

The woman's dress is somewhat as follows. First there is a strip of cali-co ornamented with original decora-tions about three yards long and a foot wide which is wrapped round and round the body just under the arm pits, bind-ing the breasts so tightly that it is of-ten injurious to health. The upper part of the shoulders and arms have no cov-ering and there is a strip of bare yel-low skin from three to six inches wide between the breast band and the sar-eng-like skirt which forms the rest of the custume. The skirt is also bound very tightly about the body and the waists are considerably compressed. The waists are considerably compressed. The Javanese girl is quite as proud of her waist as her American sister, and she very particular as to the pattern of

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BLACK TEETH ARE FASHIONABLE

She spends much time also upon her site spends inden time also upon her teeth; not in making them white, but in giving them the jet black hue which is fashionable among the natives of this part of the world. Both here and in the Philippines both sexes black their teeth and almost every tribe has a different method of filing them. In Mindanao I saw hundreds of men and women who had their teeth hollow ground, just as though they had taken a rat tail file and scouped out the front of their teeth. In Java the men sometimes file their teeth in to a point, so that the upper and lower jaw each contain a ragged saw, the teeth of which fit into one another like a steel rat frap. The women file their a steel lat irap. The women file their teeth off straight, and sometimes cut them down at the sides so that they are almost square. They laugh at the white teeth of the foreigners and say that we have teeth like dogs, for dogs have white teeth. They sometimes file off or build out the content to the teeth of the They sometimes file off or pull out the canine teeth because these teeth resemble dog teeth. A well-filed set of teeth is a girl's badge of womanood. It is her coming out dress, as it ere. After a girl's teeth have been were. After a girl's teeth have been filed she is supposed to be ready for marriage, and the boys begin to make sheep's eyes at her. The filing is a painful ordeal, and it is not all done at once. When it is first begun it is in the presence of a family party, and a feast follows. After this the teeth are blackened with a mixture of soot and fron filings, which makes them shine like polished jet. like polished jet. AMONG THE SARONG MAKERS.

In going through the palace grounds In going through the palace grounds I found many women at work in their homes printing the saronigs or skirts which form the chief dress of the peo-ple. Each sarong is about two yards in length and about n yard wide. It is merely a strip of fine white cotton, up-on which the designs are sketched out for the printers. The designs are made with melted way flowing from a little with melted wax flowing from a little pencil with a bowl of liquid wax in the end. After the design is sketched the dye will only take in the unwaxed parts of the pattern, so that it must be care-fully put on. Some of the designs reweeks and months to complete and the skirts when finished are almost and the skirts when finished are almost as costly as an American gown. The strip of cotton in the beginning is per-haps worth 30 cents, but in the hands of a fine artist it may be so printed that it becomes worth \$20 or more. The commoner designs sell for \$2 or \$3, but there are many which are ware or here are many which are very expensive.

The work is very hard on the eyes The work is very hard on the eyes, and I noticed that many of the women had on spectacles. Some of these sar-ongs are printed by machinery, but the hand-made ones are more beautiful and are in great demand. There are streets in the bazaars which sell noth-ing else. Those worn by the men are much the same as these of the menare ing else. Those worn by the men are much the same as those of the women, and there are millions of such skirts sold every year.

IN A JAVANESE COURT.

The sultan of Solo controls all exe-cutions and to a large extent all the vunishments of his people. His control, however, is more nominal than real. There is a Dutch resident governor ere hould act, and the Dutch really run all should act, and the Dutch really run all the courts and impose the fines. I saw ifty men and women with ropes around their necks all tied together awaiting trial the other day in front of one of the government offices. They were in charge of native rolicemen and ware surrounded by natives, but the judge inside the court was a Dutchman, and it was a envirous sight. The days are roped together in such a way that one could not run without dragging the

did his best to get at the truth. He was looked up to more as a father than a judge, and this is the relation that the government tries to maintain with the people. The cases were petty ones. No fine of more than \$10 was imposed during my stay in the courtroom, and some of the fines were but a few cents. One man had been out without a lan A jealous woman was arrested tern. for an assault upon her lover and a very pretty girl was sent to prison for petty larceny. I watched the clerks paying the witnesses. They received 2 cents for each mile they had traveled in coming to the court, and were paid in coppers.

A RICH NOBOB.

The sultan of Solo has a large rev-Everything in the country nomi-belongs to him. He owns all the enue. nally lands and rents out a large part of them to foreign planters. He receives 125,000 guidens a month from the Dutch government and a great deal from his own people. He can levy taxes with the approval of the Dutch resident and he keeps up a little army of his own. He has a troop of thirty cavalry of Dutch soldiers, which always forms his escort,

as villages and communities, dividing While cultivating the rice they have their own head men, but on the sugar plantations they are governed the sugar plantations they are governed by the planters' overseer, and he uses them practically as he pleases. Each planter has his own watchman fur-nished free by the sultan. In case of fault he can only punish through the sultan, or rather the resident. A large part of the labor is free at least one day in some This is due to the sultar or in seven. This is due to the sultan as a tax, and he transfers it to the plant-The hours of work are from 6 to 6. with two hours off at noon.

AN EXPENSIVE GUEST. These planters live in great state and when the sultan visits them they spend

leases. The same is done with the sul-tan of Solo. In these leases the sultans engage that the natives of the vicinity shall work for the planters one day a week without pay. This is on condition that the rice lands consisting of half the rented estates shall belong to them. According to custom half the land shall be planted in sugar and half in rice and native food crops. These crops are al-ternated every year, so that there is a rotation of crops, which is best for both planter and native. The contractor knows that he is to get but half the land at one time and rent is arranged accordingly. The people work the lands as villages and communities, dividing a black haired, yellow faced woman surrounded by piles of various articles. Here is one squatting down among green corn, string beans and other veg-etables. There is one selling tobaco, and farther on is one who has nothing but corn husks to be used for cigarette girl selling tea. Her stock is piled up on a mat on the ground in front of her and she is measuring it out with a lit-tle cocoanut shell. I point to the shell and ask her much and she replies two cents, using the Javanese language. A LAND OF FRUITS.

What a lot of fruit peddlers there are

Here is one at my feet

everywhere.



the package

Bookkeeping. business from start to finish" bookkeeping is the Ellis Cabinet. No school in Utah but the Salt Lake Business College can teach it.

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STORACE Prof. A. Lamoureux, B.S., L.L.B. Recently of Paris, France, has opened his school of the B&0 MOVINC. French Language and Literature in the Templeton building, room 517, and Tel. 355. is ready for the reception of pupils. Apply for terms from 11 to 12 a. m. and Office, 4 to 5 p. m. W. 2nd So.



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Capehart, W. Va., June 24, 1901.

I do believe that Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught saved me from quick consumption for my periods were irregular for to long. I began to get alarmed and got weak. When I could do nothing I used one bottle of Wine of Cardui and a package of Thedford's Black-Draught and the first day's doses brought a change that I could tell. Before the bottle was gone my menses came on and a week after I felt like a new woman. I had run down so in flesh I could hardly keep my clothes on me, and now it has been three months since I began taking your medicines and now I am stout and hearty and feel better than I have in a great many years. My husband says I look better than I ever did. I expect to always keep supplied with your remedies, for I believe your medicines are the greatest boon for suffering women known to the science of medicine. Mrs. ELLEN ROLLINS.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladler' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tana

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