

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITIES FOR FOREIGNERS

In the Neighboring Republic of Colombia—The Falls of Tequendama.

Special Correspondence.

Cartagena, Colombia, March 16.—Be- fore leaving this republic, which lies as "next door neighbor" to the United States, we ought to pay some attention to the inducements it offers to North Americans. As mistress of the connecting hyphen between the two continents, Colombia must some day become a very important part of the western hemisphere; and with the completion of the Panama canal route, under the sheltering wing of Uncle Samuel, it will progress more in the next decade than it has in the four centuries since the first Spaniards attempted to colonize it. So far, the opportunities for profitable investment of foreign brains and capital in Colombia have not been numerous nor varied, but are literally "golden," because there is almost no competition. Everything in the line of American manufactures is needed here, and finds a ready market when brought by merchants who understand the ways of the people—their long credit systems (even when they could just as well pay cash when), and their tedious ceremonies of politeness in the smallest business transactions. For example, in the cheapest articles so common among us, so difficult to obtain here, the shrewd Yankee who first introduced our cheapest market baskets made an enormous fortune. The paperbag man made another; the wheelbarrow man another; and the peddler of pressed tinware actually coined money in his tour of the country. Of course piano organ and melodion agents, sewing-machine agents, electric light, telephone and

South America. You know it is said that the United States exports every year about one hundred million dollars worth of gold and seventy-five million dollars worth of silver; and of this amount, credited to the

ENTIRE GLOBE. Spanish-American—in spite of its primitive methods and continual revolutions, contributes annually as its quota the respectable sum of five millions of gold and twenty-five millions of silver. According to Mulhall, than whom there is no better authority, Spanish-America has already put into circulation something over 2,200 tons of precious metal, or the enormous amount of \$1,500,000,000. Most of the old mines are still yielding as well as they did centuries ago, and new ones are being constantly discovered. By the Mulhall places the United States second on the list of gold and silver producers, and Australia third.

The principal minerals yet discovered in Colombia are gold, silver, zinc, iron, platinum, chromite, rock-salt and nitre. The region of the central cordillera has never been much explored, and therefore an accurate estimate of its mining possibilities cannot be made. There is a wonderful mineral mine not far from Bogota, and gems taken from it rival any the world can produce. The pearl fisheries of Panama are too well known to need mention. They are all "worked" by natives and Chinese divers with very profitable results; but naturally, those who hold government permission to work the fisheries are saying as little about them as possible, to avoid competition. Some of the finest tin mines in the world are in Colombia—that from which the famous Ambaloma cigars are made, Sugar-cane, cotton and coffee thrive to perfection here, and in other sections potatoes, wheat, corn and all the fruits of temperate zone flourish side by side with tropical growths. The splendid forests, that cover at least four-fifths of the entire country, abound in valuable woods of all descriptions—mahogany, upip, rose cedar, and two species of rubber. The rubber tree whose bark comes from Germany in the form of quinine, the shrub from whose leaves cocaine is made, and an endless list of medicinal undergrowths. Many of the latter are known to science, but are exceedingly rare while others are equally potent, and some of them undoubtedly superior to anything yet employed in materia-medica, have been used by the Indians since time out of mind. For one thing, what all the records of science have failed to compass—the cure of hydrophobia and the bite of the most deadly serpents—has been long ago accomplished by the Colombian Indians, with simple roots and herbs.

PARADOXICAL REPUBLIC are making good incomes from hunting sarsaparilla, vanilla beans and other curious productions of the forest, and not a few are getting rich in the shipment of rare orchids to European markets. As everywhere else in Spanish-America, doctors, dentists, photographers, even school-teachers, modest and millionaires from the United States are in great demand and command 10 times the dose they receive for their services at the north.

It is an erroneous idea that intense heat prevails everywhere so near to the equatorial line. Colombia's topographical configuration, determined by the three great ranges into which the Andes branch off as near the isthmus, gives an alternation of deep valleys and heights that rise above the clouds of perpetual snow, all over the country, and consequently a great diversity of climate, from the cold of the polar regions to the sweltering heats of Seftelag; while the table-lands and hill-sides preserve the moderate temperatures of the temperate states, scarcely varying five degrees in temperature from year to year. It is only in the river valleys of the interior, which are mostly covered with swamps and tropical forests, that intense heat and its resultant diseases prevail.

Hereabouts one does not need to go north or south to find change of climate, but merely up or down. The successive elevations of the Andes present all grades of transition from perpetual summer to eternal snow; while between these extremes, at elevations from six to 10,000 feet, you find unbroken spring throughout the changeless year and healthfulness so extraordinary that the favored regions find it difficult to get on with the temperate old age. The great sanitarium of the Caribbean coast is Turbaco, built upon a high hill a few miles from Cartagena, at the edge of the forest. A description of Colombia, without mentioning the famous falls of Tequendama, would seem akin to the frequent-quoted experiment, which nobody ever tried, of attempting to play "Hamlet" without the Prince of Denmark. To reach the heart of Bogota requires a long journey on horseback, in course of which one must depend upon the hospitality of the people for two nights, or three, according to one's ability in the saddle. The route lies straight across the

BOGOTA PLAIN and then skirts the foot of hills whose almost perpendicular sides jut a thousand feet above the road. You cross a quaint stone bridge, which bears on a carved tablet the date of 1738; pass wayside ranches bordered with tall cane, and the prickly pear and the "cogon" variety, and clumps of gigantic aloes, or "century plants," many of them rearing a stalk that in the distance looks like a telegraph pole with an enormous cluster of white flowers at the top; consequently meeting droves of donkeys laden with kegs of miel (native molasses) and pliskins of the favorite beverage, chiche. There is a posada, where you may always find groups of country people drinking chiche out of beaten vermillion stained gourds painted with black figures, which excite the sin of covetousness in the most Christian breast; and just within the edge of Tequendama valley is the quinta within whose hospitable walls the prickly pear and the night, both going and returning from the falls. Next morning you make an early start—the earlier the better, for the road before you is long and terrifically steep. "Nearing the falls, the country becomes indescribably lovely. Under tall plain trees grow the rarest ferns, among them a species of gigantic maidenhair; priceless orchids, creepers covered with yellow flowers, wild fuchsias and geraniums with fringed, stained and purple blossoms resembling butterflies with outspread wings; and over all parrots and red and blue macaws are screaming and monkeys are swinging from the branch es. Suddenly you emerge from the

FLOWERY THicket into an open space and see before you such a view as is rarely presented to human eyes. A huge amphitheater of mighty rocks, covered with dense vegetation, surrounds a magnificent cascade, whose height is variously stated from 600 to a thousand feet. The whole body of the river, forcing itself through a narrow fissure in the heights above, comes down in a series of leaps into a pool of incalculable depth, and then quietly flows away through the valley below. The mists reflect all the colors of the rainbow, and the tremendous force of falling water, that has actually hollowed out a well

A Prominent Newspaper Business Manager Who Used Paine's Celery Compound

Says: "There is Nothing Else Which So Well Restores Vitality to the System."

"Worn and sick in body and mind" is the description of a vast army of our American people, young and old, in the springtime. The strenuous life of business, professional and literary men and women—their wor-



W. H. PEEDMAN.

ries cares and anxieties, all contribute to weaknesses and physical ailments that manifest themselves in an alarming extent as spring advances. Tired and deathly feelings in the morning, sluggish and poisoned blood, defective digestion, constipation, kidneys and liver unable to perform their functions—all tend to make life a heavy burden. Men and women should commence this very day to exercise the God-given quality of common sense and use Paine's Celery Compound, the one and only reliable spring health builder. Mr. W. H. Peedman, business manager of the "Globe-Gazette," Mason City, Iowa, says: "I feel impelled by a deep sense of gratitude to express how much I have benefited by Paine's Celery Compound; it has made me a new person. There is nothing else which so well restores vitality to the system."

The Hon. Edward McKenny, Jefferson City, Mo., says: "Paine's Celery Compound is the great national remedy. I can cheerfully recommend it." In the solid rock, estimated as at least 200 feet deep. Birds fly in and out of the spray, and it is said that behind the cascade are caves in which great numbers of "coat-suckers" make their nests. Of course the superstitious Indians have surrounded the place with legends. They say the Great Spirit himself foretold the coming of the cascade, which was maintained by the voice of the mistress, the treble voice of the young son, the soprano voice of the daughter, and the Irish voice of the cook; but the heavy and deep bass voice of the master it was quite unable to cope with. It would practise for hours at a time, but it could not produce from its throat the deep, hoarse sounds that it desired.

"Therefore the family was astonished one day to hear the parrot mimicking the master's voice exactly. The bird in the dining room. The bird was in the hall in its cage. Distinct and loud the sounds came from the hall to them, a thunderous and rolling bass voice, saying: "Bring me the evening paper!" "Someone went out and looked at the parrot. Its head was hidden in its seed-cup, and it was making its voice resonant by speaking from within the seed-cup's hollow. And always, now, when it wants to speak in a bass voice it puts its head in its seed-cup. Isn't that a proof of the almost human intelligence of the bird?"

Curious figures are obtained by Dr. W. J. Russell when magnesia dust or other fine powder is sprinkled over a plate of glass, copper, ebonite, cardboard or other material, the plate being about 12 degrees C. warmer than the air. The best results are obtained when the dust is scattered over the plate during cooling. The figures vary with the shape of the plate, usually being circular, and are maintained by the object, such as an upright pin at the edge of the plate, or a piece of glass over it. After a few minutes from the center the figures become so adherent that they can be brushed gently without injury.

Non-actinic white light first made known by a French photographer some years ago, is produced by filtering sunlight through a colorless solution of three parts of nickel chloride and one part of cobalt chloride, ultra-violet rays being absorbed by coating the containing vessel with collodion mixed with sulphuric acid. Sensitive paper has been exposed to this filtered white light for a week without change.

The electric radiator of E. G. Rivers has a layer of finely powdered retort carbon held between enamelled iron plates and kept in position by asbestos cardboard. A copper strip is led in at the center, with another at each end, and a continuous current is sent from the center strip to the outer two. A current of eight amperes at 200 volts keeps a heating surface of 25 square feet at an average temperature of 150 degrees F.

An experienced rifleman has noticed that the position of a target appears to change from hour to hour. The effect is in a range extending to the north, the aim-sight-correction that will hit the mark at noon will hit to the left and above in the morning and to the right and below in the afternoon.

A Laboratory of River Hydraulics with an artificial river is situated at the west end of streams. It is a novel feature of the Technical Institute of Karlsruhe. The "river" is a tank, with suitable inlet and outlet, and a simple mechanism for varying the inclination. When the effect of the current in any channel is to be investigated, a careful survey of a portion of the real river is first made. Then the tank is given the proper slope, and the natural conditions are reproduced on a small scale. Little bags of shot being used to consolidate the sand of the banks and to represent either the stones of a faced embankment or the boulders of a gravely stream, the flow is allowed to pass over the outlet at the end of the experiment.

The Parisian idea of introducing electricity into billiards is ingenious at least. In the center of the table is placed a plate of some easily fused substance, and the balls are of compressed pitch the cue being tipped with chemically-prepared cork. The balls being influenced by the electric plate, caroms are difficult. The

player finds exercise for greater skill than ever. It is claimed, and the new difficulties add zest to the game. Observations on the growth of fishes are sought by returning into the water healthy specimens that have been weighed and tagged. Among the fishes retained in English waters last year were a sea trout that had increased from three pounds to six in one year, a salmon that had risen from 13 pounds to 21 in 18 months, and a male salmon whose weight seemed to have shown an extraordinary and astonishing growth from 19 to 33 pounds in 30 days.

The salinity of the oceans varies greatly in different localities. Recent investigations have shown that the surface of the Atlantic has two large areas that are very salt, one north and one south of the equator, but that only one comparatively small salt area, south of the equator, is to be found in the Pacific.

For nutriment and digestibility combined, the herring is placed at the head of all animal foods by Prof. MacFadyen, a London Royal Institute lecturer. The white fish is one of the most digestible of all animal foods, ranking with the cod as a lean fish, and being much more easily taken care of by the stomach than the fatter salmon, mackerel and cod. Lean beef is nearly as digestible as fish, but it is not so easily taken care of by the stomach and of course has no extra importance for brain workers on account of its phosphorus. As there is an experimental evidence to show that it contains more phosphorus than other animal foods, it is not surprising that it is to be placed at the head of the list, and the herring, the last named being among the most ancient forms of food.

A perplexing mystery of a few years ago was the curious property of Japanese magic mirrors, which as is well known, reflect upon a screen the things which are behind their backs, although the polished reflecting faces are quite plain and free from any visible figures. It is now explained, and the explanation is due to unequal resistance to flexure during the polishing process. A late experimenter, it is stated, has been rapidly making a series of magic mirrors, using with much pressure ordinary methods of grinding and polishing. Instead of the usual method of polishing with pressure, and the resulting improvement upon the original. Another mirror made with the same property, was quite free from the magic property.

Medical authority has regarded suicide by holding the breath as impossible, but a late Liverpool case seems to have accomplished the feat.

PARROT'S SKEW'D TRICK. Daniel J. Sully, whose speculations in cotton have made him prominent in the East, has a great fondness for parrots. He collects data in proof of the intelligence of these birds.

"A cotton grower down South," Mr. Sully said the other day, "has sent me an amusing story about a green parrot that he owns. This parrot, it seems, began, as soon as it was bought, to learn to mimic the voices of the household of my friends. He imitated the contralto voice of the mistress, the treble voice of the young son, the soprano voice of the daughter, and the Irish voice of the cook; but the heavy and deep bass voice of the master it was quite unable to cope with. It would practise for hours at a time, but it could not produce from its throat the deep, hoarse sounds that it desired.

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Time Table In Effect Feb. 1, 1903. From Ogden, Portland, Butte, San Francisco and Omaha, 8:30 a.m. From Ogden and Intermediate Points, 9:10 a.m. From Callientes, Milford, Nephi, Provo, and Intermediate points, 9:35 a.m.

Current Time Table. LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY. No. 6—For Grand Junction, Denver and points east, 8:20 a.m. No. 2—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points east, 8:35 a.m. No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points east, 8:50 a.m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY. No. 12—From Ogden and all intermediate points, 9:05 a.m. No. 6—From Provo, Grand Junction and the east, 9:35 a.m. No. 1—From Provo, Grand Junction and the east, 10:35 p.m.

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