A SOUTH AMERICAN CAPITAL

Life Above the Clouds, in the Chief City of Colombia.

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Special Correspondence.

Santa Fe de Bogota, Colombia, 20, 1902.—Colombia's capital, the city of "Holy Faith," occupies a little de-tached plateau of the Andes, nearly \$,000 feet above the level of the sea. howay up here, almost c half a mile higher than the top of Mount Wash-ington, one can easily imagine oneseif In the north temperate zone, so thin, pure, and cool is the atmosphere. Though only a few degrees removed from the equator, the temperature av-erages 50 degrees F, and most of the parthere products are found here northern products are found here flourishing amid a surprising profusion of tropical fruits and flowers. This mountain valley is doubly interesting as having been the traditional para-dise of the Chibehas, the ancient people who inhabited this region in the dawn of history. Quesada, the ancien historian, an ancestor of the present minister from Cuba to the United States, tells us that in 1537, at the time of the conquest, the Chibehas numbered nearly a million. Here stood their sacred city, called Bo-cat-a. The cap-Ital of today, which occupies the sa site, evidently took its name from the older city: though the corrupted modern word has quite a different sound, the accent being strong on the final

syllable-as Bo-go-tah. They were a curious race, those long-dead Chibehas, and around no spot in the two Americas are clustered more wild stories and improbable traditions concerning a vanished civilization. The world knows absolutely nothing of their remote history, except that they were a very ancient and powerful people when the Scanlards found them, not quite four centuries ago. Their most emperor dwelt, was Manguita, on the opposite side of the plain; while Bo-cata was the sacred city of temples and the residence of the priests. The study of Chibehan religion from the shattered legends that remain, is a fas cinating one; but newspaper space will not permit more than the briefest mention of it. Their faith seems to have been a strange mixture of the Buddhism of antiquity, combined with mod-ern theosophy and Bible religion, but included no sanguinary sacrifices, like those that marked the rituals of the neighboring tribes.of Central and South They had a divine Mediata, America. or delty of mercy, corresponding to Christ, the Nazarine. Like all other races, they had a tradition of the flood, and a character closely reselmbling the Hebrew Noah, the Mexican Cojco, the Greek Ducalame, the Inca Manco Capac. To complete the scheme of salva-tion, they had also a spirit of evil, akin to the scriptural Satan who was forever striving to get the better of the higher Their god of science, as typifed by earthern images, was almost identical with the Buddhist god of wisdom, rep-resented in the idels that are today found in Chinese termine while the found in Chinese temples; while their Chibehacum was a fac simile of the Buddhist god of agriculture. The most splendid temple of old Bocata, consecrated to the god of agriculture, stood exactly where the grand cathedral stands in the center of the modern cap-Ital. Thither, twice every year, went the emperor, his chief calcques, and all the royal retinue, to offer oblations to the deity who was believed to preside over the harvests-a ceremony not un-like the "moon feasts" that are yet celebrated in many of the interior dis-tricts of China and the chuna, (potato) festival of Bolivia, in South America. The present inhabitants of this historic plain appear to be a different in Colombia. Perhaps it is owing to the in Colombia. Perhaps it is owing to the altitude that they possess more energy and show a disposition to keep up at least within halling distance of the times. Here agriculture and the useful arts seem to be a century ahead of their practice in the torrid valleys along the burning coast. The wooden shovel and clumsy forked stick have given place to the iron spade and pa-tent plow; and the quintas (farms), enclosed within substantial walls of stone and adobe, have spacious houses that wear an air of palatial elegance as compared with the mud and bamboo huts along the great rivers. Sentimentalists may attribute this to the influence of the early owners of the soll-to the pastoral Chibehas, whose spirit yet lingers in the land they loved; but the truth is that natural conditions of the soil have more to do with the condition of the people, than heredity While the laziest denizen of the tropics might work to some advantage so near to the stars as Bogota, the most energetic Yankee would soon lose his vaunted "vim" and become utterly shiftless in the humid lowlands near the equator. There is yet another side of the question. While this pure and exhiberating climate inclines one to tobor of the hands, it is not conducive to longevity, or to mental activity. A gists,

man who has been accustomed to eight or ton hours' daily labor in one of our northern cities, will here find it impos-sible to apply himself closely more than four or five hours each day. If he exeeds the limit, ominous signs of ner ous prostration are sure to follow Persons of ordinary calm temperan the far south soon find hemselves mere bundles of nerves, strung to such tension as to induce excessive irritability insomnia and mental exhaustion, even without special strain, mental or phy-

sicul, Though in a land where all things are quaint as was Egypt in the days of Moses, this old Bogota presents an appear-ance of unusual picturesqueness. Its narrow and crooked streets, winding up hill and down, are paved with the smallest and sharpest of "cobbles" set on end; and in the middle of each street is cut a deep ditch, through which the melted snows of the near-by mountains dance in noisy rivulets. The city has a population, slightly exceeding 100,000 and in many respects is quite modernin others fully 200 years behind the times. Its white walled houses are mostly of one-story, with projecting roofs of red tiles and windows with green painted lattice in lieu of glass between whose bars the beautiful dark cyes of Colombian women peer out with wondering curiosity at "las estrangeras Americanas," Though built of adols and unprepossessing in outside appear ance, there are many elegant homes in Colombia's capital, spacious and well furnished. Of course the prevailing ar-chitecture is that which the Moors bequeathed to the early Spaniards-every house like a fort, its bare, bland walls flush with the pavement, carefully con-cealing every trace of home-life from the passer-by; while within are bloom and beauty, sunlight and cheerfulness. Those more modern cases that exult in the luxury of a second story—and there are more of them in Bogota than one often finds in a Spanish-American city- have no windows at all on the ground floor, the rooms fronting the street being used for shops, warehouses and stables, the proprietors and their families preferring to live above. Even the biggest and grandest of these houses have never more than one entrance, and that consists of a pair of enormous double doors, often elaborately carved and surmounted by a coat-of-arms, opening into a narrow passage. paved like the street, which leads into the central court-yard. Through this one entrance, not only the family and their guests must come and go, but carriages drive in and donkeys laden with charcoal, sacks of grain for the animals stabled somewhere within, and provisions for the larder. The hand-some residences, including all the twostoried ones, have wide corridors sur-rounding their court-yards, above and below, into which every room opens. The court, open overhead to the sky, is beautiful with shrubs and flowers, a central fountain, and often statuary: and the corridors are shaded by cur-tains of striped canvas, arranged or rollers, so that they can be raised and lowered, according to the position of the sun. Trailing vines overrun the corridors, singing birds in cages around and hammocks are swung in shaded nooks. Here the mistress of the mansion brings her books, embroidery or guitar; here the children play, and the master smokes his eternal cigarros. In short, the family life practically goes on out of doors, but in strictest privacy, so far as the outer world of the street

is concerned. The city is constructed after no regu-lar plan, but straggles down a gently

DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1903.

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SURPLUS,

IS A BUSINESS PROPOSITION. The Principal Asset of the Success

ful Business Man. The head of the largest meat packing industry in the world, for many years, prior to his death, never trav-eled without his physician; every-where he was accompanied by his medical adviser; he hired bim for his ex-clusive attendance by the year and considered the large salary paid for such service as a part of his business investment. He did not do this be-cause he was a hypochondriac, in con-stant fear of illness and death; on the contrary he was an exceptionally ro bust man, but he realized that the prin cipal asset in his ernormous business was his own personal health, and to keep physically and mentally well and strong was a business proposition, pure and simple.

It is so with every business man and woman. A slight cold in the head or throat may pass off in a few days, or t may develop into Pneumonia, Chron-e Catarrh, or an irritating throat trouble: in any event its departure should be hastened by some simple antiseptic preparation like Stuart's Catarrh Tab-lets, which are dissolved in the mouth and thus reach and destroy the germs of Catarrh, Pneumonia, Consumption, perore they have a chance to propagate and thrive in the inflamed mucous membranes of the nose and throat. To burden the stomach with drugs and

and stimulants is a foolish and often dangerous way to combat a cold, be cause stimulants are always followed by corresponding depression and where there is any tendency to pneumonia increases the danger by increasing the heart's action. A popular school teacher in Pittsburg

virites:-"I am a walking advertise-ment for Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; the ment for Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; the change from a crowded steam heated school room to a raw, chill out doors kept me nursing colds in the head and throat from fail to spring. Throat ir-ritation made it difficult for me to read or speak and conduct my classes. My druggist with whom I spent a large part of my salary for cough lozenges and potash tablets on day advised me to try Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and I shall never cense to thank him. I still catch cold occasionally but I stopi ti in a day or two with the tablets, and I have done missionary work with my have done missionary work with my pupils to such an extent that coughs and colds are almost unknown amongst the youngsters in my room.

ease and luxury. During his exile he was a close student. He spent many hours daily in his library, storing up a fund of knowledge that has enabled him to administer the affairs of Vene-zuela with great credit to himself. It is from this point in his career that his life is picturesque. Upon the election of Andrade that official sum moned him to Caracas. The purpose of the visit was never made public, bu it is well known that Castro received cold reception, and returned to his home greatly grieved at the corrupt methods of government employed by the candidate fliegally elected by Crespo's influence.

He determined to end this evil ad-Starting upon his meministration. morable journey from San Antonio to Coracas, he amazed Venezuela by his daring and good generalship. He set out with 60 followers; he reached Caracas with 7,000. The government races with 7,000. The government or Andrade field the country, and Castro, in October, 1899, declared himself su-preme chief of Venezuela. Between this time and Feb. 20, 1902, when he was elected constitutional president for a term of six years, he suppressed with singular bravery six revolutions, the last and most formidable being the Matos revolution.

A MAGNETIC LEADER.

Capriano as a general is absolutely fearless. He exercises a wonderful magnetic power over his soldiers. He has three brothers in his army. Celes--tino, Carmelo and Trino; but none of them exercises of conductions and back

this man.

When you see me appear close to their lines and wave my hands, let every one give a shout, fire his gun, and charge up the hill.

During a hall in the firing. Castro crept up the hill unperceived, and, ap-pearing a few yards from the enemy's lines, charged alone, a pistol in either hand. Meanwhile, down below, his troops did as he had hade. The enemy, paring the simultaneous shouts, and the firing so close at hand, suspected they were trapped, and, selzed with a rudden panic, fied in disorder. And yet Gen. Castro had been the only man near enough to do any of them any harm.

LOVED BY HIS SOLDIERS.

Castro is a man beloved by his army. He treats his soldiers as comrader they have free access to him. He con He com mands and he also acts. He orders a charge and leads it. It is known that cowards have been transformed into good fighting men by the valor display-

ed by their leader. His first characteristic as a ruler is his tireless energy. He is an early riser and generally takes a morning gallop on his favorite white horse about the suburbs of Caracas. Returning, he de votes himself to state correspondence dictating all his official documents to his secretary, and depending little, for his memory is marvelous, upon subordinates for details.

In the afternoon, every day in the there is a meeting of the cabinet After this a carriage ride generally osts until 6 o'clock.

His evenings are given over to state His evenings are given over to Stato receptions, and to consultations with various officials. He is very fond of dencing, and his entertainments in "Medo Flores," the handsome residence built by Gen. Crespo and rented by the Crespo family to Gen. Castro, have become famous all over the country. The home life of President Castro is The home life of President Castro | deal, His beautiful wife was orphane early in life, and was adopted by th powerful Arocha family of Maracalbe Mme, Castro is exceptionally well edu-cated. She is beloved by the people of Caracas for her charity. All Gen, Cas tro's unofficial life is passed beside her what time she is alone is given over. tenevolence. This couple have no chil

A Startling Surprise.

Very few could believe in looking at A. T. Hoadley, a healthy, robust black-smith of Tilden, Ind., that for 10 years e suffered such tortures from Rheu matism as few could endure and live, matism as few could endure and live, Sut a wonderful change followed his taking Electric Bitters. "Two bottles wholly cured me," he writes, "and I have not felt a twinge in over a year." They regulate the Kidneys, purify the block and cure Desumatism Neutralblood and cure Rheumatism, Neural-gia, Nervousness, improve digestion and give perfect health. Try them. Only 50c at Z. C. M. I. Drug departnent

STOCK CONVENTION RATES.

For the great meeting of livestock men to be held at Kansas City January 13th and 14th, 1903, the Missouri Pacific Railway has arranged for a rate of one fare (\$32.00) for the round trip from Ogden, Salt Lake, Provo and other points in Utah to Kansas City and re-turn. We want you with us for the reasons; that, the rate is very low, the Pullman standard and Tourist sleeping cars are of the latest patterns and most comfortable furnishings, a fine dining car service on every train, fast time over a first class roadbed. trains a day from Ogden and Salt Lake. Tickets will be on sale January 11th and 12th with a final return limit of January Sist. Call on Ticket Agents, or write The



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ren. Tourist sleepers through to Chicaga, other points, without Boston and other points, change.

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sloping hillside, with three considerable streams running through it. Its streets are named after the Saints, famous public men, or the dates of decisive battles; as, for example, the Calle, (street) de San Juan Batiste, Bollvar street, Clinco de Mayo, (Fifth of May) street. A distinctive feature of Bogota is its eucalyptus trees, of the globulous variety, which interspersed with a few sick ly willows, shade every avenue. The first eucalyptus trees were introduced here about 30 years ago, under the impression that they would ward off mountain fevers; now there are thousands of those scraggy, worm-breeding, meloncholy-looking trees. FANNIE B, WARD,

Don't Worry,

This is easier said than done, yet it may be of some help to consider the matter. If the cause is something over which you have no control it is obvious that worrying will not help the matter ous, but decidedly unpleasant ailment, in your control you have only to act. When you have a cold and fear an at-tack of pneumonia, buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and use it judiciously and all cause for worry as to the outcome will quickly disap-pear. There is no danger of pneumonia when it is used. For sale by all drug-

The most critical fight of his life was the battle of La Victoria. In this fight he appeared in different parts of the field, mounted upon a white horse, fir ing furiously with a Mauser rifle. A At one point of the battle several soldiers, ignorant of the details of the Mauser, wer unable to engage in the fight. Dis mounting without undue haste, and and seeking no shelter, Castro quietly explained the mechanism of the gun, meanwhile exposed to the furious fire of the enemy, who had recognized him. The whole army saw the act, and the story of it is told in Caracas to this day. It is often claimed by his friends that

be was personally responsible for the winning of the battle at La Victoria. It was noticed that a portion of Ma-tos' army had occupied a hill, and was pouring a galling fire into Castio's beld. After all means of disloging the enemy had been discussed and re-jected by his less reckless associates, Gen. Castro said: "I will take the position unaided.





PRESIDENT CASTRO A Friend and Comrade Gives a Sketch of His Character.

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The following study of the character of President Castro of Venezuela, was written for the Los Angeles Times by his friend and comrade-at-arms, Col. J. J. Diaz Barcenas, Venezuelan consul at Philadelphia, Col. Diaz Barcenas grew up with Castro, and fought by his side many times. He knows his subject well, and throws a strong, clear light upon the character of the man who has been calmly defying the European powers.

Venezuela has given to Gen. Capriano Castro, its president, the same name that France gave to Napoleon, "El Cabito," or the "Little Corporal."

Napoleon, on his return from Elba, marched from the south of France, gathering an army of veterans as he went, and overthrew the Bourbons, Castro, after seven years of exile on his estate in Los Andes, started from San Antonio with 60 volunteers from his plantation, and marched 1,000 miles over the mountain ranges, collecting troops as he went. Appearing at Caraces with an army of 7,000 men, he overthrew the government of Andrade and proclaimed himself supreme chief of the nation.

The difficulty of this campaign may be appreciated when it is said that many of his recruits did not hesitate to declare him insane, although willing to fight under his flag. In fact, though there was no flag; a mere band around the hat, on which were printed the words "From San Antonio to Caracas," denoted allegiance to the cause of Castro.

A RENOWNED NAME.

Since the beginning of Venezuela's independence, the name of Castro has been a well known one in the province of hos Andes. The many generations of the Castros have always taken a prominent part in affairs. On the fam-ily's vast coffee plantations, half of which lie in Venezuela and half in Co-iombia, Capriano Castro was born 43

years ago. Brought up in an atmosphere of politics, he assumed, when very young, the leadership of the party which bears the family name in his heme province,

Castro is small, broad-shouldered, and well proportioned. His is a peculiar face: the eyes large and wide open and steady, with a set expression of sadnss in them. They contrast strangely with the expression of mild severity about the mouth. Castro rarely smiles,

He is cultured, well read, a fair speaker, with a well modulated voice which lacks volume. He is a manly soldier and a severe and exacting ruler. a true friend and an uncompromising enemy. He has a keen perception, and

he acts seemingly upon impulse rather than upon mature thought. My first recollection of Capriano Cas-tro was as a child in Caracas, when I heard recounted stories of his valor The first time I heard him speak was it the congress at Caracas in 1888. He represented Los Andes. He spoke several times during the session, and hi impressed me as a man full of energy always proposing reforms or giving his hearty support to any measur which had for its purpose the better ment of Venezuela. He attracted the attention of the congress by his readiness to speak on almost any subject ness to speak on almost any subject, and by his universal knowledge and breadth of reading. But little known in the beginning, his name, at the end of his two years' term, was one of the foremost in Venezuela. Soon after we find Castro supporting in Los bracks the convergence of the

in Los Andes the government of An-dueza Palacio, which was afterward overthrown by the revolution of Gen. Creepo in 1891. Castro was the leader Crerpo in 1891. Castro was the leader of the local army. His troops had never been defented. He continue? fighting until every command except his own had surrendered, when he dis-persed his liftle army and, crossing the trentier, took up his residence on his plantations in Colombia.

SEVEN YEARS IN EXILE.

For seven years Castro lived in ex-ils. The revenues from his soffce fields were sufficient to afford him a life of

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tolla is unequalled. For skin affections apply a heavy Lather of Latoila and allow it to re-main on over night. For itchings and

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