The Diamond Monopoly

By. W. S. Couch.) HE headquarters of the world's diamond business is likely to be transferred from London to New

York. The mine owners are tryto escape the double and heavy taxation now imposed upon them by the British crown, or at least a part of The De Beers company is pracleally the whole thing in the diamond mining world. They are compelled to pay the Transvaal colony 60 per cent of the profits and on mines locat? within the Orange river colony, 40 per In England the concern is assesaed some \$500,000 annually in the vay of an income tax in addition to be colonial taxes. Take this into con-

the colonial taxes. Take this into con-sideration, learn that after these taxes the DE Beer mires declare 20 per cent dividends on the preferred and 35 per cent on the deferred stock in one year, while the Premier mine paid 125 per cent dividends on common and 400 per cent on what the English call deferred, you will see what a profitable business

cent on what the Edgish can deterfed, you will see what a profitable business is that in diamonds. Talk about the Standard Oll com-pany being a trust! You find out what the word "trust! means when you look into the diamond industry. In the first place practically all the mines in south Africa, and 90 per cent of the diamonds come from there, are held by one tight little crowd that controls the business of finishing cough stones for the mar-fiel and which calls itself a syndicate, buys the entire product of the south African mining trust. Once in a while the two crowds meet in London and agree on the number of diamonds that shall be produced fram the mines dur-ing a given period and the price which the public shall pay for them. Pro-duction is kept low and prices high be-cause that is good business. The mot-to of the diamond magnate is: "Charge all the traffic will stand." One rather to of the diamond magnate is: "Charge all the traffic will stand." One rather sympathizes with the policy of the Brit-ish government in holding these fellows up for a share in their spoils at every turn which offers the least excuse. The diamond which makes so many mil-ions for a lot of fat, frock coated gen-tlemen in London and New Amsterdam, is taken out of the ground by naked Kaffirs and finished by women who are paid \$\$ a week. The rought stone is found in volcanic

Kaffirs and finished by women who are paid §S a week. The rought stone is found in volcanic pipes. Roughly speaking these pipes are cores of extinct mud volcances. The dirt is a tough blue clay and this pe-culiar color has come to be regarded as the diamond sign. Diamond men speak of so many loads of "blue," or "blue ground." It is brought to the surface, spread out on a floor prepared for the purpose and before the mine owners are through with it they have every lump and every handful actually and carefully fingered by hand. The Kaffirs bring up the "blue" from be-low and they help to bring it up to a certain point. But the mine owners try to see that when it comes to actual-ly handing the rough stones trusted white men do most of the work. The Raffirs are paid the wages of common laborers and they are watched by hawk eyes. They are herded together in the visionity of the mine when their work is over and guarded. They must have a pass to leave. They are frequently subjected to search and always before strate the precautions they steal rough stones. They have been known to swallow soing away from the mine. Despite the precautions they steal rough stones. They have been known to swallow them. It is a common trick to try and conceal the stones in their thick wool, so common that their heads get a reg-ular shampoo daily. They have been known to cut a slit in their flesh and hide a stone in the wound until they could smuggle it outside. It is a con-stant contest between the wealthy mine



criminal in south Africa. So suspicion, crime and not infrequent bloodshed mark the beginning of the diamond business, the mining part of it. The South African mine owner is a familiar and picturesque figure in London. Barney Barnato was a type of the "south African militonaire." The rich Mr. Hoggenheimer" of San Bernard is the English satirical con-ception of the part. The whole sec-ret of the impalience with which the English regard these South African militonaires is that sudden rise of the diamond business in South Africa brought to the surface bold, rough fellows of sturdy fiber who were not "gentlemen" according to the English standards of either birth or breeding. When these chaps made their money they hurried to London to spend it on a good time after their own con-ception of what constituted a good time. It was a sort of "Coal off Johnny" business on a large scale, ex-cept that "Coal Off Johnny" was hap-py with chorus girls, touts and gam-blers, whereas the South African mil-lonaires also wantêd to break into British society. In British eyes it seemed immoral that when so many noble lords whose ancestors came over with William the Conqueror had to watch their coronets tarnish for want of money certifu-"persons"--persons," you understand, --should swagger into London with pockets full of gold 'sovereigns. So the noble lords used to sneak inter-views with the "persons" in the morn-ing and beg to be let in on the ground floor as the price for the use of their mobing speculation in South African stocks, and in the afternoon snub these "persons" in public right royal-y. Conditions have adjusted them-solves somewhat since those days, but the South African diamond, besides faguring in so many energements, has also contributed to the gayety of the altors.

ieadquarters to New York the colony of Pittsburg millionaires is quite likely

headquarters to New York the colony of Pittsburg millionaires is quite likely to suffer an eclipse alike in the com-parison of cash and eccentricities. The Amsterdam diamond industry is of more ancient "te and much more conservative habits. They have been splitting, cutting and polishing stones there for several centuries. The cutting is the most important of the three operations. Women have done much, if not most of this since 1875. The one tool used on diamonds is a diamond, fixed into a pearl-shaped handle. The rough stone is split along the line of its flaw or flaws, the num-ber of them deciding into how many finished stones the rough one shall be cut. In splittin- cutting and polish-ing the diamond to be treated is wax-ed into a frame. A diamond weighing to carats is split in about 15 minutes while cutting this same stone requires about eight hours, or a full day's work. Cuttin- a diamond means rounding the whole stone and remov-ing all surface angles. Polishing is the process of giving these rounded stones their "sides." Diamonds are either "brilliants" or "rose diamonds." The former has 5s "sides" and is pointed at both ends. The "rose" has 24 "sides" and is flattened at one cud. In polishing a diamond the stone is soldered to a frame of zinc, dippped in mixed oil and diamond dust, and then held against an iron disk revolv-ing at the rate of 2,000 revolutions a



the family cannot reach it. When any member of the household. A NEW WAY TO CLIMB THE ALPS. the old man or his 4-year-old daughter, the old man or his 4-year-old daughter, feels like taking a smoke the family clgar is dragged from its hole in the post and fired up. When the eigar gets too short for comfortable smoking, an-other takes its place. "It is a queer sight to see a Fil-ipino infant puffing away at a big black cligar about a third as long as the child is and so large around that it distorts the little yellow fact into which it is inserted.



FORGOTTEN FAME.

minute. This process is described and figures for the diamond industry set forth in a recent consular report by Frank D. Hill. He is authority for Sharles M. Schwab said recently In by Frank D. Hill. He is authority for mond workmen in Holland; for the women who cut the stones from 3.21 to 38.64 a week and to the pollshers, an average of \$8.64 a week. Chaser of the world. In 1996 this coun-try imported about 337,009,660 worth of the stones. It is not remarkable, then, that this country is beginning to challenge the Dutch monopoly of dia-mond finishing. In 1887 the uncut stones imported were worth \$47,000, while the cut stones brought in totaled \$5,000,000. But of the diamonds im-ported in 1996 \$11,778,119 were uncut stones. It was left for the American jewelers to devise improvements in the work of finishing, although no change had taken place in the Dutch methods since the beginning of things. Instead or splitting stones with diamonds interpret to average with diamonds interpret a strond a dmit save both time and material, Still it will be some thus before this country can be to rival Hollaud in diamond man-ufacturing. It is an industry of slow development. Just now experts esti-mate the number of workmen employed in the world on this business as foi-lows: A materian factories, 9,000: Ant-werp, 4,000; the Jura, 600; Switzerland, 200; Germany, 500; Parks 200; New York, 300 and London, 25. The De Beers mining crowd has long had notion of transferring the cut-ting industry to South Africa, either to Cape Town or Johannesburg. This, they figure, would give them control of the whole diamond husiness where half of it, the mining. But such a transfer would be a herelean under-taking, even for the big mining mo-nopoly. They have handly yet recov-ored from the effects of the Boer war. The cold, white sparkling stones are held responsible for this war by most penple. The diamond men complained that they were supporting the whole Boer andow with taxes and what not. They egred on Dr. Jameson to make his famous raid. Johannesburg, the diamode cavital of the world, was the penter of the duamond mannatifer-ting against the same taxation levied underset not on yet returned to the greated o Pittsburg that railroads had only themselves to blame for the weakness of their rails. He said that they should use rails three times dearer than the present ones-nickel steel, not Bessemer teel rails.

steel rails. "Let some man introduce this re-form,' said Mr. Schwab, and he will have undying fame in railroad history. He, unlike too many great men, will never he forgotten." Mr. Schwab smilled, "Speaking of for-gotten tame," he siad, "I am reminded of a story about Westminster Abbey, "An autonum one day indication." have undying fame in railroad history. He, unlike too many great men, will never be forgotten." Mr. Schwab smiled, "Speaking of for-gotten fame," he slad, "I am reminded of a story about Westminster Abbey, "An antiquary one day visited the ab-bey, and found a stonecutter Abbey, "An antiquary one day visited the ab-bey, and found a stonecutter at work in the little cloisters, recutting the name of Wilson, the great tenor of Shake-speare's day. The antiquary began to tell the stonecutter about Wilson, how he had been Shakespeare's friend, and bow all these men had loved and hon-ored him. The stonecutter, looking up

WOULD TAKE UP POLITICS.

The Remsen Bell tells of an old Ger-

from his work, frowned and shook his head. "T wish, sir,' he said, 'we'd knowed he was such a swell afore we run that draimpipe through him." Ask for that New Bread at your Gro-cery. Vienna Walnut Bread. In the state out from behind the door and exclaimed; "Mein Gott! he is going to be a bolttician."—Philadelphia Record. IT IS SAID: Japan has no undertakers. In France 5.000 duels a year are rought But one Englishman in four earns over

a week. A Scottish bishop's salary is only \$1,000 Innances both to always houted t

women run n successful

Of successful Baking Results should be sufficient incentive to

The Certainity

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HUSLER'S FLOUR!

OTHERS FAIL, BUT BOY PHENOMENAL CONTINUES TO WORK WONDERS UPON SICK AND SUFFERING OF THE CITY

Gifted Youth Nightly Baffles Disease and Relieves Men, Women and Children of Pain: Proving His Marvelous Power to Hundreds of Persons, and Downing the Sneering Cries of the Skeptics-A Story of Determination and Sincerity As Against Disbelief and Scoffing.

Testimonials Concerning the Works of the Boy Phenomenal Upon P. Sorsen, E. H. Williams, Henry Kramer. Miss Rose Adams and Mrs. Mary Brugger.

Facts from the fulerum for forcing the failacles of the world to defeat. Facts, cold and indisputable, have been given the public through the press and by word of mouth for several weeks, concerning the marvelous skill of the Boy Phenomenal. Facts are necessary in an undertak-Facts are necessary in an undertak-

timonials are printed not only to prove to the world the efficacy of the reme-dies of the great Fer-Don and the pe-cullar methods of the Boy Phenomenal, but to give others who suffer an oppor-tunity to secure relief.

Offices Are Constantly Crowded.

A visit to the offices of the Boy Phe-nomenal, in the Windsor hotel, No. 225 Main street, any day, will show that the people not only of Salt Lake City and Immediate vicinity, but of sur-rounding states, believe in the Boy Phe-nomenal

rounding states, believe in the Boy Phe-nomenal. Mistakes are only too well noted by the world, success only too well ignored. If the Boy Phenomenal made many mistakes, the world would soon be ap-prised of it. But the Boy Phenomenal takes no cases unless he is sure of cures, and when success is attained, the world hears of it just as quickly. Reason rules the universe. Reason applied to the career of the Boy Phe-nomenal and of the great Fer-Don, proves that the claims made by the latter and the benefits rendered by the former are real and true. Else reason would soon disprove the assertions and works of both, and render their work to the world valueless and useless. The testimonials referred to are on file with the great Fer-Don in his of-fices in the Windsor hotel, and are open to examination by those interested. Those who submitted them are willing Miss Rose Adams, 574 Cully Avenue



true. Inquiry is courted by the great Fer-Den, investigation is welcomed. These arguments are made necessary by the constant repudiation on the part of certain persons relative to the abili-ty of the Boy Phenomenal and the claims made by the great Fer-Don. Tes-timenials are minited not only to prove Most remarkable is the case of Mr , Sorsen, of No. 435 South Thir-

P. Sorsen,





Many Unknown Cures. Many persons are cured and hene-fited by the treatment of the Boy Phe-nomenal and the remedies of the great Fer-Don, whose names are un-known to either. But the news of the good done is soon circulated, one hears it from another, and thus the fame of the Boy Phenomenal is her-added throughout the land. Love of children, of the little ones both of the street and of the home, is one of the many commendable char-acteristics of the great Fer-Don. This was greatly in evidence Saurday afternoon, when 500 shouting, sing-ing, dancing little boys and girls traip-sed through the downtown streets and marched in a body to the Lyrin theater, where they enjoyed the per-formance as guests of the great Far-Don.

Don. At the head of the procession marched the famous Diamond Clus-ter brass band, giving forth melody and making the feet of the young-sters step higher and livelier. This not-d musical organization with other performers, nightly appear at Second South and Second West streets and amuse thousands of persons. Great as is the number of patients





and in size; but the Filipino family clgar I never could enjoy. "It is from 15 inches to a foot and a half long and is somewhat more than an inch in diameter. When not in use it is thrust into a hole in one of the upright bamboo posts of the dwelling. The hole is not so far above the floor that the youngest walking member of

E. H. Williams, Layton, Utah.

ing of the kind managed by the great Fer-Don. This is a sort of "show-me" world, people want to be convinced, men and women demand facts and fig-ures, not mere words. Almost every day local public prints have contained articles in which the testimonials of men and women and children benefited by the treatment of the Boy Phenome-nai have appeared. Almost every day a list of names and

Almost every day a list of names and addresses have been given of patients cured and relieved of disease and suf-fering. And yet, despite these facts, despite the testimony of men and wom-en living in this city for years there still are doubters, there still are per-sons crying "fake" and "quack."

The most recent fashion in mountain climbing is illustrated by the cut. The contrivance is known as the bicycle sledge and is the invention of a French army officer. Like the bicycle it is worked with pedals, and its chief feature is a series of cogs. It has been found that steep, snow covered inclines may be ascended by means of this clever device with comparative case.

THE WORLD'S RICHEST LUMBERMAN.

inserted. "The family elgar is not taken away from the residence; it remains always at hand as a vehicle of hospitable ex-pression. When a visitor calls the famify cigar, if it is not in use, is with drawn from its hole in the post and offered to the guest with a gracious

FILIPINO FAMILY CIGAR HUGE. "I like a good cigar," said a man re-

cently returned from the Philippines. The family cigar of the islands is a good cigar-good in material, in make

drawn from its hole in the post and offered to the guest with a gracious gesture. "If the elgar happens to be in use, perhaps by a little girl squatted back in a corner, the person doing the hon-ors snatches it from the mouth of the smoker and proffers it to the guest without delay. "To decline this affer of hospitality is not considered good form in Fillpine so-clety: in fact, it amounts to scorn of friendly intention. Knowing the career of the average family cigar, it is not easy to accept and smoke it with an ap-pearance of enjoyment when it is tak-en from its hole in the post, but it is considerably harder to receive it from the mouth of some member of the uat over-neat looking family, and Europ-cans and Americans frequently balk at this stage of the call. "There is a queer thing about the eff-quet of smoking in the Phillppines," the traveler added, "for which I have never heen able to find any explanation, it is this: If a Filipino asks you for a light from your eigar you must not flick off the ashes, as we do almost in-variably in this country, before handing it to him. "To do so is regarded as an affrom that no degree of gracious manner in

It to him. "To do so is regarded as an affront that no degree of gracious manner in extending the weed to him can atome for. I never found anyone who could suggest an explanation."—New York

SALTAIR SUNDAY CONCERT

Fort Douglas Military Band

Fer-Don Gives Facts.

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(Advertisement.

teenth street. (Note that both the hame and address are given. If they were "faked" it would soon he dis-covered, and reputations of the great Fer-Don and the Boy Phenomenal go by the board). Mr. Sorsen wrote and sent his testimonial to the great Fer-Don entirely without solicitation on the part of the latter, and is but another evidence of the gratitude extended the

Relieved of Terrible Pain.

Relieved of Terrible Pain. Mr. Sorsen suffered excruciating-ly with rheumatism and tried various remedies, consulted many physicians, but without reflef. Hearing of the wonderful works of the Boy Phenom-enal. Sorsen consulted the boy phy-sician, was treated by him, and inside of 24 hours claimed a complete cure. Sorsen, when he first went to see the Boy Phenomenal in his offices, was carried bodly up the stairs. He was utterly mable to use his tegs, and his hands were twisted horribly because of the ravages of the disease. And yet, after only one treatment, he claims complete reflef.

after only one treatment, he claims complete reflet. Another irrefutable instance of the skill of the Boy Phenomenal is that of Mr. E. H. Williams suffered agong from cancer on the llp, and ticle every thing he heard of, consulted entitled physicians, but failed to gain surcease from path. It was left to the Boy Phenomenal, he still desires from path. It was left to the Boy Phenomenal, he still desires from path. It was left to the Boy Phenomenal, he still desires in at only to Mr. Williams but to suffer-ing manking in general. Henry Kramer, of No. 262 South first West street, whose photograph of healing for the sick, was cursed with He, too, after fuille attempts to socie-relef, went to the Boy Phenomenal and was greatly benefited. May physicians and endured terrible pain the too, after fuille attempts to socie-rendeles had been tried by both Miss fament.







Frederick Weyerhaeuser, who has recently been declared to be a richer man than John D. Rockefeller, is the owner of \$0,000,000 acres of timber land. This wooded king Jom stretches from the great lakes to the Pacific and embraces an area several times larger than the state of New Jersey. Mr. Weyerhaeuser began to get control of timber lands over half a century ago and is now pro-prietor of the best wooded stretches in this country. He lives at St. Paul and **Gees** not like publicity. does not like publicity.