

How the English, Dutch and Germans Are Colonizing the Land of the Papuans.

It is the World's Biggest Island and is Unexplored-The British Possessions and How They Are Managed-Government Cocoanut Groves and Rubber Plantations-Something About Port Moresby, the Capital-The Queer Natives Who Use Our Tobacco as Money-A Land Where the Women Tattoo, When the Men Lace, and Where the Wives are All Bald-Headed-The New Guinea Club Houses-Flat Life Among the Papuans-The Babies and Their Bag-Cradles-The Goura Pigeon and the Bird of Paradise

# FRANK G. CARPENTER. immen in the second second

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OME of the most interesting colonial experiments of the day are taking place in New Guinea. the great island which Hes on the other side of the Strait, in which this letter is dated. The island has been divided up among the Britlsh, the Dutch and the Germans, and each nation is now establishing its settlements upon it and sending out exploring expeditions to investigate its material and scientific resources. Within the past year the North German Lloyd Steamship company has been making New Guinea one of its regular ports of call. A big syndicate, called the German-New Guinea company, has been formed to develop that part of the island and plantations of cotton, tobacco and rubber are being set out. The company has already three steamers and a number of sailing ves-sels engaged in its trade; and it is en-denvoring to build up a little Germany away down here in the South Pacific ocean. The Dutch are governing their territory through the sultan and the native chiefs just as they rule the rest of the Dutch East Indies, and the British are managing their property on the same lines that they observe in their colonies the world over.

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#### THE WORLD'S BIGGEST ISLAND.

Before I describe what is being done in British New Guinea I want to tell ou something about the whole island. I have learned much concerning it at the capitals of the Australian states and here at Thursday Island, where there are many New Guinea natives. More especially, however, I am indebt ed for my information to the Rev. H M. Dauncey, a missionary of the Church of England, who has lived for ten years in New Guinea, and who long before this letter is published will be back at his home in the British part of that island. I have been traveling for several weeks with Mr. Dauncey, and it is through him that I have secured photographs of New Guinea and its

New Guinea is by far the largest island of the globe. It exceeds Borneo by over sixteen thousand square miles. and it is bigger than any country of Europe except Russia. It would make ten states as large as Indiana, six states the size of New York and more than thirty-seven as big as Massachu-setts. From one end of it to the other it is as long as from Boston to Omaha, and at places is as wide as from Boston to Washington.

Look at it as it lies upon the map. It is just north of Australia and right under the equator, extending for ten degrees south of it. Its shape is that of a gigantic bird equatting on Torres

### THE NEW GUINEA BABY AND ITS CRADLE.

### Protographed for the "News" by Frank G. Carpenter.

# <sub>վե</sub> նախոնովություն որոնովություն որոնովությունը անտանությունը որոնությունը հանությունը հանությունը հանությունը Հ

quite profitable, is the gathering of tre- | new Guinea natives do not believe in much fat. It is a disgrace to be fleshy, pang or bache de mer. and the men dread extra adipose tissue AMERICAN TOBACCO AS MONEY. as much as do our society women. Indeed, the anti-fat quacks could do a thriving business in New Guinea.

The Rev. Mr. Dauncey tells me that American tobacco is imported by New Guinea, and that it forms the chief cur-rency of the natives. The tobacco is made up in sticks as long as a lead pencil and as big around as your little finger. It is evidently well soaked with licorice or glucose or some other such mixture, for it is as black as jet. Such tobacco is accepted in payment for goods at the store in Port Moresby, and four sticks of it are the average pay for day's work. Among the natives them. selves tobacco is the most common currency. So many sticks will buy a hatchet or a knife, a set of pottery dishes, a fish net or a necklace. The government buys its land of the naand eat. The women live in huts off by yes, where it is owned by certain fam-

beautiful than any humming bird we have. There are also cassowarys, which have bodies as big as ostriches, but which look as though they were clad in feathers of frayed clothes lines rather than ostrich plumes. The casso wary is sometimes caught by the native when small and tamed. It is not a safe pet to have about, for it will swallow anything in sight from a stray spoon or a pound of nails to a pup or a kitten. It is by no means certain that it may not attack the baby; and when angry a klek from it will break the skull of a ten-year-old boy.

DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1901.

## THE BIRDS OF PARADISE.

The king of all New Guinea birds, however, is the bird of paradise. There are forty species of this bird, and most of these are found in New Guinea. The birds are comparatively small, but their color is the most gor-geous known. Some of them are of the brightest red, with a luster like that of the opal, with yellow bills and velvet-like plumes encircling the base of the head. The feathers of the tail stand up like fligree wires. The gol-den bird of paradise has six long feathery tips extending from the back of its head, and a great crest or crown rising out of the middle of its back somewhat like a canopy over it. It is only the male birds that are so gorgeous, but they are hunted everywhere for their feathers. FRANK G. CARPENTER. Thursday Island, Torres Strait.

# ARTIST PLAYED DETECTIVE Pen and Ink Man Stands Good With Police-Not.

A lively story is in circulation at the expense of one of the cleverest artists and illustrators in town. To this effect: Not many nights ago he was working pretty late over a "pen and ink" for one of the big magazines. His apartment was remote from the main rooms of the house, and the suspicious ounds he presently heard were remote, but distinct enough to convince him that something odd was in prog-ress down stairs. The block of paper on which he had been working out a detail' was in his hand as he stole down to investigate, and behind his ear was carelessly thrust a well-sharpened lead pencil. Through a door by chance ajar he

saw that which justified his suspicion. Two well-dressed men were actively engaged in a practical piece of inside work. The artist had no sword, but he did have a pen, its substitute, anyway, reputed to be mightier far. To sketch these craftsmen for the benefit of the discriminating police was the thought husbands' food in their huts or on the that flashed instantly through his cool



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### Hebrew Homes in Tlemcen-Moorish Life and Customs -Arab Wedding.

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### Special Correspondence.

Tlemcen, Africa, June 3 .- As in Algiers, so everywhere in northern Africa, we find the Arab or native population crowded together in the smallest and meanest hovels, in the narrowest, darkest alley of a town, yet clinging with sullen tenacity to the ways of their wealthy and educated ancestors, greatly degenerated. The foreign element-French, English, Italian, Spanish, numerically in the order named-invariably pre-empt the best portions, which they have builded for themelves, their modern villas set in wide, clean, well-paved streets or shaded suburbs, and there manner of living a more or less correct imitation of the Parislan; while the Hebrews, who genrally out-number either and are incalculably richer, occupy a discreet middle ground between squalor and luxury. That is, so far as outside appear-ances go. Some of their mansions of plainest exterior are very sumptuously furnished-but as for dirt, they out-do even the Arabs. No matter in what orner of the world fate may strand him, the Jew preserves intact his social characteristics, his passion for gorge ous coloring and his love of music Though sometimes an objectionable citizen to Anglo-Saxon taste, he is never a bad one. Quiet, law-abiding, religious according to his lights, generous in a clannish way, and exceed-ingly hospitable-the worst faults that can be attributed to him concern his notorious lack of personal cleanliness. his odoriferous food which perfumes the air for squares around, and his peculiar gift of money-getting which enables him to wax ever richer, and rich-er at the expense of his gentile neighbers. The one motto of his life ap-pears to be "The law and the profits"--the law of Moses and the profits of pawn-broker, the money-changer and the clothing-merchants. There are many wealthy Israelites in

Tlemcen, who live quite to themselves in their own commodious quarter, having socially nothing to do with the European residents. But that they have extensive-though generally sub rosa-dealings with them in the line of trade, many tottering commercial houses, and titled individuals addicted to games of chance, and impecunious "younger sons" of noble families who have looked too long upon the wine when it is red, might all testify-if they would. Thanks to letters of in-troduction from a well known New York rabbi, our small party has been favored by closer acquaintance with this Jewish community than is often attained by strangers. Surely, it is no breach of good faith to describe for my friends of the Descret News some of the charming entertainments to which we have been bidden. Happily, we are not hampered by unconquer-able prejudices in favor of American institutions. Recognizing the right of all peoples to their own peculiar customs, differ they ever so widely from those we were born to-we can not only adapt ourselves comfortably to precious stones, whatever comes along, but find much to admire in the new and strange.

dinner-party The first Jewish to which we were invited brought us to the door of a large, plain-

family utter the accustomed prayer, "God be praised who has made this bread to issue from the earth"-of seeing him cut a slice of bread and distribute it in fragments among all his uests: of plunging a wooden spoon into the single dish placed in the center of the tifour. Alas! we had nothing but ordinary, though expensive china, evidently trotted out from its accustomed seclusion for our especial benefit. Everybody tried to appear at ease with his knife and fork and napkin and assumed-for-the-occasion European manners; but with such indifferent success that your correspondent registered anew a solemn vow that if ever the king of Timbucto, or any other foreign potentate, comes to visit her, she will stick to her every-day ways, rath-er than rob him of the pleasure of seeing something new by trying to imitate him! The fantastic viands that issued from the kitchen of our entertainersbrought across the sunny court-yard on the heads of women wrapped like spooks in white bernouses-gave a flat contradiction to those common-place forks and napkins. There were interminable defiles of betil, small meat cakes, which might be about forty-second cousins to American cooking-school croqueites; of yapragua-balls of minced neat, fried in oil; of braniamixture of vegetables, also done in oil and many other culinary extravagance whose ingredients we could not guess

The principal dish of the dinner was the inevitable couscouss, or stew-of fish, flesh, fowl and vegetables in wonderful conglomeration-served on top of a majestic rice-cake, flanked by hard boiled eggs, surmounted by pigeons wings. There were also nuts and sweets and wine; and afterwards coffee, served in the now shadowy cloister of the court-yard. Luckily, we were saved from a return to the cordiality-discouraging parlor by the arrival of hired musicians for the

evening entertainment. Such a con-cert as followed would be worth going all the way to Africa to hear-and much farther to see, if one has eyes and ears for the quaint and picturesqu Cushions were provided, upon which the musicians seated themselves, crosslegged, in a semi-circle row, near the fountain. These Jewish orchestras are composed invariably of five pieces, and the artists execute only concerted melo dies. They have no such thing as song, or theme, only fragments phrases, repeated for hours in rude, monotonous, yet attractive strains without the slightest variation. The tambourine beats the rythm and is master of the situation. The urbad is a kind of glorified violin, made of Indian walnut, incrusted with mother-of-pearl It is strung with two chords; the table formed in its upper half of a thick copper plate, pierced with three "roses. and in its lower half of an outstretched skin firmly glued. The bridge is noth-ing more than a bit of bamboo, placed obliquely under the strings. These are stretched by means of a couple of pegs. The bow used in playing the urbad is nine inches long, curved like a scimetar its handle incrusted with silver and

self; her example being followed by guest after guest, as the tray wen rounds. Thus sixteen courses wen posed of before the bride was away from her pretended slumbers lowed to sat. Meantime the bri in another apartment, entern lect circle of his friends, peal of music announces groom's approach with his rades; the negrosses raise a portentious shrillne every moslem face veil; the mother alon b look on her son, takes his seat by her attendants bring up the amelled bride, whom h sees for the first time. If he like her looks, he is at liberty there to refuse her. It is sail exercises this privilege as would be to draw upon him of all her kinsmen, which peased only with his murd takes her hand and seats his mother and himself the marriage afterwards the husband and from the festive scene to from the testive scene to ment. The guests, no log to veil their faces, continu-riment until daybreak. F of the following week the brid For home" every day to receive. tions; and a very tired, homes pathetic little child-figure she looks FANNIE B. WARD

Baby's Diary.

A unique and handsome wherein to record the important , in baby's life has just been less Borden's Condensed Milk Co. 71 son St., New York, It is not away, but is sent on receipt cents





President

Next comes the koulstra, or Moorish lute, but is of smaller size. It is formed 150 South Main Street. of a covex case, made of spindles

beechwood, fastened together

Arafura sea, with its island-feathered tail spread out on the South Pacific ocean, and its ragged head looking toward the Philippines and Asia.

What an enormous country and how little known! It is wilder than Africa and less explored than any part of South America. Only the smallest part of it has ever been trodden by white men. It has savages of whom we know nothing and plants and animals which are just beginning to be pictured in the scientific journals

It is a land of high mountains and low miasmatic plains. The tallest peaks between the Himalayas and the Andes are to be found in it. There are mountains in Dutch New Guinea supposed to be over 17,000 feet high. They are covered with snow all the year around and have never been climbed. The height of the Bismarck mountains in the German possessions is estimated at 16,000 and in British New Guinea the Teet Owen Stanley range has several peaks of over 13,000 feet. Each colony has one great river, the British having the Fly which might be called the Mississippi of the country.

#### BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

Today I write especially of British New Guinea. This is the southeastern portion of the country. The Dutch own most land. They have the western half of the island, including the head and upper part of the body of the squatting bird. The northern section of the remainder belongs to the Ger mans: the southern including the tail to the British.

The British possessions are altogether about three times as large as the state of Indiana, and they now have just about as many people as Cincin-nati, of whom only 250 are Europeans The colony consists of missionaries planters, gold miners, a storekeeper o two and government officials. The seat of government is at the little town of Port Moresby, on the southern coast just back of an excellent harbor. Here there is a government house, the store of Burns, Philip & Co., a church and about 150 native houses. The is also used as a school room and is at ended by 100 native children on week davs.

The government uses native polloemen and it has a force of 124 native constab-les, by whom order is kept.

A VALUABLE COLONY.

Men who are posted tell me that New Guinea will eventually be a valuable possession. The government is very careful in leasing or selling the lands. Only a short time ago it refused to sell 250,000 acres to the British New Guinea syndicate at 50 cents per acre, notwithstanding the syndicate offered to devel op the property. It is now having num erous applications for tracts of 50,000 acres and upwards, and among others Mr. Burns of Burns, Philip & Co. has offered to invest \$500,000 if he can have acres of land for his company No land is being leased or sold without the proviso that it be developed and without continued development the ti-tle does not pass. The government is setting out cocoanut groves and rubber plantations, and there is no doubt that the colony will eventually be self- sup-At present its expenditures porting. are about \$77,000 a year and its reven-ues about \$58,000: The revenues are derived entirely from customs duties, and the smallness of both expenditures and revenues shows that the colony is still in its infancy.

#### THE GOLD MINES OF NEW GU-INEA.

There is no doubt but that there is gold in New Guinea, but the mountainous parts of the country have not been touched nor prospected, and the quartz possibilities are unknown. The most of the mining, so far, has been on some of the islands about the coast, and es-pecially on Sudest Island in the Louisade archipelage at the tail of the bird, where considerable placer mining is Some gold has been found on Woodlark Island, and quartz deposits

exist along the Fly river. There is considerable pearl fishing about the coast, and also sponge fish-ing. A recent industry is the cultiva-tion of sponges, and another, which is

les, by giving them hatchets, handkerchiefs and one-half pound of tobacco for a fixed amount of land, occasionally throwing a shirt and a knife in as an ent. extra.

THE NATIVES OF NEW GUINEA

The natives of New Guinea are of their own kind. They are of the Papuan race, which is different from the Malays, from the aborigines of Australia and from the many other races of the Pacific. The Papuans are of many varietles. They are generally of a copper color, and they range from that to almost black. Mr. Dauncey found the smallest of the natives in the eastern end of the island, and he tells me they increase in size as you go south and west, and at the same time grow darker in color and more bolsterous in disosition. They have wooly hair. but not like that of the negro. Their hair stands out from the head. It is often threaded through bamboo tubes or pipes, out of which it sticks in great tassels. It has a springe nature, so that if you put your hand down on it It will be thrown up, much like when you strike a halr matress.

BOTH WOMEN AND MEN TATTOO.

In the far east the men tattoo their uces and bodies in a hideous fashion The women also tattoo, especially the upper parts of their bodies. In some places this tattooing is the only dress a others, the women wear pettleoau f long leaves, frequently placing one layer upon another, in flounces. These leaf skirts extend from the waist al most to the knees, and in connection with a necklace of shells of beads form the entire clothing. Sometimes the skirts are made of the fiber of bark. The lattooing of the women often overs the whole body, and among some tribes this tattooing forms the comin-out suit of maid ns. The get ting of such a suit is exceedingly painful, but Mr Dauncey says that the girls are anxious to be in the fashion and submit gladly to it. The girl to be tat. tooed lies down on the ground, when the ink is pricked under her skin in the various patterns. Thorns are used for the pricking, and the thorn dipped into the ink is driven under the skin with a little mallet. Such draismaking w, but a suft once made lasts a lifetime:

WHERE THE MARRIED WOMEN ARE ALL BALD.

In some parts of the Island It is pos side to tell whether a woman is single or narried by their hair, or rather the lack of it. The married women are all haid headed, and the sensible man does not accempt to flirt with a halpless fe male, A maiden wears her natural wool until the wedding, but after that shaves off every bit of it close to the scalp and keeps it so shaved for the rest of her life. The first shaving and, indeed, all shaving of this kind, is a serious matter. Until the foreigners come the razors were sharp flints, but now the natives use broken glass, and there is a steady demand for soda and beer bottles to break up for shaving utensils,

### WHERE THE MEN LACE.

from place to place and sell them. There are many New Gainea tribes so Missionary Dauncey tolls me, in which the men ince themselves in with rope in order to reduce the size of their waists and stomachs. They bind bark belts from two to ten inches wide tighty about the body, compressing themsives so that the fullgrown men ac quire walsts as small as the most tight It is said that the chief reason for this custom is that men wish to persuade the women that they have small stomachs and therefore small eaters. In New Guinca the women are the chief proiders, and the young woman who is looking about for a husband is sup-posed to prize highest the man who will the most carlly fed. A boy, on being asked why he laced himself so tight-

"I shall have to get a wife some day, and if I have a big stomach no one will have me." For this reason men seldom eat in the

presence of women, and they prefer There are tiny birds here as small as ilati-their meals in their club houses. The the smallest humming-bird and more tem.

ground outside and bring it to the club house, laying it on the veranda and calling to their husbands to come and Mr. Dauncey says that it would be death to a woman to enter one of these club houses, and that they are reserved exclusively for the men. The houses are often of great size. They look like immense hay ricks, starting from the ground and going upward until they meet in the ridge of the roof. The entrance is a hole at the front. There are no windows and the houses

As to food, the people are chiefly-vegetarians. They live on yams, ba-

nanas and sweet potatoes. They are not particular, however, and when they

can get them will eat kangaroos, pigs, dogs, snakes and lizards. They are fond

of grubs or larvae, and the women dig

these out of the trees and cook them.

NEW GUINEA CLUB HOUSES,

In many of the New Guinea tribes the

men and women live apart. The men

have club houses in which they sleep

themselves, a number of wives often

being in one hut. They cook their

are built so protected with mats that FLAT LIFE IN NEW GUINEA.

they keep out the mosquitoes.

In other sections of the country the men and women live together, on the apartment house plan. In some places here are houses 500 feet long and 60 feet wide, containing sixty families or Such a house would be divided more by little partitions into stalls or pens. running out to a central hall, so that voing through it would be like passing through the stalls of a cow stable. In each stall a family has its quarters, the woman doing their cooking inside and the smoke finding its way out as it can through the roof. These New Guinea flats are very dark, for the walls extend almost to the floor on ac-

count of the mosquitoes, and often there is not more than two feet of wall before the roof begins. The roof, however, may reach as high as thirty feet above the floor. The material of the houses is usually poles and grass. First a framework of poles is made, and then the thatch of grass or banana leaves is tied on.

# NEW GUINEA BABIES.

The New Guinea natives are fond of their children. They treat them w and are exceedingly affectionate. Mr Dauncey told me that in his ten years' intercourse with the natives he had never seen a father strike his child and that mothers never whip their children. A queer thing is the Papvan cradle. It is made of the fiber of the banam woven together in the shape of a bar. Into this the baby is dropped and the bag is then hung to one of the poles of the roof or to a tree and swung to If the mother goes out she sleep. and slings the cradle on her back, carrying her baby about as the Indian squaw does her papoose. It is rather remarkable that the New

Guinea savages have developed special ades. On the south coast there are ome tribes which do nothing but fish trades. and others which devote themselves to The farmers never fish and farming. the fishers do not farm. The two tribes live close to each other and exhange their respective products. The farming is largely done with sharp ticks, the men standing in a row and plunging their sticks into the ground simultaneously and thus prying up the The fishermen make their own cances. Some of them gather shells and pearls. Pottery and rope making are other principal industries. Not far from Port Moresby, a tribe lives which makes cooking vessels of clay, drying them in the sun and baking them with Spo. They then carry these vessels

## A LAND OF BIRDS,

New Guinea has but few animals of note. The chief are wild pigs and small marsupials, including tree kangaroos. In birds the country is wonlerfully rich. There are 400 different species of land hirds, and among them many of a most gorgeous plumage. . There are parrots and cockatoos of all colors, and pigeons more splendid than our peacock. I have seen New I have seen New Guinea pigeons as big as hen turkeys, and as small as the tiniest dove. The goura pigeon is the largest. Its body is of a brilliant light blue, and its neck has all the colors of the opal. It has It has a crest or egret of tiny slaty blue feathers running from the back of the head out to the front high above it, much like the curl on the head of a haby, When the sun catches this rest it shines as though it were set

with jewels. There are tiny birds here as small as

brain.

Ten, a dozen, strokes of the pencil sufficed for each man. Our friend then proceeded to make a hideous clamor, coal scuttle and a tin pan alding. That the midnight visitors vanished shadows goes without the need of telling.

Ten minutes later the drowsy sergeant at one of the uptown stations came to life with a bound. The machinery of the entire police department reaked and revolved.

That evening the artist got a message by telephone: "We have got your men," it ran, "and by your sketches; come up and identify them."

Alas! the police dragnet had gathered in two respectable and worthy citizens a neighboring suburb. They fitted the sketches, but not the picture in the artist's mind. And these two men. I understand, after saying things uncomplimentary of art, cursed the police al-so, and departed. The spoons and forks are still sought, but the sketches are called in .- Boston Advertiser.

# Night Was Her Torrer.

"I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any I had consumption so bad that sleep. if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and splt blood, but, when all other medicines failed, three \$1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 58 pounds." It's absolutely guaranteed to cure Courbe, Colds, La Grippe, Bron-chitis and all Throat and Lung Trou-bles. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept,

# AS SHE IS SPOKE IN MILWAUKEE

Of course it is only natural that forigners should have difficulty in mastering the peculiarities of the English language. And considering the fact that so large a percentage of the population of this city is of foreign birth Milwaukeeans in particular should not show surprise or consternation if occasionally they hear an expression or sentence the grammar of which does not exactly correspond with the theorles of Swinton the pronunciation merely unhooks or unties the string | But it must be admitted that occasionwith that of the latest Bostonian finish. ally something is heard which is, to say the least, startling.

The other day a clerk in one of the scal insurance offices went out on local Ninth avenue, in the Polish district to deliver an insurance policy. On arriv-ing at his destination he was disappointed in receiving no response to his frequent knocking at the front and back doors. the windows were wide thought somebody must Not. open, and h be at home. Sceing a little boy stand ing in the front yard next door he accosted him with "Say, boy, do you know if the lady

is at home here?" "Ach, dey sin't got no voman here; she vent

" was the reon 'em sponse .-- Milwaukee Sentinel.

## A Horrible Ontbreak

"Of large sores on my little daughter's head developed into a case of scald head," writes C. D. Isbill of Morganton. Tenn., but Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured her. It's a guaranteed cure for Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers and Piles, Only 25 cents at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

For mosquito bites, bites or stings of animala BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. I counteracts the polson in the wound, subdues the inflammation and heals the flesh. Price, 25 and 50 cents, Z. C.

## Permanent Muscolar Strength

There is this to be borne in mind in these days when so many young men are giving so much attention to muscular development, in gymnastic and ath-letic exercises, that there cannot be per-

fronted house in the Hebrew quarter of Tlemcen, at the rather unusu nut. al hour for dinner of 3 p. m. Before we had time to lift a hand for knock-Before ing, a servant-evidently posted on the lookout-gave notice of the arrival and our host, with his wife and nine children, including an infant in arms, his sister and mother-in-law and nephews and nelces-came crowding forth to welcome us. We afterwards learned that the old Jewish custom, decended from the days of Moses, calls the whole family "without the door of the tent" to greet the coming guest. The lady of the house, who was a strikingly handsome woman-though dark of visage, obese of figure and far along it. the forties-as well as her stately mother, had the good sense not to abandon her picturesque national costume. She wore the formla, or velvet vest. but-toned tightly over her ample bosom; the gold-embroidered caftan; the veden, or skirt of embossed silk; and the ghelibos or sleeves of transparent gauge, concealing yet revealing the tos. robust arms. Her shining hair, as the raven's wing, but slightly

threaded with gray, disappeared neath the graceful folds of the m'harma-a silken kerchief, fringed with gold. Her girdie, of satin, gorge ously striped in crimson, purple and yellow, upheld a heavy golden chain terminated by a jewelled perfume box. Her neck was clasped by a collar of pearls; diamonds, rubies and emeralds glittered in her cars, upon her wrists and fingers; a slight tintinnabulation she walked, gave hint of ank-and her bare feet were thrust into as she gold-embroidered slippers of yellow The younger ladies of the family had all sacrificed more or less to the mode francaise, though each was rich n color and bejeweled beyond anything have ever seen off the operatic stage. As for the men of the family-they were Algerians, so far as regarded the strings, swelling trousers and vest of braided cloth: French citizens, so far as re-garded the shirt and little velvet cap. Nowadays it is rare indeed that one meets in Tiemcen, or anywhere else in fingers. northern Africa, a Jew wholly attired in his national dress, free from hetero-

tencous mixture At first sight, the house of our wellto-do Hebrew friend seemed to differ very little from the Mussulman "dard." It had its spacious cloisters, flanked by Chicago Midway. Then came Arab vo-calists, whose praises of the bride and massive columns and paved with glazed tiles. The central court-not unmantve like some rich Spanish interior-sparkled with jets of water thrown from a marble basin, All the rooms groom were alternately screeched and monotonously droned, in a manner which made it exceedingly difficult to keep one's face politely "straight." The guests, all women, were magnificently were long and narrow; and by a pecullar architectural arrangement, on one attired and literally blazing with jewel-ry. Every arm was loaded with braceside of each opened a kind of alcove with a raised flooring, on which was a ushioned divan. The Israelite lets and armlets, as high as they could be fastened; every finger encrusted with rings until the joints refused to loctic as well as conservative. While religiously preserving their ancient cus-toms, they have adopted many of the bind; every leg and ankle encased in cirmprovements and inventions of modclets of gold, set with precious stones: every toe of each foot ringed also with flashing gems. The Moorish beauties wors strings of lastrous pearls, begin-'n Paris; and so our host had a veritable salon in his upper story, furnished in luxurious, though somewhat gaudy, European style. True, he frankly conning with a necklace of seed-pearls, the rows increasing in size and length, un-til the final row, reaching below the fessed that the parlor was never used. except once or twice a year, in entertaining European guests; but the pride which the family obviously took it. waist, was composed of pearls an inch long, the whole forming a solid breast plate of incalculable value. Diamonds their "white elephant" was pleasant to behold. There was a grand plane, a veritable Knabe, of ebony wood; and emeralds, rubies and saphires sparkled on the head and all over the dress among the music piled upon it I no-ticed "La Fille de Madame Angot;" and-shades of Moses preserve us! the effect was astonishing for its bril-Hancy. The poor little bride trembling with Sullivan's "Pinafore

shyness and terror, made her appear-ance shortly before midnight, having that evening left her home for the first Happily, we were almost immediatery rescued from this apartment of state, upon whose stiff English and German time in her brief life of eleven years furniture, draportes and upholsterings A white bernouse completely covered of Italian satin-domask, Swiss orna ments, French "what-pots," and poly her, and her face was veiled with a closely muffied hood. After be-ing divested of these external wrappings, by her future mother-in-law, who did the honors, she was laid on a state bed, erected for the occa-tion in the middle of the occagenous knick-nacks, the owners there-of looked with eyes even more unfam-iliar than our own. The great dining room was on the floor below doorways into the court yard. Here was another disenchantment. sion in the middle of the room, and directly seemed to fall fast asleep. Then began the evening feast. A huge for the table was laid out in European tray, brought in by attendant negress-es, was placed on a large jar, which style and we had counted upon the 



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