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WHERE THE PILGRIMS PRAYED.

A VISIT TO DELFSHAVEN, WHERE OUR FOREFATHERS WOR-SHIPPED.

(Special Correspondence of the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.)

OTTERDAM,-Do you want to] pray with the ghosts of your

Pilgrim fathers? You can do so if you go to Delfshaven, a village on the Maas two miles from Rotterdam. There is a church there where Elder Brewster, Miles tandish, John Alden, Priscilla and the st of the saints worshiped before they eft on the Speedwell for Southampton. here they got the Mayflower, which nded them at Plymouth and on its nous rock. They had been driven from gland to Holland, where they settled t Leyden and lived for 12 years. Tho treated them well, but they anted a land of their own. . They ught a vessel at Delshaven, and upit made their first start for America. hey remained at Delshaven some time fore they sailed and during that time orshipped in the old church which

still stands. WHERE THE PILGRIMS PRAYED.

I went there today on the top of a ir, paying 4 cents for the round trip. We rode out through one of the fine idence sections of Rotterdam, past beautiful park, and on through teneent streets which swarmed with atch bables and older children is pins. We passed many a the farms outside the y, and in about half an hour foun I reelves in one of the sideplest towns this sleepy Dutch countly. It was effanced the port of the city of eit, which a few centuries ago was a of the important cities of Holland. is now almost forgotten except for line porcelain dishes and tiles.

eifshaven has now but a few hun-d people. It is composed of two f three-story Dutch houses, old an i ck and quaint in the extreme. The is are sleep and ridge-shaped with a dormer windows poking their ids out here and there. The houses flush with the sidewalks, and the street has a canal running agh it diled with barges and fish-cats upon which the boat families ooking their suppers at the time

were many children in clogs and about, some chasing each ar and others climbing the trees the their clumsy feet. I posed three the smallest of the girls on the wall the smallest of the girls on the wall the little ones looked when our in fathers were here. I say when were here for the children of Delfn dress about the same now as did then, holding tight to the shoes of their forefathers. In-

church. It stands facing the canal just below the drawbridge which crosses it. There are old houses on each side of it, and the street looks as though it were a silee taken out of the middle ages and dropped down into the pres-ent. The church is made of well burnt brown bricks with doors and window frames painted white. The windows are arched and they have many panes.

are arched and they have many panes. The church has a clock tower and a cupalo, and in its day it must have been one of the best of its kind. The sexton lives in a little house next door. She is a kind oid Dutch lady, who would be good looking if it were not that she has lost her front teath. She has the whitest of caps, the roslest of cheeks and a most roslest of cheeks and a most the pleasant smile. the church and showed me its curlous features, including the pupit Bible, which dates back to 1025, or to eight years after the Pfigrinus left Holland. years after the Pligring left Holland. She pointed out a stone in the wall which was sent to the church by some of the people of Chicago, and said that the Chicagoans had also taken away a stone from the floor. She said that two of the grevestones had been taken by a Philadelphia man for the New Eng-

a Philadelphia man for the New Eng-land Society of Pennsylvania, and that this society also had the old aims box. This old church has been used since the Pilsrims left, and it is in use to-day. It has seats for about 200 peo-pie-auaint oak benches and reading desks in front of them, upon which lie many Bibles. The Bibles are in Dutch and they look as old as the church itself. They are somewhat like the 54 kind sold by our itinerant book agents, each containing the hymns as agents, each containing the hynns as well as the full text of the Scriptures.

FIRE BOXES FOR COLD FEET.

Underneath each bench is a little square box-like footstool with auger holes in the top. These stools are the only heating arrangement of the church. Before service the sexton puts a little pot of glowing charceal or peat in each stool and the women put their feet on the top of the stools and thus keep them warm during the long service. The peat must be well lighted and glowing or it will smoke, making one think that the church is on fice. When I went up into the pulpit I no-ticed there were holes in its floor, and was told that boxes of burning char-coal or peat were placed below it to Underneath each bench is a little coal or peat were placed below it to keep the dominie hot.

The collections are taken up in little black bass fastened to long poles, which the elders carry about during each service. There are always two collections, one for the poor and the other for the church and the elders. The elders have seats of honor, not far from which is the pew of the parson. The poor are given the poorest sents, being shoved away on benches behind the preacher.

the preacher. I took a look at the records of the church, some of which chronicle the leaving of the Pilgrims on the 22nd of July, 1920, and then wrote my name in the signature book as all Americans the hence the Pilgrims Fathers and

All About Dutch Churches and Church Goers-Holland's Educational System-Its Night Schools, Which Teach Carpentering, Bricklaying and Horse Doctoring-How Government Clerks Are Trained; A Point For the Philippines-A Look at Rotterdam or the Dutch Venice-A Walk Down Hoogstraat, Where the Dogs and Women Are Draft Animals-Business Signs and Scenes.

ավարերի ավարկան հետարարարի ավական ունդություն ունդության ավական ավական հետերի հետերի հետերի ավական հետերի ավակա Հային հետերի ավական հետարարան հետերի հետե

"THE DUTCH LANGUAGE IS JAW-BREAKING."

That is what Mr. Carpenter Says, and in Proof Thereof Quotes This Word, Which His Porter, Who is Pushing the Cart in head of Him, Has Just Dropped from His Vocabulary: "Nederlandschemaatschaprylotallegeemeenedienstveeritchting

chapter is read by the school master, and in some churches a part of the col-lection is given to the school master. The offerings are more often copper than silver, and in the poorer villages a cent is a common donation. The preachers are not well paid especially

the government service, and especially the service of the colonies. In these schools the languages of Sumatra, Java and others of the East Indies are taught. The boys learn all about the chief religions of the natives, they study their laws, their prejudices and customs so that when they are sent out to govern them they are able to do customs so that when they are sent out to govern them they are able to do so intelligently. I doubt, in fact, whether any government service is so well educated and so efficient as that of the Dutch East Indies.

Take for instance a retired Javanese official who was with me during this irip to Dalfshaven. As we were riding back to Rotterdam he told me that ne spoke German. French and English as well as the Dutch, and that he could well as the Dutch, and that he could write and speak two of the languages of Java. He had to pass an examina-tion in these languages before ne was sent out to the East Indies, and this is the case with every man who repre-sents Holland in her Astatic colonies.

A DUTCH VENICE.

I like Rotterdam. It is one of the qualitiest cities of Europe, and at the same time the most business-like. It same time the most business-like. It is somewhat like Venice, but more like Venice was in the middle ages, in the height of its prospecity. Almost the whole city is a quay or dock. It is cut up by canals, which lead in and out through the Maas, and one walders through street after street of tail, lean buildings, finding barges, launches and sailing boats almost everywhers. sailing boats almost everywhere. Along the Boobpjes and in the islands

Along the Booppes and in the islands of the Maas are enormous ships of ev-ery description, and in the canals small-er vessels abound. Venice is a town of gondolas, Rotterdam is one of business There are no carts in Venice. raft. The town boasts that if has not a cow nor a horse in it. Rotterdam is filled with wagons, carts and drays of all kinds. There are street cars and car-TIASPS.

The canals have big drawbridges and swinging bridges, and when you are walking or driving along you fre-quently find yourself suddenly in front of a blank wah of boards 20 feet high, The whole street, car track and all, has hoiselessly risen in front of you to let a string of boats or barges pass through the canni over which you are going. Some of the bridges swing upon song, some of the bridges swing upon pivots, others divide in the middle and rise upward. Others are stationary or suspension bridges, in passing which the smokestacks, masts and spars of the barge swing back upon hinges as they go through.

ROTTERDAM'S BROADWAY.

The traffic is by no means confined to the wer. There are more carts and drays than there are boats, and the streets are crowded with men carrying burdens, and with dogs and women and boys hauling carts. Come with me to Poopstraat and take beys hauling carts. Come with me to Bogstraat and take a look at the Froadway of Rotterdam. This is the through the heart of the city. It is not more than 30 feet wide and its tail from side to side as though drunk and about to entry and its carts.

all or half the work. Indeed, I never knew what the expression "work like a dog" meant until I came here. Loads g enough for an American horse are alled by Dutch dogs. There comes one ow, dragging a cart full of beer in ottles, which its master is delivering beer in his customers as he passes their ors. There is another behind pulling load of sait, and others pass every ew moments dragging cartloads of

OLD DUTCH COSTUMES.

Now turn your eyes from the dogs to the people. See how business like they are. They have a solid look about there are more workmen than loafers. If is rare that we see a tail hat, gloves or frock cout. The derby, the cap and business suits have taken their places. Many of the common women are bare-beaded and the ladles out shopping dress more plainly than in London. Brussels or Parls. The typical Dutch costumes are pass-

The typical Dutch costumes are pasaing away, and are only worn by the women from the country. There are two now who have on white caps with gold corkacrews at each side of their eves. With them is a young Dutchman with when running hone a year with and with velvet pentaloons a yard wide and o short velvet coat in front of which his white flannel shirt shows out. Ho wears a soft hat with a turned-up brim, below which his thick hair has been cropped off so that it hangs down like a brush.

AN IMPOSSIBLE LANGUAGE.

AN IMPOSSIBLE LANGUAGE. Listen to the Dutch talking as you stand here on Hoogstraat. What a jargon! It is not English, it is not German nor French, and it seems to be a mixture of all. Some of the store signs book like English on a drunk, and we have to study to make out what they mean. Over there is a jew-elry store with the words "Nieuw Zil-ver Metaalwaren" above it, and further on a grocery store with the sign "Botter an Kaas." Any one can see that the first sign means silver and it is not hard to translate the second as that the hirst sign means silver and it is not hard to translate the second as butter and cheese. It is more difficult when you spell drug store "Drogeri-jen," but any one could tell that "Schuwaaren" means shoes, "Koffle" coffee and "Sigaren" clgars, What bothers me most is the jaw-breaking titles which the nearly us.

breaking titles which the people use here for all sorts of firms. For in-stance, when I arrived in Reiterdam and wanted my trunks brought to the hotel I was advised to get a man from the "Nederlansche-Maatschappy-tot-Allweinene-Dischting" I was

their mothers are quite as thrifty were our Pilgrim foremothers: for stately old dame in short skirts he slaisly old dame in snort setures ad lace cap with a golden corkscrew yer each eye, whose daughters I ead, looked on and laughed until I ave each of them 10 Dutch cents as a structure of them 10 Dutch cents as a s I looked back I saw that all the s I looked back I saw that all the bas had found their way to her itch-is palm to the evident disgust of the

THE OLD CHURCH.

A little further on I found the old

the signature book as all Americans who honor the Pilgrims Fathers and appreciate the hospitality of the Hol-landers are requested to do-with a donation. I also gave the donation.

THE DUTCH AS CHURCHGOERS. The Dutch are very much like other nations as regards church going. They attend more regularly in the country than in the city. The village churches are full in the morning, and notwith-standing the long sermons the people usually sit out the service. The first

preachers are not well paid, especially where they depend upon the people for their salaries. The government gives certain yearly

allowances to the different churches. The Protestants, who are in the ma-jority, get a little over half a million dollars a year, the Roman Cath-olics not half so much, and the Jews only about \$4,000. All religions are tol-erated, but the royal family and the most of the people belong to the Dutch Reformed church, which is governed according to Presbyterian methods.

Mr. Critchlow has had many exciting

. . .

. . .

Bros., and Mr. Henry Last, of Last and Thomas, Ogden, are both here stopping

at the Navarre hotel, and making pur-chazes for their respective houses,

Mr. Joseph Baker, buyer for Walker

this trip.

Only lately, however, has education been compulsory, the school age being from six to 13.

Holland has four universities with about 3,000 students. It has 29 classical schools with more than 2,000 students and has academies and schools of all classes. There is a national academy of art, a royal school of music, a horti-cultural school and a national normal college for drawing teachers as well as others for training. There are also night schools for the working classes, industrial schools for the women and in

witness "The Billionaire" performance

other art schools in Amsterdam and

The Dutch have housekeeping schools or girls, schools for butter making, rult growing, horse doctoring and orseshoeing, and, in short, schools for fruit almost everything under the sun. Lec-tures on agriculture are given to the farmers at the expense of the govern-ment, and in Utrecht the night schools have classes for carpenters, bricklay-ers, stone cutters, goldsmiths, sculptors, painters and lithographers. Holland has also schools for the training of boys who expect to enter

from side to side as though drunk and about to embrace. Take a stand to end the data and factor of the standard to go to see a machine factor of and vis told that the Neder-landsche-voor-Scheeps-en - Wenktung -

Take a stand in one of the doorways bouw 'Fijenoord" was one of the larg-est, employing thousands of workmen: and watch the cabs and carriages, the big wagons and the little carts which jam themselves this way and that. and when I asked if I could not see the There comes a hay peddler dressed in a cap, blue smock and clogs. He has a cartload of grass, with two dogs harnessed in front of the axle. He pushes and they strain and pull as they run, barking, along. Behind comes a bareheaded woman with a green wheel-barrow filled with vegetables, and a American consul general the same day. my landlord informed me I could, for he lived on Van Vollenhovenstraat, he fived on visit voientiovenation, and I could drive there on my return from the factory. Indeed, I can't re-member the simplest of these Dutch directions, and I find the language al-most as difficult as the Choctaw or the

MINES OF BIBLE FAME.

Those of Rhodesia Identical With King Solomon's,

most as difficult as the Choctaw or th Chinese. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

SALT LAKERS IN GOTHAM.

President McQuarrie's Return-Miss Ferrin and Miss

Fisher Both Attract Notice-John Critchlow Back From Peru-Death of Elder Forsyth.

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New York, Feb. 10,-After an absence five weeks in Utah, where he was lled on business, President McQuarrie returned to his field of labor in the w York conference. Mrs. McQuarrie d their children accompanied him, M all have taken up their residence missionary headquarters. The ene conference are rejoicing over the ought that he will be with us for

indefinite time, now that Mrs. Mccarrie has joined our ranks, and the ission house has already assumed a ore home-like air than it has ever own before, thanks to her excellent saagement. A 16 M.

Miss Luella Ferrin is certainly comto the front. Last Saturday at the omen's Press clut, held in the large Il of the Waldorf, Miss Ferrin was aged to sing two numbers, which sid so artistically that the Musi-Courier gave her an excellent nopraising her voice for its purity strength, and saying many things mendation of her ability as a ning artist.

....

he very sad news of the death of her James A. Forsyth was received ferday, Elder Forsyth had been lang in the West Pennsylvania conace, and was stricken with typhoid er some time ago, at Alleghany City. on the beginning of his illness it was and the performing of his illness it was sidered quite serious, but his death inexpected, and it will be a terri-blow to his wire and loved ones at a. Elder Forsyth was born and ed in Pine valley, but moved to adale, Wayne county, some years where his family now reside. El-fandall Jones left hast night for fansiphia, to have President An-e the body of Elder Forsyth home, encore sympathy of the New York add is extended to his becaved ones.

a Mahei Clarke of Salt Lake City red in New York a week ago, and barding at \$43 West Fifty-eighth et, with Miss Ferrin and Miss Har-She has already begun vocal tes-she has already begun vocal tes-with Mme, von Klenner, Miss Fer-stacker, who pronounces her voice at musual brilliancy, and one that musin the most reputation made

he good reputation made other Utah girls. .

in Catherine Yardley, well remem-at by Salt Lakers, who has been ring miniature rainting for over years in Philadelphia and New k at private exhibition two weeks ray evidence of the ability she

possesses. The Tribune and Sun gave her excellent notices for her work, commending her highly for her drawing and coloring. Miss Yardley is a pupil of Howard Pyle of Philadelphia, the instructor of Miss Green, known as "the children's artist." Miss Belle Parsons, who has been

teaching here for four years, now holds a very responsible position in the "Horace Mann" school, a department of Columbia college.

Mr. Guy Eldredge, who is studying engineering at Columbia college, and who went to Chicago to spend the holidays, returned some weeks ago, but has been quite ill with la grippe. He has been quite ill with la grippe. He has so far recovered as to be able to return to school last week.

Three Salt Lake girls now studying violin and piano in this city are mak-ing great strides in their chosen professions and receiving no end of praise from their teachers. Miss Edna Bail-ley and her mother are living on west Fifty-eighth street, near the art school. Miss Bailley is devoting all her time to the plano, and she and her mother have recently returned from a visit to Cor-

recently returned from a visit to Cor-nell, where they went to attend the ju-nior's ball, and to visit with friends. Miss Sybil Anderson and Miss Lamp-son, the other two, are living with friends in Flainfield, New Jersey; both are pupils of Lichtenstein, the great visit. violin teacher and artist.

Mr. and Mrs. Healy, of Ogden, with their son and daughter, are stopping of Mrs. Davis', 202 West Twenty-third street. The son is about leaving for Ecston to enter college. Mr. and Mrs. Healy and daughter with Miss Peery, also of Ogden, will remain about four weeks longer algebrasing and visities. weeks longer, sightseeing and visiting friends. . . .

Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Catherine Laine, whose house on Twenty-third street, was for long months, headquarters for traveling Utahus, see very few of them now. Mirs. Laine has removed to Salt Lake to the universal regret of her many friends in the Brooklyn branch. She was identified with the Relief so-ciety from the very first, and ably filled every office asigned to her with a cheerfulpess that inspired all who came near her. Mrs. Davis, her sister, has been in poor health for some time, and bas been visiting with Mrs. John L. Harston at Thompsonville, Conn., but returned two days ago in better condition of health. . . .

Mr. John Q. Critchlow arrived from Peru this week, bringing wonderful re-torts from that far off land, concerning the great railroad and mining schemes of our townsman, Hon. A. W. McCune.

Mr. Criteniow has had many exciting experiences during his stay among the natives and returns full of hope for-the future of the country with which Mr. McCune is now so closely identified. Mrs. McCune and her family are all in excellent health. Mr. Critchlow does not expect to visit Salt Lake on this tere. last Tuesday evening, and at the close of the third act, Mr. de Reszke told the manager, who was in the box with the party, that Miss Fisher possessed the most promising voice he had heard in New York for some time. Sallie, is not expected to recognize her old friends after this. Prest. Shurtliff, of Ogden, came in with the W. C. Spence party this week, and left for Washington last night. Mrs. O. D. Banks of the same party. Miss Dot Pett, who is studying plano

Miss Dot Pert, who is studying plano at the New York college, Fifty-eight street and Lexington avenue, and Miss Irene Strang, from Ogden also, have both been pupils of the New York college until recently. Miss Strang is new studying vocal under Miss Fer-rin's teacher, Mme, von Klenner. ls here buying for Z. C. M. I. millinery department. Mrs. Banks makes pur-chases from the leading wholesale houses, J. G. Johnson receiving a large Miss Vera Hardy is now a pupil of Mabel Phipps. Joseffy's representa-tive. Miss Hardy is a fine student, and making progress in her work, having laid a good foundation for proficiency in this line, some time ago. share of her patronage. . . .

Miss Abbie Rumel, and Mr. Louis Simon, of the Paris millinery house, came in Thursday. Miss Rumel is staying with friends near 125th street, and Mr. Simon is on Broadway. Mr. Nels Ranschoff is also here making purchases for his house; there are nu-merous Salt Lakers here, located in different parts of the city.

Here is a nice little notice for Sallie Fisher. Edouard de Reszke and some friends occupied a box at Daly's, to

STRANGEST IN ALL ROGUE'S GALLERY.



These photographs are reproduced from originals in the Rouges' Gallery of the New York police. They show the most youthful face of all the physiognomies of suspicious, and vicious characters in the great photographic collection of the New York police department. The original is Richard E. Murphy, 13 years old, formerly of St. Joseph, Mo., now imprisoned in New York for passing worthless checks, He has swindled some of the most prominent men in the country including Senator Depew, John W. Gates and Russel Sage. He has traveled all over the country, always using Pullman cars, and putting up at the best hotels. He is a regular miniature Chesterfield, and the police say he is the most precocious youngster the world has ever seen.

is living. Mr. and Mrs. Spence, are always sure of a hearty welcome from Utahns; so well known is Mr. Spence. that his name is a household word among Utah travelers. 0 0 0

Mr. Lorenzo Snow left for Ohio last week, to visit relatives and friends, before returning home. . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Bamberger were registered recently at the Piaza hotel. Their nephew, Mr. Joseph Bamberger, is a student of Columbia this winter, and well known and liked by all. JANET.

BRIGHT BOYS.

Often we see bright boys who have worked, perhaps for years, on small salaries, suddenly jumping, as if by magic, into high and responsible positions. Why? Simply because, while their employers were paying them but a few dollars a week, they were pay-Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Spence, and aughter Louise, are recent arrivals, determination, and high purpose in.

annunnannannannunnannannannannan John Hays Hammond the associate | The mines were worked by the Portuof the late Cecil Rhodes and one of the foremost authorities on mining engineering in the world, spoke a few days ago on the subject of "King Solomon's Mines; or, The Mines of Ophir." "In the southeastern part of Africa,

not far inland from the Indian ocean."

said Mr. Hammond, "is a country re-

gold bearing quartz veins, aggregating several hundreds of miles in length, and

many hundred ancient ruins, temples, fortresses, etc., monuments of prehis-

toric peoples. As the result of personal examination I have no hesitancy in ex-pressing the opinion that the past pro-duction of these mines has amounted

guese themselves in a limited area as late as the middle of the last century, and finally in a very suprficial way by the present Mashonas down to the time of the recent revival of mining under the auspices of Europeans, within the less elected or ways last eight or ten years.

He described at length a number of the ruined temples and forts, there be-ing, he said, over 50 distinct sites of these ruins. Glass beads, some of which are Egyptian of the Ptolemalo period, have been found in the ruins, and clay and shell whorls, similar to those found by Schlieman in the runs of Troy.

ing the original land of Ophir, he said: "Finally as to Rhodesia. I think we have conclusively established the fact of the identity of the cull of the ancient Phoenicians and the Rhodesians, and we have shown that remains of the prototypes of the Rhodesian temples are still to be found in the land of the Queen of Sheba, in southern Arabia; and we have also shown that Arabia itself was not a gold-bearing country, but was the country which acted as the purveyor of the metal to the other countries of the ancient world. "We have shown that in Rhodesia ex-ist hundreds of ancient excavations up-

"We have shown that in Rhodesia ex-ist hundreds of ancient excavations up-on quartz velns, from the working of which a hundred million, perhaps sev-eral hundred millions of dollars' worth of gold have been extracted. If, then, not to Arabia, whither was this gold exported? If the mines were not worked by the ancient Sabeo-Arabians, by whom could they have been worked? "In view of these facts I have enden-vored briefly to present to you this af-

vored briefly to present to you this af-ternoon, I believe that I um justified in concluding that here in the territory of Rhodesia, bordering upon one of the most recent and certainly the greatest of all Eldorados-the Transvaal-was the location of the 'Mines of King Solo-mon'-the Ophir of the Holy Writ."

MR. HOLDEN WAS A BLUFFER.

I had left the train at Lone Pine to see a man named Holden, but being told that he was over at Cedar Valley, three miles away. I sat down to dinner at the hotel before making the trip. I had about finished the meal when the land-lord came in and inquired: "Wasn't you askin' about Jim Hol-den?"

den?

"Yes." "Well, he's here in town, but I don't think he's in shape to do any business with you."

asked. "Skassly drunk, sah-ekassiy. He come down to bluff the town, Jim did, aid if you want to find him he's hangin' from a limb down there, and the boya are playin' poker ag'in by this time."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

to at jeast 100 and perhaps severa hundred million dollars' worth of gold." After a short description of the coun-Try, the climate, and conditions bearing on health, rolonization and native labor. Mr. Hammond said there were two im-portant tribes of natives. (ine of these, the Mashonas, he said, all authorities agree, have Semitic blood in their veins, and they have preserved more Semitic and they have preserved many Semitic customs. "While the negro blood pre-

customs. While the hegro blood pre-dominates, the Mashonas, nevertheless, have a distinctly Arab cast of counte-nance. Neither the Mashonas nor the Matabeles, the other tribe, have any knowledge of the builders of the rulned

temples and forts, nor have they any legends bearing on the subject. "Not until 1868 were the ancient mines and ruins rediscovered, Adam Benders, an American discoverer, bringing them to the notice of Europe. In 1889 Mr.

to the notice of Europe. In 1889 Mr. Bhodes abtained a concession to work the mnes from the Tatabele king, Lo-benbula. He later received a charter from the British government." He stated it as his belief that the mines were first worked by tribes of southern Arabia as early as 1100 B. C., and probably several centuries earlier. Later they were further deviced by the Later they were further devlopd by the Phoenicians and Israelites, conjointly,

Phoenicians and Israellites, conjointly, under their respective kings, Hiram and Solomon, about 1015 B. C. Later yet, they were worked in a des-ultory way by the Mohammedan Arabia, after their conquest of southern Arabia, in the seventh century A. D., down to the time of their expulsion from south-east Africa by the Portuguese at the beginning of the sixteenth century.

cently designated by cartographers Rhodesla. This name has been bestowed upon the country in recognition of the great work done by the late Cecil John Rhodes, almost unaided, in the reclamation of this territory from bar-barism. Its area is about 750,000 square miles, about the size of all the states of Troy. After referring to the claims of varieast of the Mississippi river. "Rhodesia is divided by the Zambesie river into Northern and Southern Rho-desia. It is with reference to Southern ous countries to the distinction of be-ing the original land of Ophir, he said: Rhodesia (the land of Ophir) that 1 shall speak. "Scattered throughout the country are thousands of excavations made upon

"Do you mean that he is drunk?" I asked.