### DESERET EVETNING NEWS: SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1900.

# KING SOLOMON'S MINES ARE FOUND.

Brownow warmon warmon and a solar to so

ophir has been discovered, and the us of King Solomon may soon be orked by a chartered company. After the larger of many centuries white men win have stood on the spot from the great Jewish king drew so inge a share of his riches; the place or which the ships of Hiram of Tyre with and once every three years with and silver, apes, peacocks and

Dr. Carl Peters has arrived in Lonon from his explorations in the region the Zambest, and announces that sthaut doubt he has discovered the of lost mines of Solomon the Great. ney are in Portuguese East Africa, on small river, the Muira, about fifteen des from where it empties into the unbert. The Muira here flows through

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ULAWAYO.

of ships in Ezion-Geber, which is beside ; Eloth, on the shore of the Red Sea, in the land of Edom. And Hiram sent in the navy his servants, shipment that had knowledge of the sea, with the servants of Solomon. And they came to Ophir, and fetched from thence gold four hundred and twenty talents, and brought it to King Solomon. \*\*\* And the navy also of Hiram, that brought gold from Ophir, brought in from Ohpir great plenty of almug trees \*\*\* pillars for the house of the Lord, and for the king's house, harps also and psalteries for singers. There came no such almug trees, nor were seen until this day;" and in another place telling

ern mouth of the Zambesi. A stern-wheeled steamer of shallow draught was built especially for the purposes of the expedition, and carried in secof the expedition, and carried in sec-tions to Chinde, where it was put to-gether. On this steamer the party pro-ceeded up the Zambesi to find the "Fura," of which Dr. Peters had heard. When they were well up toward the mouth of the Muira river trouble with the natives began. All the country wand about them to had a weak to be the second round about there is ruled over by powerful chief named Macombe. The people call themselves children of the sun, and, unlike other Africans, are sun and fire worshippers. When the party began their explorations ashore the people for five weeks refused to sell any food to them, and performed war dances to frighten them. Then Macombe sent his brother Suntete to

Dr. Peters to demand what he meant by entering his territory. By the time Suntete arrived Dr. Peters had man-

aged to get some food up from down

tropics, regarded the mere proposition to implant in Mexico the principles pro-claimed by the French revolution in the last century as an intended death-blow to their life, their faith, their trangulity and their conscience.

Fut amongst us, as throughout the entire world, the stirring events of '89 gave rise to a new school of philosophy, combative, seductive, audacious, eager for the most ruthless fray in order to the triumph of the republic which could only be settled by the arbitrament of war. Sr. Lie Don Benito Juarez, to whose lestroy the traditions of the past, and o rear upon their ruins the glorious Indominable faith and energy the fall tructure of the new ideals. The struggle had of necessity to be, of the empire was due, was later ac-cused of dictatorial ambition, and of de-

and was in very deed inevitable. The shock of battle was terrible, and

he consequences disastroue. The Catholic elergy were the soul of the defense. Armed with tremendous power, the keepers of consciences own-ers of enormous wealth, influential, dis-ciplined, and aware that the stake they layed for was their power and in-luence, they rose in their might, gathered themselves together in formidable array, and returned with usury blow for blow throughout the years of strife,

The headquarters of the enemy were the Masonic lodges. The club, the press, the pamphlet, personal suastonill were brought to bear and were car. ried on with feverish activity to gath-er recruits for the new cause; and as the main object of the struggle was to strike home to the heart of the enemy, every concelvable means was resorted to, to destroy the prestige of the clergy, to denounce them as stripped of their divine mission, and devoted, body and soul, to the perpetuation of a state of things which assured their temporary supremacy and their worldly possessions.

"Conservatives" was the name ap-plied to the defenders of the clergy and e old regime. "Liberals" that adopted by those who

fought for the new. During this warfare between Liberals

and Conservatives, Mexico traversed a veritable Valley of the Shadow of Death, and her soil was deluged with the blood of her sons

One excess brought on another excess; reprisal led to reprisal; and reprisals and excesses formed a chain of horrors that we, who were personal witnesses of them, cannot even now call to remembrance without a shudder. The French Intervention and the em-

pire of Maximilian were the last phase of that internecine strife.

Imprisoned within the walls of the historic Queretaro, the Conservative party, vanquished, threw down their arms, and the liberal republic, on the Cerro de las Campanas, meted out the last human penalty to the leaders of the party that sought to make of the republic an empire.

The last attempt of the Conservatives of Mexico to reconstruct the past was forever buried in the dust and slaughter of defeat.

Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia died like brave men on the 19th of June, 1867, and from that date the constitution created by the Liberal party has been the only law of the republic. Since then the Conservative party has



The South Dakota Republi-

can has stirred up strife in the

Senate by declaring that the

chief and had got from him valuable in-formation regarding the location of "Fura." He feasted and flattered the United States attacked its al-



not seriously attempted to rise in arms. | siring to secure for himself perpetual | which, ten years earlier, it had re-Now and then an isolated and un-chieftained insurrection has occurred, power A rebellion broke out against his auonly to be promptly quelled, and the peace of the country has undergone thority; and had not the great liberal leader unexpectedly expired, the wave

of insurrection might perhaps have finally hurled him from the national no interruption in the name of religion. There have, however, arisen in the ranks of the liberal party itself, after palace into exile Such was indeed the fate of his imme-

diate successor, Sr. Lic. Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, who was accused by public opinion of many political offenses, and whom the same opinion, afterwards calmer and more impartial, un-qualifiedly acquitted of the crimes with

BRYAN BEGINS HIS TOUR OF THE WEST.

William J. Bryan, whose photograph shown above was taken just before he left for his six weeks' speaking-tour, reached New York on Monday, January 22nd, and conferred with the party leaders. His itinerary from that date is as follows: On January 26h he will speak at Wilmington and one other Delaware point; on January 27th he goes to Washington to speak at a banquet of the Gridiron club.| He then begins his New England trip, his dates being: Providence, January 29th; Boston, January 20th; Portland, January 31st; Concord, February 1st; Montpeller, February 2nd; Holyoke and Springfield, February 3rd. He will also speak at New Haven, Harrisburg and two or three New Jersey towns.



The insurrectionary movement of The insufrectionary movement of Tuxtepec, headed by General Porfinio Diaz, and energetically supported by the whole nation, finally triumphed on the hills of Teccae, and on the right of the 20th of November, 1876, President Lerdo de Tejada abandoned the capital of the republic, to which he was des-tined payer to again which he was destined never to again return except as a corpae, after a voluntary exile of four-

On the aforesaid day was inaugurated what may well be called the epoch of peace in Mexico.

The principles that were signalled by the welcome banner of the Textepec rebellion received the sanction of the pop-ular vote, and ere long the national will declared under the suffrage of the poo-ple, removed the stigma of original sin which might have dimmed the glory of the victorious revolutionists of Tuxte pec with the name of usurpers of the public power.

General Diaz assumed the duties, this time constitutionally, of the president of the republic, and from that moment dates the period of the national reconstruction, development and welfare. M. A. SANZ.

## A SENSIBLE GIRL.

Some months ago, says an exchange a young English girl came to an American city to marry a young man to whom she was affianced in England, and who had come to this country two years previous to engage in business. She was to marry him at the honte of a friend of her mother's with whom she was stopping. During the time she was making up her wedding outlit he came to see her one evening when he was just drunk enough to be foolish. She was shocked and pained neyond measure. She then learned for the first time that he was in the habit of drinktime that he was in the habit of drink-ing frequently to excess. She immed-iately stopped her preparations and told him she could'nt marry him. He protested that she would drive him to distraction, promised never to drink another drop, etc. "No," she said. "I dare not trust my future happines, to a man who has desced another to the same true of the same term. a man who has formed such a habit. I came three thousand miles to marry a man I loved, and now, rather than marry a drunkard. I will go three thousand miles back again." And she went. Let all the women take this stand, and all the men who love law and order vote for prohibition.

## AN INTREPID SOLDIER.

One of the most daring dispatch rlders in the Transvaal war is Mr. W. Cummings, on whose head the Boers have set a price of \$1,500. On one occasion this intrepid rider crept for nearly thirty miles on his hands and knees with dispatches through a part of the country swarming with the enemy, and successfully reached his destination.

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## CONGRESSMAN COCHRAN.

The Missouri statesman believes that State organizations of volunteer troops are the best for protecting the Republic. He says that when a war is over such troops disperse quietly to their homes and resume peaceful pursuits and that they have always proved satisfactory. He is opposed to militarism particularly as to the homecoming of the mercenaries and considers a large standing army is unnecessary.



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pass in the mountains called the Luta Gorge, and at the eastern enunte to the gorge the mines were loted, says the New York Press. He and extensive ruins of Semitic type id ancient workings. There were not ly the remains of surface workings, at also shafts and roads hewn in the did rock. Under the ruins, in a large

lavial tract, gold was found, and earby magnificent quartz reefs. He and great cyclopean walls, inclosing atyards and the ruins of what might are been a temple. There were the tes, and store houses worked into the will nock of the mountain. The natiers says, are entirely unlike other dricans in appearance, and have a detelly Hebraic cast of countenance. In sopinion they are a mixture of the ginal inhabitants of the country with their Asiatic conquerors. After Berainy season these people still wash wid and storing it in quills, do a fairlarge trade in it with towns on the

And the place is called Fura, a nae corruption of the word Afur, the me by which this region was known the Arabs of the sixteenth century. ean, or South Arabian, form of a Hebrew name Ophir, and Ophir mans mine. So, today, in the language d the people of this district, "Afur" means mine, and by that name they inguish the place where Dr. Peters and the old workings and the ruins. Peters not only has rediscovered ing Solomon's mines, but he has maxed out his claim," for before he at he built two stations in the district ad left them in charge of trusted Eu-

in his report Dr. Peters says of his in this report Dr. Peters says of his fut visit to the rains: "We stood in a survivat before an ancient cyclopean wall, partly failen to pieces, partly ris-its up to twelve or fifteen feet in bight. With a feeling of awe I stood with these remains of an ancient, a wryancient activity." yancient, activity." The explorer has what he believes

be abundant proof that he has made a mistake in his assumption that the time discovered by him are really has once worked for the glory of King Kimon, The alter the glory of King somon. The allusion to the Orbir is and in the minth and tenth chapters the first book of Kings, where it is ald: 'And King Solomon made a navy

of the plentifulness of gold in Jerusalem in the days of the great and wise king, it is stated that "the king had at sea a navy of Tharsish, with the navy of Hiram: once in three years came the navy of Tharshish, bringing gold and silver, ivory and apes and peacocks; so King Solomon exceeded all the kings of the earth for riches and for wisdom."

A DREAM FOR CENTURIES.

The location of Ophir has been for centuries the subject of discussion—the re-discovery of the place a dream which few have dared to hope would ever become a reality. Tradition has long lo-cated King Solomon's mines in Southern Africa, and it was these traditions among the natives which Rider Haggard heard when living in South Africa that induced him to write his story of "King Solomon's Mines." What in the hands of Rider Haggard became a thrilling romance has become in the hands of Cecil Rhodes and Carl Peters a substantial and auriferous reality. Dr. Peters in his African explorations

a substantial and auriferous reality. Dr. Peters in his African explorations had heard the legends of the mysterious "Fura." which word he so cleverly traced to Ophir. Cecil Rhodes also had heard the legends—no one could be long in South Africa and not hear them. To Cecil Rhodes they sugested no ro-mantic novel of adventure, but they did suggest a picture of the vrst wealth which the Jewish king had drawn from these long lost mines. It is believed generally that Rhodes was one of the principal backers of Dr. Peters' expedi-tion. The doctor left England quietly last April. It was given out that his trip was one of the lesser exploring expedi-tions, to which little general interest attached. He had simply, it was said, been ordered in behaif of British capi-talists to proceed to Africa for "the exploration and exploitation of the auriferous territories on the southern affluents of the Zambesi." The of-ficals of the company which sent out Dr. Peters could not afford to invite ridicule by admitting that what they ficals of the company which seat out Dr. Peters could not afford to invite ridicule by admitting that what they were after was the discovery of King Solomon's mines, but, as a matter of fact, for several years many hard-head-ed and prosaic capitalists had been working with geographers, Biblical students and antiquarians on the problem of the location of the ancient Ophir. Dr. Peters went out with a large and livishly equipped expedition. His second in command was Captain George Silver, of the famous Black Watch. The start to the interior was made from the town of Chinde, on the north-

dusky Suntete, and under the influe of the doctor's hospitality the chief be-came more communicative every day. Finally he told the explorer definitely lies in the Philippines and has

therefore been guilty of the where the ruins and the old workings of which he was in search were located. of which he was in search were located. The exploring party then set out up the Muira river, and after traveling fifteen miles came to the entrance to the Lupata Gorge. There before them rose a great mountain, covered with ruins and the remains of old mines. grossest treachery,

LAST WEEK OF OUR ANNUAL STREET STREETS CLEARANCE SAL One Week Only. No Reserve. Original Price Cuts No Figure. Everything Must Go. Need the Room. Some of the Choicest Bargains Ever Offered. The Price we Ask is Only One-half Their Real Values.

and, as Dr. Peters points out, "Ophir" in the form of "Afur" is a word of South Arabia meaning "mine." So,	tock-taking Clearing Sale after Stock-taking	Clearing Sale after Stock-taking	Clearing Sale after Stock-taking
probably, Joktan called his boy "Ophir" just as some parents to this day name their daughters "Pearl or "Ruby."	Sideboards.	Parlor Furniture.	Chairs and Rockers.
cided: what was the wood called "al- inug" which came back in the ships Regular price, \$\$5.00	d mahogany. Large solid oak Sideboards, with bevel mirror, nicely carved and well	Odd Parlor Chairs and Sofas, large Easy Chairs, Reception and Hall	Cane Seat, Solid Oak, high back Chairs, nicely carved, regular price
along with the cargoes of gold and ivory, silver, peacocks and apes? Some 3 piece Bedroom Sui	ts, large pat- board in the city. C12 AA	Chairs, a large and beautiful col-	\$1.50. SALE PRICE
have sought to identify it with the san- dal wood, but with poor success. But when Solomon's mines are working again we shall in all mechability find SALE PRICE	. \$50.00 Large solid oak Sideboards, well	lection in overstuffed and Mahog- any frame Parler Sets, Upholstered	Cane Seat Chairs, Solid Oak, high back, nicely finished, strongly made; worth \$2,00.
out many things which we sought in vain to know before. Probably long	is, large plate price, \$25.00. SALE CIE AA	with Satin Damask Brocatelles,	worth \$2.00. SALE PRICE
before this the heliograph has flashed to Cecil Rhodes, shut up in Kimberley, "Peters has found Ophir."	\$30.00 Large solid cak Sideboards, with	Dresden Stripes and all the new and stylish materials, all to be sold at	Oak, nicely finished, formerly
3 piece Bedroom Suit plate glass solid oak, r	s, extra large French bevel mitror, nicely carved, highly polished. Former price,	50 per cent reduction.	\$2.50. \$1.25 SALE PRICE
appropriation of property without the consent of the owner; and the uncon- ditional prohibition of monopolies and SALE PRICE	\$35.00 \$15.00. SALE PRICE\$45.00	10.000	ther Seat, nicely carved, well fin- ished; worth \$5.00. \$2.95
exclusive privileges—all unite to form a broad and solid basis for the subsist- ence of a really free people, and are expressly affirmed by the first chapter of our Federal Constitution of 1857. This fundamental law, however, which hays down such sublime principles. has given rise in Mexico to long and sanguinary conflicts in the grim strug- ble perforce sustained for its establish- ment by those who maintained its ex- cellence against those who deemed it	carved. Reg. Charles Chi the Ch to the	Rockers.	ished: worth \$5.00. \$2.95
expressly affirmed by the first chapter of our Federal Constitution of 1857. This fundamental law, however, which		storage and and the optimization and	Clearing Sale after Stock-taking
inys down such sublime principles. has given rise in Mexico to long and sanguinary conflicts in the grim strug.	A A STATE AND A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Cobbler seat Rockers, Antique Oak, Bird's Eye Maple, Satin finish,	Too many Iron Beds; stock must
ble perforce sustained for its establish- ment by those who maintained its ex- cellence against those who deemed it Regular price, \$9.00:	Dies. Now	Curly Birch, Mahogany and Wal- nut Rockers. All finely finished.	be reduced. Iron Beds, handsome styles and
incompatible with the real life of the nation, and destructive of the rights and privileges which, firmly rooted up, Regular price, \$15.90;	\$5.00 Worth \$27.50, \$18.00		highly enameled; worth \$3.75
strenuous resistance to the legal anni- hitation with which they were threat. Regular price, \$3.00;	\$2 00 NOW	\$4.50, \$6.75 and \$9.00 \$3.50 Rockers for \$3.50	Iron Beds, white enameled, solid and substantial; worth \$6.75 \$10. SALE PRICE
		\$7.50, \$10.00 and \$12.50	<ol> <li>\$10. SALE PRICE</li></ol>
In the few preceding lines the main ground of political dissension among Mexicans is only dimly revealed.			
In the few preceding lines the main ground of political dissension among Mexicans is only dimly revealed. It is not, as in the United States, the economic question that separates us into two bostile camps; it is the reli- gious question. The Mexican people, simbued by a training of three centuries with the dog. mas of the Catholic religion, and ex-	EN'S FURNITU	DE CTADE	51, 53, 55, 57 E.
The Mexican people, a imbued by a training of three centuries with the dog.	LIN O FUNINI I U	INC SIUNC	9 First South St.
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...... The Mexican nation, as enunciated by or Constitutional Charter of 1857, is a presentative, electoral, federated Republic, composed of States absolutestitutions.

b isdependent in local affairs, but taited under one federal government in the exercise of the autonomous and independent sovereignty of Mexico as

MEXICO.

The above-mentioned fundamental hs also lays down the principle (Art. in that the exercise of the national interview resides originally and es-entally in the people, from whom all pole authority is derived, and in you the inalienable power subsists of a any time changing or modifying d at any time changing or modifying Is form of government. As in all other countries where the

The first chapter of our Charter of 1857 is the most important of all, as therein is expressed in the widest pos-sible terms, the solemn declaration of the rights of man, which are recognized by the first clause of the Constitution as the basis and object of all social in-

The non-recognition of slavery, free education, liberty to adopt any honest means of livelihood, freedom of utterance of thought, whether by word of mouth or by the pen; the inviolable right of petition; the right of associa-tion; of carrying arms for personal de-fense; of freedom of ingress and egress to and from the territory of the repub-lic, the absolute equality of all men before the law; the non-recognition of titles of nobility; the exclusion of pri-vate laws and special tribunals; the right of asylum for polltical offenders of other nationalities; the declaration

of the principle of immunity of the per-son, the family, the domicile and of private papers; the establishment of a short limit for the provisory detention of individuals in the investigations in-As in all other countries where the principle of representative government obtains, the supreme power in Mexico a divided into the legislative, the ex-private papers; the establishment of a short limit for the provisory detention a divided into the legislative, the ex-private papers; the establishment of a short limit for the provisory detention of individuals in the investigations in-to-criminal offenses; the most ample explicit guarantees to all accused per-sions; the abolition of unusual and ex-treme punishments: the inviolability at that the legislative power shall a give guestion. The Mexican people, simbued by training of three centuries with the dos mas of the Catholic religion, and the dos private punishments: the inviolability private guestion of the component of the sum of the peraments warmed by the sum of the

Below were other ruins and the marks of old surface workings. In the al-luvial soil by the river which rushed between the mountain they found gold

and saw ledges of gold-bearing quartz. Great shafts plerced the mountain, and built into its sides were store houses, while here and there ran roadways hewn through the living rock.

Dr. Peters had reached Ophir, and be-

Dr. Peters had reached Ophir, and be-fore him lay King Solomon's mines. Next summer he will return to Ophir to investigate the traces of diamonds, white mica, coal and saltpeter which he saw. When he returned to London Dr. Peters took Suntete with him, and now the brother of Macombe is seeing the sight of London

the sights of London. Next summer Dr. Peters will make

Arrangements for again opening up the workings of Ring Solomon's mines. After the silence of many centuries Ophir again will become alive with in-dustry and from the mouth of the Zam-

