

IN ASIATIC HOLLAND

Old Manners and Customs in the Out-of-the-Way Colonies Owned by the Dutch.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

BATAVIA, Java.—In this my last letter from Java I wish to mention a number of curious little things I have heard and seen in this out-of-the-way part of the world. I might write for a year and not describe half the colonies the Dutch have in the East Indies. I hear of new people and new islands every day, and such as I visit are more strange than the stories told of them. A ship which has just arrived at Batavia has brought a New Zealand mining engineer from the Celebes. He has been in the employ of the Dutch government, and has spent the last few years in investigating the mineral possibilities of different Dutch islands. He tells me he finds traces of gold almost everywhere, but so far none in paying quantities.

THE CELEBES ISLANDS

I chatted with him for some time about the Celebes. These islands lie almost directly south of the Sulu archipelago, so near, indeed, that they might be called our neighbors. The Celebes, which is the name of the largest island, is bigger than any of the Philippines, and it has a coast line of enormous extent. It is shaped much like an octopus with feelers reaching out in every direction. It has more land than the state of Missouri, and from end to end in its longest part it is about 500 miles. The natives are very wild in some sections and semi-civilized in others. The Dutch have coffee plantations in the civilized sections. They have had possession of the country for 200 years, but have done little with it.

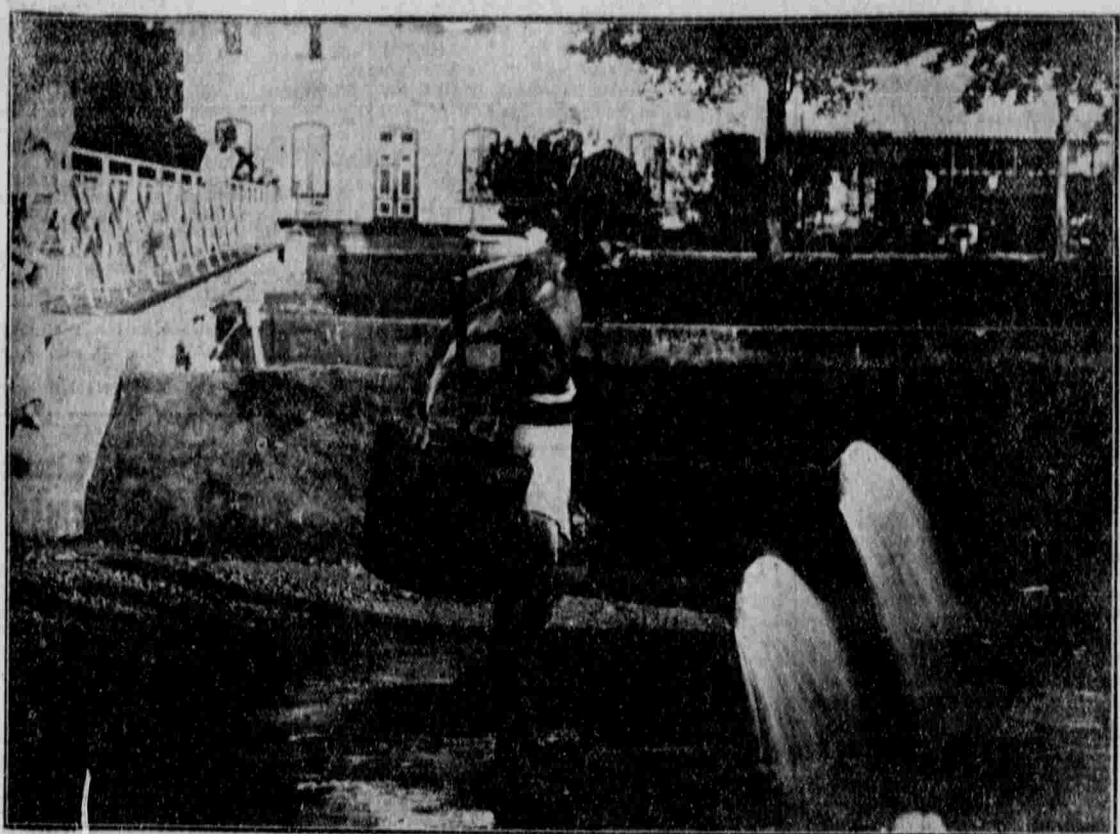
The most prominent settlement is that of Makassar, at the southern end of the island. Here the Dutch steamers stop. There are several business houses and the chief exports of the archipelago come from there. I asked the engineer something about the town. He says it has many Chinese and Arabs, but very few Europeans. The people are Mohammedans and they have a way of running amok as they do in the Philippines.

Very little of the Celebes is explored. This engineer spent many weeks without seeing a white man and at times found it very dangerous. He describes the country as rich in the extreme, and says that the coffee plantations which have recently been set out in the north are doing well. He tells me that the natives have many tribes and languages, and the different tribes cannot understand one another. In one section the chief natives wear breeches of bark. They take the bark of a certain tree and soak it, and then beat it out with mallets until it is very thin. When dry it is glossy, and will withstand the rain.

IN THE LAND OF NUTMEGS.

This man spent some time in the Moluccas. He knows all about cloves

Something About the Celebes, Amboina and The Moluccas—A Land of Nutmegs—Queer Foreigners and How They Dress—Hotel Beds and the Dutch Wife—Yankees in Java—The Daily Newspapers—What Our Agricultural Department Might Do—Can We Rule the Philippines as the Dutch Rule Java?



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

THE WATER WORKS OF BATAVIA, JAVA.

and spices, and tells wonderful stories of the nutmeg plantations. There are some nutmegs here in Java, but the best trees are found in Amboina, in the Banda Islands, the Moluccas and other parts of the Dutch East Indies. There are also plantations in Sumatra and Borneo. The trees in the Moluccas are planted and cultivated. They grow in the shade and require somewhat the same care as our apple trees. Indeed, the nutmeg tree looks just like a pear tree and its fruit is not unlike an apricot or peach.

The tree does not begin to bear until it is ten years old, but after this it is properly cared for it may last a century. A good tree should annually produce about three pounds of nutmegs and one pound of mace and at this yield the business is profitable. The fruit ripens several times a year and you sometimes see blossoms and fruit on a tree at the same time. As the nutmegs ripen the pulp, which is about half an inch thick, breaks and shows the nut enclosed by a network of mace. In preparing the fruit for the market the pulp outside is thrown away and the nuts are dried slowly

in ovens. There are about a million and a half pounds of nutmegs exported from the Dutch East Indies every year and something like 350,000 pounds of mace.

FOREIGNERS ABROAD.

I have investigated the chances for Americans here and I should not advise the ignorant among our people to come to Java to live. The foreigners of this part of the world are men of fine education. They are usually college bred, and it is rare to find a man who cannot speak three languages. The Dutch officials in most cases speak half a dozen and the higher classes of the natives two or more. There is no place where one so much needs to know the customs of refined society, and no place where matters of etiquette are more rigidly observed. It is impossible to travel comfortably and see anything of the people without dress suits and dinner gowns. This is so in every settlement of the far east from Yokohama to Hongkong and from Singapore to Australia. In the most out of the way parts of the least known islands you are able to find a planter who puts on a swallow tail coat for every dinner

and whose wife would rather resent your coming to the table without one.

ALL A MATTER OF CUSTOM.

Notwithstanding this, the same woman would think nothing of your traveling around through the house in the early morning in your pajamas or sitting on the veranda in your bare feet and a sarong. In fact, she would do the same thing herself.

This is so more in Java than anywhere else. The women come not only to early breakfast but to the noon lunches in a state of dishabille that would insure their summary dismissal from any of our seaside hotels. I remember one stately dame who sat next me at dinner last night and whom I met again this morning. As she appeared in the evening she made me think of a dowager queen. She was clad in a soft gray silk which looked as though it came from Paris. Her hair was a la pompadour and her well-laced dress, though a bit over plump, was not unhandsome. She wore diamonds in her ears, at the neck and in her hair. She was vivacious, and her conversation was charming. Indeed, I came

early to breakfast hoping that I might see her again. I did see her and such a sight. If I had had a fan I really should have hidden my face behind it to conceal my blushes. The stately figure had disappeared and in its place was a woman hunched up on a chair. I could see the gross layers of adipose tissue plainly through her thin cambric jacket, which was half open at the neck. Below the jacket there were armpits or bags of red and black calico was draped. I might almost say panted about her enormous hips and well-developed stomach. It fell within six inches of her bare ankles, which, as she sat there over her coffee and hard-boiled eggs, her bare feet resting on the toes of her heelless slippers, were plainly visible. They were not pretty ankles and the sight rather disgusted me. Such a costume may be all right for the tropics, but it is to be hoped that it will never be adopted by the American ladies of the Philippines.

A LAND OF GOOD HOTELS.

The contrast between the hotels of Java and those of the Philippines is striking. The hotels of Manila are hardly a hotel of any size in all the Philippine islands and the hotels in Manila are uniformly poor. Here there are good houses everywhere and where there are no regular hotels there are government rest houses where one can stay at low cost. The average hotel rate is about \$2 a day and never more than \$3. For this you have coffee or tea in the morning, as early as five o'clock if you wish. A breakfast at nine or ten, luncheon at twelve o'clock and dinner at about eight. No one dines early and after dinner but few people go out.

The rooms at the hotels are usually good. All are on the ground floor and nearly all face verandas, each guest using that part of the veranda in front of his own room. The beds are hard and a desirable thing in the tropics—and every bed has its extra bolster or Dutch wife. The stuffed madame is round, and she never kicks on cold feet. She is about five feet in length, about thirty-two inches in diameter, and so packed with cotton that she is perfectly hard. In the warm nights of the tropics this forms an excellent support for one arm and one leg, thus aiding ventilation.

Very few of the hotels have electric lights, and in the interior there is no gas in the rooms. Every guest has a night lamp, a tumbler half full of water with an inch of coconut oil on top. In the oil is a sort of tin whistle with a wick running through it. The whistle floats and the wick burns all night without a smell, giving a light equal to that of a flickering candle. I usually insisted upon having a lamp in my room, but when I got it I had to pay 20 cents a day extra.

YANKEES IN JAVA.

There are very few Yankees in Java. The Standard Oil company has offices in Batavia, Samarang and Soerbaia. There are one or two large coffee exporting firms, and now and then a commercial traveler or so. Our consul, Mr. B. S. Ralston, has lived in Java for many years, and he is very efficient. He was long vice consul, but President McKinley elevated him to the head of the consulate. He has a wide acquaintance among the Dutch and the better class natives. He speaks Dutch and understands well how to deal with the people. He is at the same time an enthusiastic American, and is doing what he can to advance the interests of the United States.

SAMPLES OF DUTCH INQUISITIVENESS.

It is important that our government be well represented here. The officials are highly educated, and they are as a rule able men. The people are inquisitive, and as the foreign colony is small, every one knows all about his neighbor. Batavia is a large city, but as far as its European population is concerned it is little more than a village and the people

are quite as villagelike in asking questions. An American connected with one of our large monopolies doing business here gave me some of his experience. Said he: "When I first came to Batavia I was asked by a Dutchman how much was my salary. I told him bluntly that I thought that was none of his business, whereupon he replied: 'Well, if you won't answer, I will ask the head of the house.' I afterward heard that he did so and I am sure he eventually found out what I was getting." There is little possibility of any one keeping such matters a secret. The government collects an income tax on all salaries and even the government officials have to pay. The assessment is equal to about two per cent, and you have to declare your salary to the collector of taxes. Your declaration is filed in the recorder's office, and the government clerks allow the information to go out.

NEWSPAPERS IN ASIATIC HOLLAND.

I am surprised to find daily newspapers away out here south of the equator. There are plenty of them. Every town of any size has its big paper. There are twenty-six published in the Dutch colonies. There are six in Sumatra, three in the Celebes and seventeen in Java, five printed in the Malay and Javanese languages and twelve in Dutch. The largest circulation is that of the Batavian news sheet, which comes out every afternoon, and the most important, perhaps, is the Javahoe Courant, the official organ of the Dutch government, which is issued from the government printing office, where all the government books and papers are published. This establishment issues the school books, printing them in different native languages, and publishes notices in Chinese, Javanese and Arabic, as all proclamations have to be put forth in four or five different languages.

I have chatted with the official publishers and also with the editors of the different newspapers as to how the Dutch are treating the natives. They have changed their policy during recent years. For a long time they ran Java exclusively for themselves, but they are now running it more for the Javanese. They are trying to educate the people and to give them modern ideas. Many fear that education will spoil the people as workers, but they say they must educate them notwithstanding. They look upon the Javanese as their part of the white man's burden, which they wish to carry as creditably as any of the other nations of Europe.

EDUCATED NATIVES.

Many of the natives are already well educated. They are found everywhere and the number of students steadily increases. The leading native officials speak the Dutch and Javanese languages. There are natives in private business who have good educations. There are some doctors who have taken a medical college course and been awarded diplomas. They are licensed by the government to practice and they do a great deal of work among the natives. Native doctors are used in all the hospitals and they are to be found everywhere occupying different medical positions under the government.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT AND THE PHILIPPINES.

There is no doubt but that our government can learn much here as to the development of the Philippines. The Dutch have scientifically developed Java. Within a few years they have increased its population from 6,000,000 to 25,000,000, and at the same rate the Philippine Islands could support a population equal to that of the whole United States. The Dutch have all sorts of experimental farms and gardens here. They have the finest botanical gardens in the world at Buitenzorg, and in it over 5000 species of trees and plants that will grow in the tropics. They have some of the best botanists and agriculturists in their employ, and

they are always testing the different varieties of soil for tea, coffee and other plants.

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE AND QUININE.

It was through the Dutch officials that the immense tea, coffee and quinine plantations have been built up. A hundred years ago there was not a cinchona tree in Java, and now three-fourths of the quinine of the world is raised there. The coffee estates were practically destroyed by the blight, but through the government the Liberian coffee trees were introduced and Java has again become rich as a coffee land. The government started the tea industry and millions of tea trees have sprung to life upon a thousand hills. There has been trouble with the sugar estates, but the government experiments are remedying the defects, and the same care is shown in the cultivation of other things. The government owned forests of valuable woods, and, in fact, it acts like the manager of a great estate, making it its duty to develop Java for the Javanese.

The Dutch have spent millions of dollars here in making roads, in building railroads and irrigation works. The internal improvements of Java are almost as fine as those of Holland, and I venture to say there are no such roads in the world as here, I doubt whether better civil engineers can be found than those who have been in the employ of the Dutch government, and as I have said before, it would pay Uncle Sam well to send here for advisers to our authorities in the Philippines. If this is done it must be by good salaries. The Dutch pay their colonial officials more than we are paying our men in the Philippines, and salaries of \$100 a week for higher places are not uncommon. There are natives here who are getting \$25 a week and school teachers who are getting \$150 to \$200 per month.

RULING THROUGH THE NATIVES.

I don't know that the Filipinos could be ruled through their own people as the Dutch rule Java, but I should think it might be possible on some of the islands, such as those of the Sulu archipelago, and Mindanao. The Javanese are not unlike the Moros in some respects. They are Mohammedans and they are ruled by their chiefs. For a long time they had slavery among them, and it was late in the sixties before it was abolished, the government paying each owner a certain amount for his slaves. The prices varied according to age from \$50 to \$100 the latter sum being paid for able-bodied men.

FORCED LABOR.

A great deal has been published about the terrible oppression of the Javanese by the Dutch. This may have been the case in the past. It is not so now. The natives have to do police duty and work on the roads in lieu of taxes, and some of them are employed in the government plantations, but no one is able to do any work for his taxes. There is no doubt but that the people are far better off than those of India or China, and the island is more thickly populated than either of those countries. There is no poverty to speak of. I have not seen a score of beggars in my several thousand miles of travel in different parts of the island. There have been no revolutions for years, and as far as I can see, the people are, from an oriental standpoint, both prosperous and content.

To Get Rid of a Troublesome Corn.

First soak it in warm water to soften it, then soak it down as closely as possible without drawing the blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily, rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn should be worn for a few days, to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism. Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by all druggists.



WATCHES IN GRAND ARRAY AT LEYSON'S.

For one week, beginning Monday, December 9th, we are going to place before the public a line of Watches at special prices which are unsurpassed in point of quality, lowness of price and general assortment by any house in the entire West. We sell watches on their merits—and quality determines merit.

A Watch and our Guarantee.

A Watch must keep accurate time to be of any value to its owner. The cost is soon forgotten if the watch performs properly—but watches are like people—most of them are good, but some are bad.

Because of this we guarantee to our customers a year's test of the watch bought. If the watch keeps good time for one year our responsibility ceases and it then looks reasonable to expect the watch to last indefinitely—if given proper care.

This Week's Bargains.

Ladies' Gold Filled Hunting Case, Elgin or Waltham movement, case guaranteed for 20 years . . . **\$12.75**

Ladies' Solid Gold 14-k Hunting Case, Hampden Movement . . . **\$25.00**

Gentleman's 12 size, open face, 20-year Gold Filled Case, Elgin or Waltham movement . . . **\$12.00**

Gentleman's 12 size Hunting, 20-year Gold Filled Case, Elgin or Waltham movement . . . **\$14.25**

This Week's Bargains.

20-year Boss Filled Case, dust proof, open face, plain or fancy, with "LEYSON'S seventeen jeweled special" movement . . . **\$22.50**
(This watch has no superior in the market for \$35.00.)

Black Steel Case, Open Face, with good American movement . . . **\$3.50**

Ladies' 25-year Gold Filled Hunting Cases, raised and colored ornamentation in most artistic designs with Elgin or Waltham movement . . . **\$18 to \$25**

Art in Watches.

A Watch to most people means a polished case of gold or silver with a lot of wheels on the inside.

Few people know that modern designing is being carried to no greater artistic effects than that applied to watch cases for ladies' and gentlemen, and at prices within the reach of all.

Leyson & Co., has a line of gentlemen's open face watches of the thin model—the cases of which were designed and made in Paris, finished in gray, green, yellow and purple effects that surpass anything ever shown in Salt Lake before. They appeal particularly to the artistic taste.

Price with High Grade Swiss movement . . . **\$30.00**

The Sale.

We have but a few of some of these special bargains and would urge any who might wish to buy a watch before Christmas to avail themselves of this opportunity at once.

Like all our special sales, we offer only such watches as we know are worthy time pieces, and will fully guarantee every watch sold by us to keep accurate time and give perfect satisfaction, or money will be refunded.

We have a most extensive line of gold and plated chains both for ladies' and gentlemen, and a choice assortment of gentlemen's fobs in gold, gold plated and silver.

J. H. Leyson Company,

DEALERS IN PERFECT DIAMONDS AND WATCHES THAT KEEP CORRECT TIME.

154 Main Street.

