

Through its commerce and the pearl fisheries a considerable town has grown up about the harbor. There are several hundred buildings, and the Queensland

WHERE THE PEARL SHELLS ARE.

al formation of this part of the globe.

It is in the coral islands and the la-

goons that the best pearl shells are found. The oysters which produce

these shells are not like our oysters.

They grow to an enormous size, and the

shells are often as big as a tin wash ba

sin. Sometimes they are eighteen inches from one side to the other, a single

pair of shells spread out measuring

a yard in diameter. Until recently there

was a law that none should be export ed which was under six inches in dia

meter, and at present the average weight of a pair of shells is about two

The shells lie in the bottom of the

cea, and they are also fastened to the

rocks, especially to the coral rocks. Oysters to not like sand or dirt, and

moves the sand about. Within the past

few years an attempt has been made to

raise them artifically in a cove in Fri day island, but it has not succeeded

The oysters seem to like the coral for mations. Where they fasten them

selves to such rocks they grow to grea.

reefs, and they will attach themselves

dozen of them joining themselves to-

gether and hanging is it were, by one set of threads. The fastening by which

they are held to the rocks is much like

a tassel, consisting of a cartilege or

muscle that extends out near the hinge of the shell, and then branches off in

multitudious threads, each of which

glues itself, as it were, to the rock. The divers cut the thread, and thus get

MILLIONS IN SHELLS.

Most of the money in pearl fishing

northwestern Australia annually, and

comes from the oyster shell. million dollars' worth of shells are taken from two üshing grounds of

to the roofs of these submarine caves, a

There are many caverns in the

tide

A half

18

they will not thrive where the

pounds.

size.

off the shells.

There are hundreds of pearl divers here at Thursday Island. Among the best are the Japanese, who will stay longer under water and risk more than any one else. There are many natives from the South seas and also Danes, sult.

PEARLS OF GREAT PRICE. Today some of the finest pearls of the world go to China. There is a big de-mand for them among the mandarins there. Many go to India for sale to the rajahs, and a large number to Paris, hence they are re-exported. Fine pearls are still of great value. but not as much so as they were in the past. In Roman times they were worth more than now. Julius Caesar once presented the mother of Marcus Brutus with a pearl valued at \$240,000, Cleopatra is said to have swallowed worth \$300,000, and she had another equally valuable. Philip II of Spain received a present of a Panama pearl worth \$20,000, and a Spanish lady of Madrid owned one worth 30,000 ducats. During a visit to Constantinople I was shown the sultan's pearl collection. He has about a peck of pearls of different sizes, some as big as a pigeon's egg, and some no larger than the head of a pin He has quilts embroidered with pearls, saddle cloths decorated with them, and a great number of mirrors with pearlstudded handles, which are probably used by the ladies of his harem. Thursday, Island, Torres Strait, South

ing a little east from Sapoa to La Cruz, but not flone in going up the riv-er, but along the whole road we went in every direction so winding was the trail.

PUZZLED BY THE SUN.

In all of our travels we must carry a



cles, as the story goes, a pearl oyster was found, and in that oyster an opal-escent globule worth \$10,000. The ship owner claimed the pearl, but the men

refused to give it up, and hence the

government, which controls the island, has a number of public offices, such as a court house, a customs house, a post and telegraph office and a savings bank biggest house of the town is that of the governor, standing on a little hill at one end, with a flagstaff on its roof. Near by are the barracks, great two-story buildings with galleries around them, looking not unlike our second-class seaside hotels. In front of the town two piers have been built out into the harbor for the accommodation of the smaller steamers, and back of these are the warehouses and stores. The town has six hotels and three or four churches. Its inhabitants come from all parts of the Pacific. As you step on the wharf you are surrounded by rep-resentatives of all the nations of the far east. There are brown men, black men and yellow men. There are Fill-pinos, Japanese, Chinese, East Indians Fijians and Papuans. More than half of the population is semi-savage, and the floating population are pear among divers, beach combers and beche de mer fishermen of all colors and races.

THE GREAT BARRIER REEF.

In coming to Thursday Island from Brisbane, Queensland, I had one of the wonderful trips of the world. The most of the way was inside the Great Barrier reef, which is made altogether of coral. Suppose you could construct a wall of coral from Boston to the Misssippi river, or so that the length of it should be at least 1,200 miles. Suppose the wall to be from 10 to 70 miles wide and to be made entirely of coral; now in atolls, great rings of coral walls encircling lagcons; now in long ridges and now in gardens and beds of most beauwhite and pink flowers of tiful red coral, built by these insects of the sea. Such a wall is the Great Barrier reef. which extends along the whole castern coast of Australia from Torres strait southward for more than 1,200 miles.] the output from Thursday

JUDGE FULLER'S LATEST PICTURE



Here is the very latest phot staph of Hon. Melville W. Fuller, chief justice of the United States Supreme Cou 4. The little boy is the judge's grand-10.00

Swedes and Malays, but the proprietors of the ships say the Japanese are the best and that the others are always

pretending to be sick The fishing is done in small bosts or luggers. The boats go out in fleets of one large boat, of, say 100 tons, and several small ones. The smaller boats ire for the divers. Each boat has a pumping apparatus to force air into the living dresses when the men are under the surface and also other machinery. The smallest boat costs about \$3,000, so that the business is by no means a cheap one.

Before going down into the water the men put on diving dresses, to which air pipes or tubes are attached. They are first clad in thick flannel and then in these dresses with metal heads, so framed at the 'ont with glass that the liver can see out. Each diver wears boots soled with plates of copper or lead. The weight he carries is usually about 150 pounds, but sometimes less Often there are twenty-eight pounds on each boot, and it is important in going down the diver keep his feet be-low him. If he should lose his balance and turn over or his boots should fall off his legs might fly up in the air. If one boot fails off that leg will bob up in the air and he must as far as possible keep all the weight under him. if he is searching for shells at the bottom of the sea he must straddle them and stoop down. Every diver carries a bag of shells and then jerks the signal line, and is pulled up. The shells are counted and weighed, and he is paid according to what he has found, men making much more than others. There is one diver, who has gathered 1,005 pairs of shells in one day, but half this number is good work.

THE DANGERS OF PEARL FISHING

The business is very dangerous. There are sharks and poisonous fish and squid. The sharks follow the luggers, attracted by the pieces of salt beef, which are now and then thrown from the boats. They do not trouble the div. ers without they are naked except when very hungry, and if they come near the diver can open an escape valve in his suit and make a noise which usually scares them away. As a rule the divers are not afraid of the sharks, but they do not spear fish or other animals at the bottom of the sea. without first ascertaining whether there are sharks about, for the dead ch would surely attract them. Another danger is the veki or great quid. This marine monster has long sould. arms which he fastens upon anything within his reach. If disturbed he

comits out an inky fluid which dissolors the waters about him, and the liver is liable to be bewildered in th gloom and to fall against the rocks. In the native fisheries much of the diving is done by the women, who go lown without diving suits. They fasen stones to their feet to enable them o sink, but do not plug up their posrils and ears as do the pearl divers of

india. FINDING PEARLS.

pearl fishing companies of Thursday Island are extremely careful in opening the shells. No one can tell whether an oyster may not contain a hundred dollar or a thousand dollar pearl, and the pearls are so small they can be easily stolen. The opening is done with a knife much like a common table kalfe, with a thin, flexible blade and strong handle. A good operator can open a ton of shells in a day and not miss a pearl. White men will never let the natives open the shells without watching them. The shells containing the pearls have sometimes a curious appearance by which those who are excrienced can tell that they have pearls in them. Such shells are always haid aside for the proprietor or the foreman of the sloop to open, and the foreman usually watches carefully the opening of all the shells.

Sometimes one oyster will contain a dozen small pearls and sometimes more. Such oysters are usually diseased and their shells rough. But still, a perfecty healthy oyster may contain a fine round pearl of large size, so that the divers do not believe that the pearls

A NEPHEW MARRIES HIS AUNT.

Pacific Ocean.

John Francis Dowd proudly admits that he is the husband of his aunt.

Dowd is a real estate man of considerable wealth of Fordham. His wife, Mrs. Dowd, has been known, since the death of her husband, half a dozen years ago, as Mrs. Cecelia T. Lappine. She is wealthy, owning much real estate in the northern part of the city. She is the sister of Dowd's deceased mother

Since the death of his mother and Mr. Lappine, Dowd and his aunt lived In the same house, which was considered by the neighbors as a very proper and commonsense arrangement. but great was their surprise to learn that the blonde and handsome widow had been her nephew's wife since June 21. 1898, on which they went to Albany and were married by the Rev. Henry S, Potter.

The facts of the romance would not have been made public were it not for a suit which has been brought against Mr. Dowd by George W. Webb, Mr. Dowd by George W. webb, whose wife is a second cousin of Mrs. Dowd. The suit was for \$25,000 for alleged slander and is soon to be brought to trial. In 1899 Mr. Dowd's house was robbed and \$127 taken, while many val-uable trinkets and other articles were not moisted. It is claimed by Webb not molested. It is claimed by Webb that Dowd mentioned him to the police in connection with the affair, hence the suit. And as the suit is on the calendar of the Supreme Court, Dowd thought it best to tell the world that his aunt is his wife .- New York World.

Had to Conquer or Die.

"I was just about gone," writes Mrs. Rosa Richardson, of Laurel Springs, N. C., "I had Consumption so bad that the best doctors said I could not live more than a month, but I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery and was wholly cured by seven bottles and am now stout and well." It's an unrivaled. life-saver in Consumption. Pneumonia, LaGrippe and Bronchitis; infallible for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Hay Fever, Croup or Whooping Cough, Guaranteed bottles 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Z. C. M. L. Drug Dept.,

Tired Mothers.

It's hard work to take care of children and to cook, sweep, wash, sew and nend beside

It makes a shop of the home-a shop, oo, where sixteen hours make a day and yet there is much working over-

Hood's Sarsaparilla help tired moth-ers in many ways-it refreshes the blood, improves the appetite, and assures restful eleen. 1

NEW CATALOGUE OF

CHURCH WORKS

Just issued by the Deseret News. Send necessarily come from diseased oysters. One of the biggest pearls lately dis- ers, agents and canvassers.

road, as, for instance, when we follow a telegraph line, for the sun rather puzzles us. It rises north of east, seems to get in the east about ten o'clock, but at noon it is north of us, our shadows are on the south. From nine or ten o'clock on until toward's evening we are continually making misjudgments on the direction, but the compass puts us right.

Camping a few moments at the ranch in the valley, we succeeded in purchas-ing a tortilla and two eggs for lunch, and out of pity for us I suppose a woman sent us two bolled bananas and a small piece of cheese, though she had nothing to sell. A short stop only was made necessary, as already it was three clock and we had several leagues to travel over a poorly defined trail. to each the next haclenda, Animas, where we hoped to stop. In an hour we came to a little village

with a government custom house, and a telegraph office. This surprised us. we were now almost as far from Animes as we were at our noon stop-ping place. We determined, therefore, the night, so securing a clean place in the custom house we put our horses out to good pasture and turned in for

the night. The custom officers passed us with one question-"What have you in your packs?" Nothing was examined and no other question asked. In fact we have had no trouble since our Nogales holdup. At the entrance to every other re-public than Mexico, nothing has been asked except "What have you in your No bond has been mentioned pack 1 on either side, and no delay has been necessitated, Here the custom officer was have left in disgust last night seemed to give color to the belief that a pracvery gentlemanly, I showed him letters recommendation from the republic tical deadlock exists. f Salvador and Nicaragua. He stated that his government was pleased left for Chicago, where he would remain two weeks. have such expeditions visit it, and assured us that we would find a ho after 11 o'clock. He had nothing to say with regard to the strike, nor did able people, an assurance that has

been borne out by experience. Here were also soldiers nine in all. without shoes and without discipline. They were shooting at a bottle about 75 yards away, and though they had been practicing several days, were not able to hit it. I tried my rifle on it and surprised, not only the soldiers, but myself and companions, by hitting it the first shot. Mr. Fairbanks did the same. The soldiers looked in asonishment, tried their guns again and

failed. After that they gave us every attention. In fact, we were authority on all matters pertaining to firearms. The next day, Thursday, June 20th. we traveled over a rolling, and some-what open country, covered with scattering trees and good pasturage. We met with but few stock until we near-

det the hacienda Santa Rosa, which we reached about & o'clock p. m. Mr. Stephens spraks of this hacienda, for on his way from San Jose he stayed here one night. The original house is now torn down and another and a bet one built in the same place. It is a beautiful hacienda. From the house one looks over almost endless pasturage, and just now the grass is plentiful and green. Senor Bartolo Sid, the administrador, and Senor Jose Arviles, the sec-ond in charge, are both able men and

seem to conduct the affairs of the ranch in a business way. In their charge are 4.500 head of stock, and 200 head of horse kind. They make some cheese, which always sells at a good figure, but the main attention is turned to the raising of stock. This hacienda, hacienda de Animas,

about the same size, and part of Santa Clara, where we were so well enter-tained a few days ago, are owned by Dr. M. J. Barrios of Rivas, Any one of the properties would make a man rich

In the evening Mr. Tolton killed a deer, which at this season of the year are very plentiful, and the next day we did not get away until after twelve o'clock as the meat had to be salted and partially dried before we could coarts it then released.

carry It. GROWING INTEREST IN STOCK

RAISING.

Corns, Detris, Bolis, Sores, Feions, Ul-cers, Tetters, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped hands, Ski neruptions; Infal-lible for Piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. The stock business all through Nicaragua and Costa Rica is receiving of

tened or are fed during the months of drouth. Stock, too, even the inferfor kind they have here brings a good price in the market, and as there is little outlay, the price is mostly clear gain. But there are drawbacks, and the

question

drop off

to say.

be dying.

announced:

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST. dry months are not the worst. Of late years the wood-ticks have become a R. G. DUN & CO., pest. These bugs have increased, so fast in places that they have been known to kill the cattle, virtually sucking the blood from the critter until it sickens and dies. They get on the THE MERCANTILE AGENCY. GEORGE RUST. - General Manager. Utab, Idaho and Wyominz. Offices in Progress Building, Sait Lake City. Utab. cattle so thick that the original c of the animal becomes a matter

01 Brokerage House of JOHN C. CUTLER, JR., To fight them some ranchmen wash their animals with a kind of wash re-sembling sheep dip, by catching the critter and with a sponge or rag putting Investment STOCKS & BONDS on the liquid. In an hour or two all the ticks touched by the liquid die and Bought and Sold. Bank and Commercial Stocks Securities. there could be many greater 36 Main St. Tel. 127

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drawback, and still the cattle business in Costa Rica would pay. Near Liberia, Costa Rica, June 22, 201. BENJ, CLUFF, JR. ASHTON, WHYTE & SKILLICORN CO 1901.

New Yorkers Reticent.

Former Judge Gary was said to have

J. P. Morgan reached his office soon

any member of his firm have anything

Li Not III.

Pekin to the London Times and other

A Professor Captured.

Bucklen's Arolca Salve.

London, Aug. 2 .- The dispatches from

New York, Aug. 2 .- President CUT Dealers In all kinds of Cut Schwab of the United States Steel cor-Stone for Buildings, Curbing STONE Cemetery Coping, Etc poration, said today there were no new OFFICE AND YARDS-22 to 31 North Sixth West street. Sait Lake City. developments in the strike situation. He refused to discuss the report that negotiations between the Amalgamated associations between the Amalgamated association and officials of the steel corporation had been broken off. The presence in his office of his brother, Josiah Schwab, said to have been an envoy of Mr. Morgan in recent nego-tiations in Pittsburg and reported to have left in discuss last pick.



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