

## NEW MILITARY DIVISIONS.

First Innovation of General Staff Puts Much Work on Division Commanders.

## A RUNNING MATE IS WANTED.

Variety of Philippine Money Causes Trouble—U. S. Supreme Court Makes Concessions to the Press.

### Special Correspondence:

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1903.—

The creation of military divisions out of the departments already in existence in the United States and the Philippines is the first actual work the general staff has done toward army reorganization. The exponents of the general staff and its critics will now be afforded ample opportunity to judge their ideas pro and con. In the headquarters of the army it is a notorious fact that the general staff has few friends. The men who have had years of experience undoubtedly state that the general staff can do no more than can the heads of departments, and they are found using the old saw that "too many cooks spoil the broth." Since the promulgation of the order creating five military divisions in the United States and the Philippines there has been much criticism in the manner in which the divisions have been distributed. This, of course, was to have been expected, and each new order issued by the general staff will have its detractors. Both line and staff officers, especially those who have seen much service, are jealous of their rights, and the line is not far distant when the critics of the general staff will have large accessions from those who are at present waiting for developments. Congress legislated the general staff into existence, and the members of Congress who have served in the army and navy both on the Union and Confederate sides have pronounced opinion regarding the effectiveness of the general staff plan. The criticisms already heard against the general staff are but forerunners of what Congress may be called upon to do after the first of the year.

In this connection it is interesting to know what the duties of the division commander are, appertaining as they do to the higher functions of command. According to the order issued this week the division commander originates, directs or approves of the military operations within his several departments, and in case of emergency may transfer troops from one to another requiring reinforcement. He will have supervision over all essential military matters within his division not reserved to other authority, particularly the inspection of troops in order to see that these are at all times properly supplied, equipped, instructed, disciplined and prepared for active service. He will designate the time for target practice in the several departments composing his division, and will examine and consolidate reports of the same and issue the necessary orders for the holding of target competition within his division and superintend, under direction of the war department, post schools for officers. The division commander will also have immediate charge of the inspection of all organized militia. He is also charged with the duty of making a thorough study of the frontier pertaining to his division, by which is meant the boundary lines of the United States, and is authorized to submit annually to the chief of staff plans for the mobilization and concentration of the forces at his command, regular, volunteer and militia with reference to some definitely stated objective. He also is required to submit proposals for military maneuvers within his division and take personal command of the same. All this enjoins work upon the division commander, and it will not be a very long while before he will have about him not only a staff commensurate with his rank but a force of civilian clerks to perform the duties entrusted to him. It is interesting to watch the progress of the fight between the old and the new schools of military procedure. And it will be particularly instructive to watch the efforts made upon Congress to appropriate money for the maintenance of the division headquarters established this week by order of the general staff through its chief, Lieut. Gen. M. Young.

### ROOSEVELT'S RUNNING MATE.

Now that Chicago has been selected for the meeting of the National Republican convention, Republicans will turn their place and time of meeting of their convention off the minds, will turn their attention to the question of a candidate for the second place on the ticket with Theodore Roosevelt.

The friends of the president are looking around for a vice-presidential candidate who will be acceptable not only to the business interests of the United States, but to the great mass of the people as well. Expressing the opinion that Mr. Roosevelt's partner on the Republican ticket should come out of the "middle west," the "middle west," however, embraces a vast territory and includes within its bounds perhaps a score of possible nominees for second place with Roosevelt. Among them are Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, Gov. Durbin of the same state, Gov. Leff of Wisconsin; Gov. Cummins of Iowa; John L. Webster of Nebraska, Gov-elect Herrick of Ohio and Internal Revenue Commissioner Yerkes of Kentucky, a state which while a little south of the "middle west" may be properly included in that territory. It is just possible that an Illinois man may be presented to the convention at the last moment and walk away with the goods. So far, however, there is no crystallized sentiment in favor of any one person.

### PHILIPPINE CURRENCY.

The government is having a great deal of trouble over the new Philippine coinage. For 30 or 40 years now the people of China and the Philippines have used the Mexican dollar as the basis of all calculations in arranging for exchanges. In 1898, when the Amer-

ican troops occupied the island, American gold and greenbacks began to find their way into circulation in Manila and other Philippine towns. It was not long before the island of Luzon, particularly, and the other islands, incidentally, had established a double basis of currency. The American dollar, whether of gold or paper, has been receiving the most five years every where throughout the islands as equal to two Mexican dollars. But in all business transactions the "dollar Mex" has been the recognized standard of value. Some months ago, under authority from Congress, the civil authorities of the Philippines undertook to substitute a special coinage minted in the United States as the official currency of the island. Every nation has found in the past that great difficulty follows the substitution of one currency for another. This difficulty has been accentuated in our insular possessions. Scarcely a week passes that the mails do not bring in complaints from the government who assert that the authorities are attempting to force them to accept settlements of their accounts in the new pesos instead of in Mexican dollars, which the contractors will not accept. The war department has finally been compelled to instruct its officers that wherever Mexican dollars were situated or understood to be the currency basis of transaction payment must be made in strict accordance with the contract, notwithstanding the fact that the peso is hereafter to be regarded as the basis of value in government contracts.

The fact that three different kinds of currency are now recognized in the islands has seriously complicated the accounts of the federal authorities and is likely to lead to an interminable amount of trouble before the difficulties can be straightened out.

### SUPREMACY COURT AND THE PRESS

Until this week the supreme court of the United States has absolutely declined to recognize the fact that newspapers have any rights within the purview of the constitution. Instead of affording facilities for the easy acquisition of news pertaining to the decisions of the court it has been the custom to prevent the taking of notes of decisions. No newspaper reporter or correspondent has ever been permitted to send a stenographer into the courtroom to take notes of arguments or decisions. For the past three years the supreme court committee have been trying to obtain better facilities for reporting supreme court cases than have ever been granted up to this time. At last their efforts have been successful and the court has caused it to be published that hereafter there will be reserved for accredited newspaper representatives a bench upon which reporters and correspondents may sit and take notes during the sessions of the court, without the danger of offending the dignity of the officials.

### GEN. WOOD'S CONTRACTS.

Cuban Congress Votes Not to Stand by Some of Them.

Havana, Dec. 21.—By a vote of 40 to 8, and after a prolonged discussion, the house of representatives today finally passed a resolution to suspend the payment of the rentals of church buildings occupied by the army and navy under contract entered into in 1902 by Gen. Wood, the intervention governor, and Monseigneur Sharratt, formerly bishop of Havana, recommending an investigation as to the propriety of the contract. For this agreement between Gen. Wood and the church authorities the sum of \$50,000 was to be paid annually for five years as the rental of several buildings used by the government in Havana and elsewhere. The buildings in Havana include the custom house, the university and the academy of science. During the discussion of the resolution the charge was made that the rentals were exorbitant.

### Broken Neck Successfully Repaired

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 21.—An operation said to have no parallel in the surgical world was performed at St. Joseph's hospital today by Dr. William J. Jenson of the same university. John Nordstrom fell from a load of hay, striking on his head and breaking his neck. He has been paralyzed for weeks. A portion of the third cervical vertebra was removed, and the broken neck was replaced, and out and the bone replaced. The patient is doing well with every prospect of recovery.

### Instantly Killed by a Train.

Pueblo, Colo., Dec. 21.—Colorado & Southern passenger train No. 2, southbound, struck a man who is thought to be named Ed. Kelly, near Verapaton, this morning, killing him instantly. Although the whistle was blown by the engineer, the man paid no attention. He was struck in the back, death being instantaneous. A letter signed "Mother," from a friend, and a note from Mrs. T. W. Smith of Michigan City, Ind., were found in his pockets. The remains were brought to the morgue at Pueblo.

### Atty. Crow's Health Shattered.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 21.—Atty. Gen. E. C. Crow, who yesterday announced that he would go to Redlands, Cal., to recover his health shattered in his persistent fight to convict legislative leaders, left for the west today.

### Odd Fellows Bar Saloon Men.

Springfield, O., Dec. 21.—The Ohio grand lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows has issued a resolution to the effect that on Jan. 10, 1904, all saloonkeepers, bartenders or professional gamblers, who are not members of the order, shall be expelled from the order or those occupations. In the event of a refusal to cease such callings they will be tried and expelled.

### Martin Denied a New Trial.

Helena, Mont., Dec. 21.—The supreme court in a decision today affirmed the district court of Silver Bow county in its refusal to grant a new trial to Martin, one of the slayers of John Williams, who was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment. Martin alleged errors in the instructions to the jury. Charles Lennow, Martin's accomplice, was also convicted. They killed Williams while in the act of robbing him.

### Just Escaped Lynching.

Portland, Or., Dec. 21.—A special dispatch to the Telegram from Albany, Or., says: A man named Rogoway was almost lynched at Lebanon this morning. He was suspected of having been the slayer of a man named Rogoway, who was burned last night. Indignant citizens placed a rope around his neck, and he was rescued by a mob of law-abiding citizens. Rogoway was taken to the jail and the man was placed in jail.

### Charges Against Benito Legado.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Charges having been filed with the president affecting the moral character of Benito Legado, the secretary of war today transmitted by mail to the civil government of the Philippines a copy of them for his information. These charges were contained in a cablegram to the president from persons in Manila. In commenting on the case today Secy. Root expressed the belief that the cablegram was sent in order that it might be given to the press and thereby work irreparable injury to the civil government. That men's reputations should be publicly assailed before they had a chance to speak he strongly disapproved.

Legado is one of the most prominent men in the Philippines, and war department officials say that on several occasions he exhibited great bravery in behalf of the United States overtures being made to Aguinaldo to surrender, having gone personally to him at the great risk of his life and besought

him to give up his opposition to American authority. He is one of three natives appointed by Gov. Taft on the Philippine commission.

### Sailor Kills His Captain.

New York, Dec. 21.—When Frank Henry Burr, a ship's cook, was placed on trial in Brooklyn today for the murder of Capt. Geo. B. Townsend, skipper of the lumber schooner Charles Buckley, on Nov. 10, the prisoner admitted his guilt, and a written confession was submitted in which he declared that he had shot the captain deliberately and with premeditation, because the latter owed him money, and that he desired to facilitate the trial because he preferred to be executed rather than remain in prison. The confession further stated that the prisoner had previously killed three men.

### Dr. Moritz Meyer Arrested.

Berlin, Dec. 21.—Dr. Moritz Meyer, formerly professor of political economy at the technical university of Charlottenburg and a writer of repute on financial subjects, has been arrested on the charge of fraud in connection with the failure of the Treber-Tracknoug (grain drying company) bank at Cassel in July, 1901. His wife, a former actress, also has been arrested. Dr. Meyer is accused with a banker named Hugo Legeus of assisting the Treber-Tracknoug directors in deceiving the public by manipulating the newspapers. The failure of the Treber-Tracknoug company involved a loss of about \$3,400,000 and resulted in several of the company's officers being sentenced to imprisonment.

### Big Fire in Keokuk.

Keokuk, Iowa, Dec. 21.—Fire today destroyed the main building of Hubinger Brothers starch factory, the largest independent starch factory in the country. The loss is \$250,000, insurance \$100,000. An explosion in a dryer room started the blaze. The factory was now commencing operations April 23, when President Roosevelt started the machinery by pressing a button while on a visit here. One workman, reported to be killed, is thought to be buried in the ruins.

### Arrested for Murder.

New York, Dec. 21.—Carl Elliston has been arrested in connection with the murder of Sarah Martin in a sailor's room on the East river front Saturday night.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Marriage licenses were issued the past week by the county clerk to the following persons:

F. G. Parratt, Salt Lake	21
Alice G. Oliver, Salt Lake	21
J. E. King, Salt Lake	21
Martha A. Stokes, Salt Lake	21
Paul Moore, Salt Lake	21
Opelia Jones, Denver, Colo.	21
W. O. Bryant, Denver	21
Cora Branford, Denver	21
Orson Garfield, Salt Lake	21
Fannie M. Evans, Salt Lake	21
J. T. Lynch, Ogden	21
Eljah Hiatt, Imbler, Or.	21
Sarah I. Clark, Imbler, Or.	21
O. W. Kumrow, Salt Lake	21
Theresa V. Werner, Salt Lake	21
William Griffin, Park City	21
Minnie Laback, Park City	21
H. J. Crossman, Park City	21
A. Grace Frazier, Park City	21
A. Mary A. Hoyt, Ogden	21
Annie C. Howell, Salt Lake	21
John De St. Jeor, Lehi	21
Jane E. Braden, Lehi	21
A. L. Bates, Jr., Salt Lake	21
Florence Evans, Salt Lake	21
Alfred Fawcett, Salt Lake	21
Marie E. Hall, Salt Lake	21
Amos Whall, Salt Lake	21
Rosie Thompson, Salt Lake	21
J. A. Johansen, Mt. Pleasant	21
Neille Nielson, Fairview	21
William Nobbs, Salt Lake	21
Annetta Fitzgerald, Draper	21
W. A. Shepherd, Salt Lake	21
Alice Thompson, Salt Lake	21
John Jonsma, Salt Lake	21
Marie J. De Bry, Salt Lake	21
B. Leary, Salt Lake	21
Zoa E. Bush, Salt Lake	21
Ernest Silcox, Riverton	21
Charles Miller, Riverton	21
J. W. Jones, Ammon, Ida.	21
Amanda C. Southwick, Ammon, Ida.	21
A. O. Dunsberry, Salt Lake	21
Gertrude E. Louder, Salt Lake	21
J. E. Starbuck, Salt Lake	21
Carrie Hansen, Salt Lake	21
Aaron Smith, Grainger	21
Charlotte Day, Hunter	21
J. A. Powell, Salt Lake	21
Agnes C. Park, Grainger	21
J. D. McAllister, Salt Lake	21
Sadie Wulberg, Salt Lake	21
H. F. Payne, Syracuse	21
Flora C. Thompson, Hooper	21
O. G. Miller, Salt Lake	21
Ethel L. Deave, Salt Lake	21
J. A. Campbell, Salt Lake	21
Edith L. Deave, Salt Lake	21
C. R. Jensen, Salt Lake	21
Cora A. Coons, Salt Lake	21
C. H. Newberry, Salt Lake	21
Annie A. Sadler, Draper	21
J. H. Sellers, Draper	21
Millie S. Sadler, Draper	21

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## AN ART OF THE ORIENT

Much Time And Skill Spent In The Weaving of Rugs.

(By a Special Contributor.)

The weaving of carpets is one of the oldest industries of Asia and also one of the earliest forms in which the love of the beautiful found expression. In modern times sculpture and painting are complete in themselves and are independent of any ulterior decorative effect in combination with other objects. But in ancient times the art of all great nations followed decorative lines and was only complete when based on utility.

As there was no knowledge of which was the older nation, we cannot say whether the Egyptians or the Babylonians were the first to make carpets. We find, however, that carpeting made of woolen threads on linen strings, which have been found in Egypt, date back to very remote antiquity. Then again we find that the Persians learned the art of weaving from the Babylonians many centuries before Christ. The Persians still excel in this industry and the art has extended to many parts of Asia and Europe.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago people had some very strange ideas as to floor decoration, but since that time there has been a considerable change in the public taste, owing to the number of oriental rugs which have been brought to this country. A few years ago Persian carpets could be only obtained from one or two merchants in London, Paris, Berlin and other large cities. Simultaneously with the demand for

often the designer knows nothing of the technical details or the manufacture. In all of the old Persian rugs of fine design one can see this identity of designer and workman. In these rugs some part of the design is always repeated, and it is possible for a person who has worked a rug to say at which end the work was begun. In an ornament executed in the early part of the work some change can be detected in the same figure repeated farther on, where the detail is worked out better and in some cases altered, showing that the workman found a difficulty in executing the work or desired to improve it. Scroll work and ornaments which appear confused at first are improved and made intelligible when repeated, and colors are altered in a manner which shows a knowledge of the original conception of the designer. Unless the designer was constantly on hand it is hard to see how these changes could have been made. It seems more reasonable to suppose that the workman was capable of both designing and making the rug.

From the illuminated manuscripts it can be seen that the workman took the style or design used at the period and adapted it to his purpose in a way which showed him to be acquainted with every technical detail of the art. In the early centuries there were no marks of any kind put on the rugs from which their age could be learned, although one would think that a man who spent twenty years at his work would leave some record upon it.

Later on, however, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries we find rugs upon which dates have been worked, and the Arabic characters in which they are worked can be found in any stamp catalogue.

On fine Kermanshah and Herat rugs the date, name of the weaver and whom made are often put on the top and around the border, and in the center, are verses from the Koran, lauding the owner and bringing him good luck according to the Mohammedan beliefs.

London. This rug contains about four and a half square yards. Two persons might have worked on it at the

same time, but judging by the uniformity of the work, it is more probable that one alone executed it. If one person worked ten hours per day on it, he could not have been completed in less than twenty years. The labor would have cost about \$2,100 and its selling price would have been about \$2,500 of the money of the seventeenth century. If we take the wages paid at the Gobelin's for a comparison with modern skilled labor, we find that the cost of imitating that rug would not be less than \$30,000. Taking the cost prices paid at the Gobelin's, this rug would have cost probably \$40,000.

Some imitations of oriental rugs are made at the Savonnerie which is done by the laborer is purely mechanical, as the patterns are put on point paper. This is not possible in the manufacture of a fine Persian rug and it is not probable that he Savonnerie worker could produce an exact imitation.

At the Gobelin's the workmen are very expert, and if furnished with the proper materials, might be able to produce a fair imitation of a fine Persian rug, although the work would require about twelve times as much labor, and would at best be a mere imitation. Judging from the work done by the French artist, it does not seem possible that they could make a fine original design for a rug. Oriental rugs are the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries are real works of art, and are to ordinary carpets what a painting of Titian would be to a picture sold in a third-class auction room.

Oriental rugs owe their excellence to the richness of the material from which they are made and also to the identity of designer and workman, a condition essential to the highest development of any decorative art. In modern work of this kind, the product of the workman is mechanical, and

Persian carpets political events caused immense quantities of them to pass into the hands of Levant merchants, who sold them on the markets of Western Europe. The fact that numbers of Daghestan, Kurdistan, Anatolia, Tiflis, Meles and Samarkand rugs were included in the consignment is due to the families which have prevailed in Asiatic Turkey. These families caused the poorer classes to part with their rugs, and the bankrupt state of the Ottoman Empire compelled the wealthier classes to part with their articles of value.

Now, in the East the carpet is considered the most precious possession of the family. Long ago the Turks in their raids in Western Asia, carried off to Constantinople whatever they could lay their hands on. Sultan Selim I, who conquered Arabia about 1517, carried off great numbers of costly rugs from the mosques of Mecca and Medina. These rugs had been prayer rugs, and were left by pilgrims as offerings at the holy shrine.

The present Sultan had a fine collection of carpets and rugs, and it is believed that the wonderful collection which has lately appeared in London and Paris has come principally from this source. Such valuables always pass sooner or later into the hands of the Armenians and Greeks.

Weaving carpets by hand is a simple process but the workers on the very fine specimens above referred to must have undergone as much about their art as the weavers of Gobelin tapestry. The machinery is the same for both kinds of weaving, and a workman in Paris who possesses the knowledge of drawing and coloring and practical skill might perhaps be able to copy one of these very fine rugs, but it is doubtful whether he would ever have the patience to finish a rug of even moderate dimensions.

Sometimes there is only the date on the top of the rug in Arabic characters. To find this date in English we must consult a stamp catalogue, and, after translating the number into English, deduct 3 per cent from it, and to this add 822, which gives the Christian year in which the rug was made. For instance: The Arabic year consists of 354½ days and dates from the Hegira, or flight of Mohammed from Mecca, which took place on July 15, A. D. 622. Thus if a rug is dated in Arabic 1120, we take 3 per cent of 1120, which is 34, from 1120, which leaves 1086, and this added to 822 gives us 1708, the Christian year in which the rug was made.

Nearly all of the Persian rugs and carpets are made from goats' hair, and the carpet made from sheep's wool comes from Smyrna, and is made in Asia Minor. A great deal of this goat's hair comes from Afghanistan by way of Bombay, India.

We can find no record of the introduction of oriental rugs into Europe earlier than the sixteenth century. From German and Italian paintings of this period we have records of rugs used in the pictures. These have a cut pile and were made of goats' hair.

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which are owned by collectors of Europe. It is believed that all of the carpets with 250 to 775 stitches per square inch were made before 1550 A. D. Some carpets ornamented with quaint animals are as old as 1200 A. D., which is the period preceding the Mongolian invasion of Persia.

The carpets which belong to the period of the Ilkhanian dynasty—1250 to 1350—were worked on silk looms and showed a pronounced Chinese influence. These carpets have gold and silver thread in tapestry stitch and were made at Herat. All carpets with cochineal dye in them were made in 1550.

The antiquity of these carpets is by comparing them with contemporary Persian art. The same style of a given period may be observed in all kinds of decorations, in architecture, sculpture, metal work, etc. For the dates we must rely on illuminated manuscripts, which are generally dated. Carpets are often depicted in the miniatures of these manuscripts, but the decorations of the borders furnish us with more valuable information. If we make allowances for the difference of treatment for the design of a carpet worked in tapestry and a painting done with the brush, we can trace a very close parallel between the design in the manuscripts and the carpets.

In the buying of oriental rugs the most important points to be considered are age, color, design and quality. Few buyers of oriental rugs have any conception of the amount of trouble and expenditure required in bringing them to the European and American markets. They are brought in caravans to Isfahan, Shiraz, Teheran or Tehran from villages in the interior, and here they lie for a long time before they are taken to Tiflis, Trebizond and Smyrna or Constantinople. Then they are assorted according to the size and grades and made ready for foreign shipment.

Smyrna sends out principally the large-sized carpets made in the interior

of Asia Minor, while the largest market for all kinds of rugs is Tiflis and Constantinople. Persians, Russians, Armenians and Turks are the principal merchants. A buyer cannot buy a rug direct, but must be accompanied by a broker, who takes his customer around to the different kahns, or depots, where the Persian merchant keeps his goods and sometimes has his residence.

Rugs imported into this country are charged 40 per cent ad valorem and 10 cents per square foot duty.

There are certain varieties of oriental rugs of which they are very few in the market at the present time—the Anatolian, made in Asia Minor; the Shiraz, Gebba, Antique, Bokara, Dagistan, Meles, Samarkand, Meles, Isfahan and Herat, all of which are made in Persia and Afghanistan.

The beautiful silk luster found in the fine oriental rugs is due to the washing of them in the rivers and laying them out to dry on the sand, and the rug is kept in this condition because the oriental always removes his shoes on entering the house and so does not injure it by constantly treading upon it with the hard shoe. This latter is the cause of so many rugs in this country losing their silky effect after being in use only a short time. A great many rugs are injured also by injudicious cleaning. The rug is often hung out and beaten with a heavy stick, and the pile is broken and the warp and consequently ruins the rug.

To clean a rug properly, all that is necessary is to hang it up and, after washing thoroughly with hot water, to store the silk luster in a very short time. Care should be taken, however, to see that the rug contains no wool, for a rug expert can tell at a glance whether this is the case or not.

PAUL S. OURFALIAN.

