tremendous regular stocks. We offer beautiful Satin Ottomans with elegant liberty finish—Ottomans, crystals, gros grain weaves, Coteles, Bengalines, etc. 50c

**Rare Silk Weaves at Sixty Cents the yard**

Genuine imported chiffon taffeta plaids in the beautiful Scotch and French Clans and lustrous color effects, worth \$1.25 the yard—also—Crepe De chine Bourdure, an elegant soft draping silk suitable for dressy waists and automobile scarfs, \$1.00 and \$1.25 qualities—also the best American Liberties in the brilliant finish popular for street wear and evening gowns, \$1.25 quality—also Hundreds of yards of Massalines and Satin Soupes in every new shade for street and evening wear. A silk quality that is known to every woman who wears silks—regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 the yard.

The entire four above assortments Monday the yard—Not \$1.00 or \$1.25—but

**60c**

## Style, Exclusiveness and Individuality

**The Three Characteristics of Walker's Millinery that Portray the Artist.**

Monday we exhibit the elite of the Millinery vogue for winter—whatever is authentic in style, shape, material, coloring or decoration is reflected in Walker's Millinery Department. From modest tailored Street hats to the elaborate Dress evening creations, they are as fashionable as the artist milliners of Paris and America can make them. Priced as moderately as reasonable merchandising will allow.

Millinery Dept. Annex.

**Economy and Style are Features of this Suit Sale Monday**

\$32.50 to \$35.00 Handsomely tailored cloth suits in Winter's newest modes—special offering. \$24.95

Economy in price is reflected in the reduction—style is portrayed in the hand-some tailoring and perfect fit and finish of every suit assembled for this special offering. Women's fine long coat models and Parisian pleated skirt effect. Made of elegant mannish weaves in beautiful browns, grays, greens, blues, blacks and mixtures. \$32.50 to \$35.00. Selected from our immense winter stock.

**\$24.95**

## Stylish Military Caps--\$7.95

Modish for Misses and fashionable for women—these new Military capes. Made of broadcloths, and Kersey in red, blue, green, street and evening shades. Trimmed with buttons and Persian bands. Special \$7.95

## Women's and Misses' New Winter Coats

The newest styles and handsome tailored effects that predominate the coat vogue for Winter. \$13.95

Tailored modes are the elite for winter in the coat vogue. These are the hand-somest of the new styles, made in the winter fabrics of covert, cheviots and manish weaves and featured in tans, greens, blues, black and mixtures. Special offering. \$13.95

chissement the Luttrells either sat for it in parliament or influenced the electors.

The present owner of Dunster has carried the work of improvement still further both in the castle and park. He has made a new and easy approach to the entrance door by means of a winding road up the Tor, and has restored the interesting old church, which was the joint property of one time of the Luttrells and the Audreys.

The last piece of the castle took place in 1488, when after much searching of heart and disputations with his wife whose sympathies lay with the Parliamentarians, and who had already given away the Marquess of Hereford when he tried to seize it for the king, Thomas Luttrell handed over the castle to Charles I against General Blake, until after a close investigation of 169 days they were compelled to surrender. The fighting must have been severe as cannon balls are even dug up from time to time in the neighboring gardens, and two shots penetrated the roof of the church and the roof of the market-hall, which Luttrell's charge of front cost him dear, for as soon as order was restored, the government decided that so powerful a fortress was a source of danger to the country and levied a rate to pay 500 men for 12 days to garrison the fortifications.

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more valuable. And it is carefully graded.

Special machinery is made for mixing the mud, for carrying away the light, worthless part and retaining the heavy, rich stuff. The diamonds become heavy, sink to the bottom, while the water and light dirt float on top. When it is thus separated, the heavy mud has accumulated, that particular "pan" is stopped, and the mud loaded onto carts into the cars. Then it is taken to the "shaker," which results in the interesting part of the process. Entering the pulsator as dirty mud, sand goes through another washing and sifted. With this comes the clean water the mud is washed, and all heavy materials are retained. These in turn go through many washings and siftings until clean stones, nearly of a uniform size, are collected. Now, the stones are of many kinds, but principally garnets, which are without commercial value, and the rare diamonds.

The stones from the miners' stones was sorted by hand, the process by hand, but now it is quick, easy and automatic. There are tables, inclined at a slight angle and covered with a thick coating of vaseline. They keep vibrating up and down and back and forth, hence the name "pulsator." The stones are all slowly dropped on to these vibrating tables with a little stream of water running over them. The stones are sorted by hand, and the fact exists that what is not sorted out is lost.

When a handful of stones are scraped off, the pulsator is stopped, and the stones are washed, while the water runs off. Then the stones are sorted, and the process is repeated.

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