### DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY MAY 9 1908

THREE DOLLAR WIVES.

Y / AMPALA, Uganda April 10 ---Do you want a cheap wife? You can get one here m Uganda for \$3 "per."

The actual price is \$3,33, and there are thousands now on the market for just that much and no more. The rate has been fixed by the lukiko, or the native royal council, which governs this country under the king, anthe man who blds higher will be fined. At the same time the parents who demaind more are liable to a fine equal to the price of their daughter. So you sue every one has a fair show. I have met crowds of these \$3 maidens since I came into Uganda, and I am told there are at least 160,000 now ready for marriage. According to the new laws, a girl should be at least 17 before she is wedded, and as there are 2,000,000 souls in Uganda, a fresh crop comes on every year.

HOW THE GIRLS LOOK.

But before I go further, let me tell you how these Uganda girls look. The you how these Uganda girls look. The country swarms with them and I having over the hills. They represent girls for a local while the test of all ages (rom little tots of eight, by the orts. Divorces are not infrequent and the set is evident by the orts. Divorces are not infrequent and the set is evident by the orts. Divorces are not infrequent and the set is evident by the orts. Divorces are not infrequent and the set is evident by the orts. Divorces are not infrequent and the set is evident by the orts. Divorces are not infrequent and the set is evident by the orts. Divorces are not infrequent and the set is evident by the orts. Divorces are not infrequent and the set is evident by the orts. Divorces are not infrequent and the set is evident by the orts. Divorces are not infrequent and the set is evident by the orts. Divorces are not infrequent and the set is evident by the orts. Divorces are not infrequent and the set is evident by the orts. Divorces are not infrequent and the set is evident by the orts. Partners say that it is not is a straighter than the Venus de Medid in the set is and African queen, however, and the result of a the set next to the set and the set are not introducing the best next or type. Take for instance one whom I sized u to the was leaded to be the result of a more for his indiverses and the set is and African queen, however and the set are not interval. I did not take the limit are not and that accords the chest under the area and the set are not interval. I did not take the limit area and the set is and African and the set is and African and the set is and the set of all he is expected to give a title vers of all the set set of all he is a set or the set of the height, and the set is and all the ords. The set is and the set is and the set of all height is and the set is and the set of all height is and the set of all heis the second the set is and the set of all heigh country swarms with them and I have taken snapshots of a dozen while walk-

LOVE IN UGANDA.

The girl told us that her prospective husband was just 20. She simpered

dentify proud of the fact of her ap-proaching welding. Sassofras says it is really a love match and that such liablues are common in Uganda. These pple and the most civilized of the trees of the central parts of this nlicent. They are polite and full good mature. In many respects they

of the Japanese, i loys go around hand in there seems to be consider-on between the young mon women. It used to be that and, and th nan could have as many wives as h ng Mutest had his hu til hitely every chief ha After the country wi and m is hire in. After the country was inverted to Christianity, slavery was including abelished, and now the fulc-one wife prevails, except among the Johammedan believers, who are each

of one wile prevails, except among the Mohammedian believers, who are each allowed to have four. There is no seclusion of worren in this part of Africa, and the boys and girls play together. If two fall in love, the girl takes the young man and intro-duces him to her aunt, and in due time he is presented to her full, or and moth-er. They examine him cheefully, and if they like him consent to the marriage. The price is then paid, and the mun gets his girl. The marriages take place in church, and after that the two go to themselves. All marriages are regis-tered, and if there is any dispute bi-tween the two this registration enti-ties. Divorces are not infrequent and the common complaint of a womath in such affairs is that her husband's love has cooled or that he is making goo-goo eyes at some other woman. There is considerable complaint throughout the country at the fixed rate for wives. Parents say that it is not

special invitation, and she is not sup-posed to stay long when she comes. If she wants to see her daughter she sneaks up to within 50 feet of the house and waits until the girl happens to come outside. The two then have their talk together, and if the mother-in-iaw wants to greet her son-in-law-still in-side the hut-she may yell out in the native language. "How are you?" The man, if he is in a good humor, may re-spond with "All right, mamma," but it would be infra dig for him to look out. Sassafras tells me that many of the



A COUNTRY HUT IN UGANDA.

Photographed for the "News" by Frank G. Carpenter.

women I see here who have let their hair grow are widows, and that on this account they have hair. The average married woman shaves frequently, and the heads of the marriageable girls are usually as clean as a billiard ball. A widow to show her grief is not sup-nozed as out her hair with the martha usually as clean as a billiard ball. A widow to show her grief is not sup-posed to cut her hair mult two months after the death of her husband, and if

after the death of her husband, and if she is overwhelmed with despair she may let her hair grow for five or six months. I' have already written of how the widows of kings are supposed to spend the rest of their lives watch-ing in the tombs of their husbands, and how scores of women are now do-ing that for some of the passed-away kings of Uganda. kings of Uganda

As to the children, I see little black babies everywhere, and there are num-erous boys dressed in bark cloth and little girls almost naked. I am told, however, that this is a land of small families. "The average man and his wife do not have as many children as among the rich of Europe and the Unit-ed States. The woman who bears sev-eral children is the exception rather than the rule, and many of the families have none. Indeed, the birth of a sec-ond son is always an occasion for pride and rejoicing. The fact is announced with drums, and the drumming may be As to the children, I see little black with drums, and the drumming may be kept up for a month outside the hut. kept up for a month outside the hut. This is a sign that there is joy within and that the couple's friends should ceme in and drink some banana beer to the health of the new arrival. The mother who has a second son is entitled to a new dress for having brought this honor to the family. This dress is of terra cotta bark cloth, and its ordinary cost is about 33 cents. If fike the looks of these babies. They are bright little brown things, good-natured and full of smiles. The mothers fasten them to their bare backs inside their bark cloth gowns while working in the fields and the little ones bob up

#### UGANDA HOUSES.

These Uganda people live happly, They are always laughing and smil-ing, and the men and women go along hand in hand. They have comfort-able homes from an African stand-point. They live in villages scattered over the country, but each village has its garden about it, in which grow bananas, sweet potatoes and other vegetables. As a rule the banana trees shade the huts, and one often walks quite a distance through a banana plantation before he gets to the house. the house

The houses are of different sizes Some such as those of the chiefs, are of great extent and are most elabor-ately made. Out in the country they are more like huts, and they look much like little haystacks about 12 feet in diameter and 12 feet in height, except that each has a sort of brim which extends out and shades the door. The huts are made of reeds with thatched roofs, the latter being upheld by poles. Every hut has sev-eral rooms, which are divided by upheld by poles. Every hut has sev-eral rooms, which are divided by walls of matting and bark cloth. Even the poorest house has two apartments one at the front and the other in the rear. In the rear apartment are bunks around the wall upon which the people sleep. Such huts have but little furniture; two or three stools, a half dozen earthenware pols and some wicker or grass basins con-stitute ap outfit for beginning married life, and if in addition a woman can have a hoe or so and a scythe she is full ready to assume her part of the contract.

banana. There are many varieties of these in Uganda, and they are more important to that country than wheat and corn are to ours. The banana, important to that country than wheat and corn are to ours. The banana, which serves as the chief food, is much longer than any that comes into our markets. It is a sort of plaintain. It is eaten green, the fruit being first peeled and then cooked with a little water in an earthenware pot. As it steams away the flesh softens and soon becomes a solid mass of mush. When done it is taken off the fire and turned out upen some fresh banana When done it is taken off the fire and turned out upon some fresh banana leaves. These serve as a tablecloth. The family now gathers around and gets ready for the meal. Each first washes his hands and gives them a shake to get off the superfluous wa-ter. The father then takes a knife and divides the pile of banana pulp into as many divisions as there are members at the board. In the meantime a bowl of soup or fish gravy has been placed inside the ring. This is used in common. Each person takes up a handful of banana mush and kneads it into a ball just big enough for one bite. He then dipt the ball into the soup, and with a wonderful sleight of hand conveys it to his mouth without dropping a bit of the grease. By the time the ban-ana mush is all eaten the soup bowl ana mush is all eaten the soup bowl is empty.

As to food the chief staple is the

is empty. These people also have Indian corn, peas, beans and sweet potatoes, They raise chickens, sheep and goats, and occasionally have meat. They do not seem fond of eggs, and the women are not allowed to eat them after they are married. They are not permitted to eat chicken or mutton, such viands being reserved for the men of the family. They may, however, eat beef or veal. or veal.

or veal. The Baganda have fish from Lake Victoria and from their numerous streams, They eat locusts and are especially fond of white ants. The

### An Unlimited Number of Uganda Brides For Sale at Fixed Prices.

ants are caught by smoking their hills about nightfall and trapping them as they come out. They are eaten both raw and cooked. I see them for sale and safe chart of the set of the

A NEW MARKET IN AFRICA. A NEW MARKET IN AFRICA. Since the British have taken pos-session of Uganda they have intro-duced many kinds of food which are becoming popular, and they are gradu-ally creating a market here for Euro-pean goods. Some of the natives are now using ica, and jams and biscuits are gradually coming into demand. This is, of course, among the wealther people, and especially among the chiefs who buy these things to serve at their icas of dinner parties. Another article which is becoming common is the um-brella. Both women and men use it, and I often see a crowd of a dozen or so well-to-do natives going along with

and I often see a crowd of a dozen or so well-to-do natives going along with umbrellas in their hands. Within the past few years the mis-sionaries have taught many of the Bugando to write and a demand for writing paper has been created. The people want cotton goods, and, as I have said before, they especially like our American sheeting. Little stores are now springing up in the more thickly populated centers, and there are a score or so of such establish-ments here and at Entebbe.

A NEW CIVILIZATION.

Indeed, the British are gradually making a new nation of the Baganda. Only a few years ago these people were warring with their neighbors and en-

slaving the tribes about. Mutesa had a large army and his predecessors had many wars. Justice was then prac-tically unknown, and human life was of no account. The people had no in-centive to work. They lived upon the bananas which they grew in the r gardens, they made their clothes from the bark of the fig tree and their houses came from the cane of the swamps nearby. houses came from the cane of the swamps nearby. To a large extent such conditions prevail today, but the people want hig-ger houses and better houses. They are beginning to use kerosene, and the huts of the chiefs are lighted by lamps Some now have little patches of car-pet and not a few are buying fund-ture. Our shoes and stockings are bepet and not a few are buying fund-ture. Our shoes and stockings are ba-glinning to be worn, and the desire for all foreign things is becoming an in-centive to work. So far this movement is slow, and the low wages, amounting to only 4 or 5 cents a day at the best are not very stimulating. As time goes on this will change and there will some day be a good working population in this rich and ferille country.

FEW CONCESSIONS GIVEN.

FFW CONCESSIONS GIVEN. So far it has been the government's obley to grant but few concessions for the exploitation of Uganda. The land-are held by the natives and also by the English government. Some of the chiefs own large tracts. The native prime minister, for instance, has about the square miles of land; he owns 1,000 head of cattle, and his income is over \$5,000 a year. Other chiefs have small-er tracts, and the king himself has considerable property. All forests over two miles square are supposed to be-long to the English crown. The tim-ber possibilities are great. At present the British government is planting rub-ber trees along the principal roads. There are such all the way from Kam-pala to Entebbe, a distance of 23 miles. The trees are carefully set out and are guarded by fences of wicker or ore. Those who work the roads cul-tivate these trees and they are now growing luxuriantly. They will prob-ably yield a considerable revenue to the government within a few yea. st DEANK G. CARPENTER

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### New York, States That 7,650 Deaths Are Caused Annually in That City by That Insect -One Fly on May 1 is Represented by 52,656,000,000 Descendants by July 1.

STATEMENT to the effect | that the creature known as the house fly is the most dangerous insect, or animal for that matter, in existence, would be received with increduility by the uninitiated, but scientists and bacteriologists, the "men who know," have facts and figures to prove that such an assertion is true. While lions. an assertion is true. While lions, tigers, reptiles, etc., may slay their thousands annually, the little insect that hums about one's ears and ap-parently never does more harm than to fall into food or drink and cause a creepy feeling as it glides over the skin, slays its tens of thousands. For instance, Daniel C. Jackson, bacteriol-ogist of the water bureau, New York, in a report submitted to Gov, Hughes, states that 7.650 deaths are caused annually in that eity by the house fly. Figuring that the population of Goth-am is one-twentyfifth that of the ma-tion, and supposing that the files of

the metropolis are no more numerous nor deadly than elsewhere, we would have the astounding fact that the deaths each year in the United States attributable to the pest Indicated, number 191,250 persons. From such a showing as this it would seem that all the other ani-mals of the country, wild and domes-tic, would not in a century make any such a showing in the way of taking human life. Talk about the dangers of the jungle, the Lake of the Dismal swamps, of mountain fastnesses, or the menace of war! Against them all as a destroyer of life, trust the pesky house fly.

house fly.

#### SET IN DEADLY WORK.

SET IN DEADLY WORK, And how does the fly get in his deadly work? Not by bite, or sting or any untoward violence. He is just like the scandalmonger, he kills by that which he carries, with the pos-sible exception that the character as-shasin oftentimes manufacturers his own poison. The fly dolights to linger where lurk disease and death, and when satisted carries life-destroying germs to scatter among earth's un-suspecting millions in human form. PROLIFIC BREEDERS.

one fly. Just imagine such a fly go-ing through a pantry containing var-lous kinds of exposed food! No won-der that typhoid fever and other in-tertion. der that typhoid fever and other in-testinal diseases are so prevalent. Much has been said of the mosquito as a spreader of disease and devasta-tion, but he is scarcely to be consider-ed as compared to the house fly in that regard. The season of the pesty fly is short, of scarcely more than three months' duration, and his rav-ages are the worst when the weather is hoftest, but in that time he man-ages to get in some decidedly deadty ages to get in some decidedly deadly

work. The most effective precautions against files is the screen. No delay should occur in the placing at doors and windows of something to keep out the pests, even though it be only mosquito netting. If the fly of early May meets with an untimely end, by starvation, chilling or whatever means of denth, just at the very commence-ment of its career, it will mean so many millions, possibly billions, fewer files later on in the season. The in-junctions to all the householders should he "get the screen habit," and "do it now."

QUIPS



Flies are not only effectual breed-is of disease, but are prolific breed-is of their kind, as witness the fol-wing figures: Ten days completes a orienation of house flies in the sum-er. The number of eggs iaid by the female fly average 120. Thus, It is not nocessary, because your guest of honor is a chiropodist.to have sorned beef for dinner. ch femnle fly average 120. Thus der favorable direumstances, the off-ring of a single, over-wintering use fly may in the course of the The average girl weds, not because he is good enough for her, but because

he is too good for any other girl to tet. The furniture faker can take a brand-

ier reach a figure almost beyond

Into formative rand make a brand-now piece of furniture and make it look as if it was 200 years old. So can the furniture faker's little boy. Manayunk's laziest man says he will mairry no one but a widow, as he will then be saved the trouble of doing the courting. ourting,

For the purpose of making a con-servitive calculation as to what that figure might be, let it be assumed that only one-half of a fly's output of ergs hatch out and live to raise amilies of their own. One fly raises of daughters in 10 days, these have ach 60, or 3,500 in 10 more days. B 30 days the number has grown to 716,600, and to 12,960,000 in 40 lays. Allowing 1,000 flies to the ounce, or 16,000 to the pound, we find hat the total produce of one fly at the end of 40 days would weight \$10 ounds, or more than five times the veight of a 160-pound man. APPALLING FIGURES. courting, If, in reply to a toast at the political banquet, you lose your head, don't be unhappy, for, if you only stay late enough, you'll be sure to get it back again all right in the morning. The honest man scorns the thief, the brave man the coward; but he scorn known equals in its depth and strength that which the barber feels for the man who wears a full beard.

who wears a full baird. The small boy, after a cash, doesn't look in the glass to see if he is clean, He looks at the towel to see it is solled.

### TOO LIGHT.

"Booker T, Washington is a wonderful man said a southerner at the Tuskegee meeting in Carneige Hall

Tuskegee meeting in Carneige Hail hist month. "There is no orator in America to equal him. "He's full of fun, too. Once, when Tuskesree's future looked very dismal, he declared to me that the great school was bound to pull through, that you never could tell from appearances what the fourie held in store. "Why,' he said, mentioning a famous colored poet, 'in his boyhood that chap was universally despited, even by his own mother. Even his own mother used to say of him that 'she gussed hit wuz down in the books he gwine ter he hanged, an' she could nebber bear dat brat, anyways, 'knse he show dirt so easy,' "-Washington Star.

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No fruther argument that this hould be necessary to demonstrate he importance of sudeavoring to ex-ermitmic, as far as is possible, the ouse dy at the very beginning of ' y-season. One dy on May I is rep-sented by 92,656,000,000 great-great-reat-greatgrandchildren on July I, royiding, of course, that nothing appens to interfere with each suc-seding generation's allotted span of tached and the second s BACTERIA GALORE.

APPALLING FIGURES.

The sense of smell possessed by a r is something astounding, and filth quickly located by the insect at long stance. Soon the little pest is cov-ed raside and out with disease rms. In some instances as high as 0.600 dangerous bacteria having on found in the maith and bees of found in the mouth and legs of ] so easy." -- Washington Star.



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