DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1901.

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AT THE CAPITAL OF GUATEMALA.

Brigham Young Academy Expedition in the Beautiful Land Bountiful-A Second Pompeli- Terrific Work of Volcano-Peculiar Hotel Customs-Princely Welcome by Judge McNally, Formerly of Utah.

รี่งงานขณะของและความสามาร์ เป็นการและความสามาร์

Ontrhe. This is it town of tants and the houd of the hundance. Peach frees are plentiful aces and are loaded with hulf fruit, though some are only fair

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HOW EASTER IS CELEBRATED.

bouses both private and public were decorated with streen boughs of the pines. There were few flowers though nowers, especially roses, grew in abundance. We went to towo early, yet many people, especially the Indians, were already celebrating in high spirits so high indeed that they needed the whole of the narrow sidewalk and part of the street. The slaht was pathetic. An old woman, at least 90 years of age. was being led home in a drunken con-dition by two of her grandsons. She was a small woman, either one of the boys could have carried her in his erms, but she was full, and with oc-casional cries and screams and yolfs. trms, but she was full, and with ocand pulling and twisting, gave the boys I next morning was able to carry its no little trouble. No one paid any attention, except ourselves, and the trio in the mountains near some marched down the street without in-terruption. Not only the old, but the young, were both drinking and drunk-en. Young men and young women, husbands and wives, all were celebrat-ing. But there was no fighting, but unarsating Oreastonally we work quarreling. Occasionally two men were seen hugging each other and yelling in a hideous manner, but nothing more. The palice did not interfere, same of them could not had they desired, for they too walked with difficulty. The church doors were open, and the higher classes, well dressed and many good looking, were entering. Occasonally from the church door a foud boom would be exploded, or a sky rocket shot off, for the noises of these things are as necessary to a church celebration, as les are to the church worship,

SQUE TRIBE OF INDIANS

different tribes of Indians had come in for the day, and we no-ticed one whose dress was very at-tractive. The men wore knee breeches of black cloth, and a loose jacket com-ing down below the walst. Both were trimined with red silk. On the breast of the jacket and on the did of the Ing down below the walst. Both were trimmed with red silk. On the breast of the jacket and on the side of the pants were images of the sun worked in silk, with a sliver real (12 cents) in the center. The were mages of the sun worked in silk with a sliver real (12 cents) in the the breast of the side of the side of the sun worked in silk with a sliver real (12 cents) in the the breast of the side of

center. The women had a red jacket

tones ddirt both highly decorated ith slik needle work and The headdress was of red round me head like a turof them wore strings allver colnu, and some American coins were us plain that not only ior in intelligence, but Afterwards we learned Quiches, but were from he and San Pedro. and the country gradu-gher, the hills gradually

ains and the ravines by noon the next day of down into the can-Grande or Montakua, in some respects the in Guatemaia. It will map that this river flows northeast and gulf of Honduras.

Huehuetenango, there-crossed the watershed waters of Campechy of Honduras, but we are east of the great divide bethe Atlantic and the Pacific.

A bath in the river was too tempting and as H was near restsamped for a couple of purpose. The river here size of Provo river in July, and nearly as swift as the latter as if tasses through the canyon, but we succeeded in having a wash at least ad, but the former came on and the Our camp at night joad again. Indian and boys every day, loaded with corn for Quiche, where corn is scarce and dear. But Indian nature was shown in their charging us one real more than they could obtain at the end of their journey, two days' travel further on. Some of the boys suggested that they considered the privilege of carrying it worth something: or perhaps they are running on the same principle as some of the railroads at home, which charge less for through freight from the east

ess for through freight from the max o San Francisco than for way freight o Orden. At my rate they were im-ervious to argument, and exacted the ast cent from us. The next Almud and raised 25 cents in price, which we utely refused to pay, and the man with a ventle smile, as much as to say, thought you were greatly in need of the corn, took our proffered price, The next morning at 9 o'clock we

met with disaster. On the night of Sunday, July 29, 1773, without premosent. The next in charge, an Indian nition a severe earthquake

alcaide immediately formed a good opinion of the expedition mid ordered some alguivils to procure us the corn and tortilias we needed. Come to find out, we were now in the district of Chimalienango, and had letters from the Jefe of the Quicke district, but the alcalde did not notice the mistake and the letters served us as well as though from the right officer.

A PUBLIC LAUNDRY.

Comolapa, the next town we entered round and the next town we entered, proved to be one of the nicest little towns we have seen. It contains about 7,000 inhabitants, is well built, with well paved streets and a good sized plaza. In the center of the plaza is a water fountain and public wash house, or rather shed. We have noticed in everal towns the public wash place, where the women of the town wash their clothes. Custom if not law forhids washing at home, a very wise san-liary provision, and the town erects wash booths surrounding the water fountain, where the suds and waste water run into a sewer. The water is so soft that boiling clothes is unnecesso soft that bonning clothes is unneces-sary. The Alcalde was having his sleath, i. e., after dinner sleep, when we called, so we did not see him, but we had no difficulty in getting out supplies of provisions and corn. Passing through Chimaltenango Thursday, April 10, we camped for noon a base barond where the ready for

a league beyond where the roads fork, one going straight to the capital 12 leagues away, the other going t Anti gua, three leagues distant. Here we decided to separate, permitting some to go to Antigua, while others drove the packs by the easier and more direet route.

RICH AND BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY Chimaltonango is the capital of the

district through which we had been traveling for two days past. It is lo cated in a beautiful valley, about five miles in diameter, nearly round and nearly level. The roads are good and we wished again for our Studebaker wagons left in the upper part of Mexi-co. Rich corn fields are seen, every co. Elch corn helds are seen evely-where, though now they, are dry as neither the spring plowing nor planting has begun. To our right are two sharp volcano peaks, one called Fuego, the other Agua, and both nearly eleven thousand feet high. Fuego is said to be active, and the only active volcano in functional. But we are no such as the said to be active. Guatemala. But we saw no smoke ex-cept the smoke of the forest fires which settles like a fog over the whole country

A league from our noon camp down a canyon that gradually widened into a valley, brought us to the coffee plantavalley, brought us to the conce plants-tions through which we traveled until noon the next day. The soil is rich, and judging from the thrifty and heatthy appearance of the finkas and hackendas, coffee raising is a very profitable industry. At three lengues we came to the city, and a short distance heaveful us to the mins brought us to the ruins.

TERRIFIC WORK OF VOLCANO.

After proclaiming the sovereignty of Spain, Alvarado built his capital at Almolonga (long spring) at the foot of the volcano Agua. It grew rapidly, built in a few years was destroyed by a flood of water bursting forth from the top of the volcano and rushing down the side with tremendous force. Seven hundred Spaniards and a thousand ba Seven tives were killed, and the town faid in ruins or covered with debris. A SECOND POMPEIL

The next capital was moved a league to the eastward, and was called An-tigua, the former being named "The City of St. James the Gentleman," The

Professor Sterling has already read the paims of a number of leading cit-izens. A number of them will be pub-lished from day to day. Out of this list the following have been selected for today's issue: Lotre FF el el pi A good building material-That's stone and mortar. Day by day the building grows, becoming higher, broader, more solid, until at last the growth is complete. The best building material -That's Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Day by

Ayers Sarsaparilla

day it makes thin and pale children take on renewed strength. until soon they

become stout and robust.

All puny and languid children need this great builder of pure and rich blood.

Nearly everybody needs a good Sarsaparilla every spring. And if they need a good Sarsaparilla they need the best Sarsaparilla-That's Ayer's.

> "For 25 years I have taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla every spring. It cleanses my blood so thoroughly, makes me feel so much better in every way, that I would not like to miss it. Indeed, I may say it makes a new man of me." JOHN POPE HODNETTE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

> > Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The probability is he has prescribed it a great many times and knows just what it will do. Then ask him if he does not think it is precisely the medicine you need this J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass. spring.

one having its special ratio of ex-change, the ratio of silver changing with every city and town. In places it children and all are enthusiastic over change, the ratio of silver changing with every city and town. In places it is double greenbacks, while in other towns is is only 25 per cent above. Gold is always from 606 to 630 per cent above greenbacks,

One dollar

All druggists.

a bottle.

AT THE GUATEMALAN CAPITAL.

A short drive brought us to the out-skirts of the capital, where we were fortunate in getting good pasture and a good place to camp. Saturday morn-ing early we called on our minister and presented our open letter from Secre-tary of state. We found that gentleman very courteous and accommodat-ing and obtained from him letters from the Guatemalan authorities, also letter to the minister at Costa Rica. Mr. Hunter was very much interested in our trip, but surprised at our deter-mination to make it overland. He told us of rivers in the northern part of Fiten, as seen by Mr. Rock of the boundary commission between Mexico and Guatemaia, and said that there had been found among others a columnar rock a hundred and fifty feet high, and covered with hieroglyphics. Prof. Wolfe will visit these and other ruins in his labors among the Indians.

children and all are enthusiastic over the healthful climate and beauties of Guatemala. I notice, too, that the judge is well liked by the leading men, and is influential with those in au-thority. He told me of the lands through which the Northern railroad runs and which it opens up, and be-came enthusiastic in praise of the country. He is still a true friend to Utah and to her people, and desires me to state that if any one wishes infor-mation about Guatemala, and will write to him, he will gladly respond to their to him, he will gladly respond to their inquiries. The judge is doing well fin-ancially, foo, and while he lives as becomes his rank and station, still in a country where the products of the sol

teresting. Born a serf and freed with her parents at the emancipation in 1861, she and her brothers and sisters received the best possible education at home and abroad. Her parents were both extremely intelligent, and her father acquired health after gaining his freedom. Everywhere, in Russla and in the continental schools, Nadezh-

da was brilliantly successful. For thirty years there has been no manner of doubt as to the sympathy of the public and the medical world with the idea of thorough medical instruc-tion for women. Men started the move-ment. In 1870 one professor and two other men undertook to establish

Saleslady. Has fine mental ability. She will be very happy also. She must never travel on water, also she must guard her



READING THE HAND

A. H. WOODBUFF,

Clerk in Z. C. M. I. You have a good heart line and you are a very good hearted person and you will always have success in bus-

W. T. SEARE. Clerk in Z. C. M. L.

You are conscientious, kindhearieh, and industrious. Much natural affection and sympathy are shown in your hand MRS. M. JONES.

You have musical talent, but not a sufficient amount of perseverance. You are truthful and hopeful. You would have been a good doctor, but h is too late now. D. J. LANG,

Clerk in Z. C. M. L.

You are a practical observer of men, and you will always have many friends. Your expectations are generally reasonable. An important incident in your life will occur in a few weeks. Watch for it.

MRS. MABEL BOLT,

THE LAST JUDGMENT.

By W. H. Pierce in Record-Herald.

Far above all, upon the great white throne, Seated in awful majesty with countenance sublime, The dreaded Judge of this, the Court of Last Appenl, Gazed out upon the countless millions there. Assembled now to hear their doom and to receive Merited meed of praise or punishment. And as I gazed Two white-robed ones approached the throne: Between them one with downcast eyes and forced, unwilling mein. Making obelsance most profound the two withdrew, Leaving the one alone before the throne. And then the Judge, Looking on him with steadfast gaze, thus spoke: "What have we here? A thief! Why, man, even without the Book, The laws, writ and unwrit, of every nation on the earth Respect the right of 'mine and thine.' They know'st the law; "Tis not a sin of ignorance; and yet ofitimica The circumstances may extenuate; hunger and want And dire distress of those most dear may press Upon the man with force so great that he must take That which is not his own, or see his loved ones Perish before his eyes. And yet the law is broke Stand thou upon the left; I'll deal with thre anon." The culprit stood aside, and then at once Another took his place. To him the Judge Turned frowningly. "A blasphemer. And what Excuse hast thou to offer for thy sinning? Did ever if bring gain to thee, or joy, or love, Or anything on which the mind of man is set? What did it profit thee? Thou fool' Thine is a usaless sin. And inexcusable. Depart from me! I know ye not, And in my realm there is no place for such as thee!" The wretch was led away, and soon another stood Before the Judge. "And so "its thou- a usurer-That standes) here for judgment! Show me thing hands, Tis as I thought. They reck with blood Drawn from thy fellowman-aye, from the widey And the fatherless-from righ and poor allies, Of persons no respecter thou. Thou hadst Thy pound of flesh from high and low alike; And if per-hance in getting that Thou drawest all the Difeblood from their wing What redcost thou? Was it not in thy bond, This pound of flesh? Hadst thou no heart Within my breast, that thou coulds; took Unmoved upon the misery thy greed had wrought? (Vengeanes familie, O man; I will repay: The misery of these, thy dupes, is but a dream Of bliss compared to that in store for thee, Stand thou ashir?" Then there appeared Four slumme ones, half leading, half supporting One who tottored near to falling as he stood, "What have we here? What parody is this Upon the noble personality of man? Why bringst thou here before my throne This foul cadaver? How came It so? I never gave to mortal man a form like that. Speak thou, St. Peter-what is this?" The saint, advancing, gathering his robes About Las limbs as though he feared contamination, said: "O Thou That Art, this thing smoked cigarettes!" The Judge's brow grew black with wrath. "Take it away! The air of neaven is tainted By its presence? Haste! To the lowest pit, And make the cover fast! Open the doors-The atmosphere is yild Said I not, Peter, When such as this apply for entrance at thy gate Turn them away? I want them not?" "And so did I, Most High, Rnowing Thy will But this, being turned hence, applied in vain For sometuary in the lower world; Satan refused Him entrance there, mying the stench Was more than he could stand; and so perform We brought him here to Thee for final discosition." "Then thrust him forth! In darkness let hbn wander For countless million years in boundless space With others of his lik! Too vile for heaven, Spewed forth from hell-theirs the unpardonable sin!"

The dead were never count d, perhaps many were never extricated rom the ruins that killed them. And here, before us, are the massive walls now broken and seamed but still grand and massive. The ruins of forty-five churches, almost all of which had a convent attached can be counted, besides the walls of those of the government house and many houses of the rich. And as we walk these silent streets, and enter the rooms and corrf. dors of these silent houses, we think of dors of these silent houses, we think of that people who, over a hundred years ago, walked these same streets and occupied these same buildings. The day was the Sabbath and they had worshipped. It was evening and many had retired, while others with life and health and gayety were spending their time as best suited them. Suddenly the earth shook and in an instant thou-

occurred

sands were taken from life to the world beyond, and one of the proudest cities of the new world was tald in broken Without stopping long at Antigua we proceeded to the first capital, at the foot of the volcano Agua, on the west

foot of the volcano Agua, on the west side. Here the ruins are not so well seen for the earth covered its work of destruction. But the ruins of the church are seen, and also those of the chapel of the palace. The present gov-ernment house is built on the founda-tion of the palace. It is nearly five hundred years since the flood came, and yet the ruins still seen seem as and yet the rulns still seen seem as fresh as ever. An officer pointed out the place where Beatrice, wife of Al-vorado was killed, and we could not help but think how soon the ambition of that ambitious woman was crushed. Alvarado had not been long dead. The news of his death, which occurred in Mexico, had just been received, and his widow in spite of her sorrow had not ouenched her ambitions, but had anquenched her ambitions, but had an-nounced herself gubernadora and had assumed power. Proper ceremonies had been instituted in honor of her dead husband, and the state was set-tling to tranquility, when suddenly a slight shock of earthquake was feit, and soon a river of water was belched forth from the volcano and came rush-ing in terrible flood down the slide of the mountain, carrying devistation in the mountain, carrying devastation in its path. It struck the city with terrible force, destroying nearly every house and burying many inhabitants and all in the debris. The gubernadora rushed to the chapel and while clinging to the crucifix was crushed by the falling walls. Here lies the walls, here is the chapel, there are the foundations of the aroud palace, and above us still marked by the deep ravine, is the path of the

Alvarado had chosen a beautiful site for his capital. It was just at the end of a lovely valley, and as rich as lovely. Now coffee plantations, sugar planta-tions and rich country villas dot the land everywhere. Almolonga and land everywhere. Almolonga and other springs furnish water and the valley smiles in wealth and beauty, But unhappily not the most beautiful nor the richest in this world is the safest. At least this valley, which con-tains the ruins of two capitals has not proven the safest place in the world.

PECULIAR HOTEL CUSTOMS. We stopped that night in a meson conducted by a very intelligent Span-iard who had traveled in South America and could give us much useful in-formation concerning the country. We had a room to ourselves which cost us so much. The beadstead was extra, the mattress a little more, and the blankets are still extra if we had used any but fortunately we had brought bedding with us. We paid for our animals in the same way. So much for the stall, so much for hay and ex-tra corn. I do not remember whether tra corn. I do not remember whether the wash water was extra or not, but we had to furnish our own towel and soap, and our own candle. He furnished candle slick without charge, so he in-formed up. This is more on less the formed us. This is more or less the custom of the country. When we path him in the morning he reduced his tharges one hundred per cent because we paid in silver. The money question bothers us not

little, not that we have too much, but we have too many kinds. There is in use gold, silver and greenbacks, each A FRIEND IN COURT.

But we were more than joyed in finding here a former Utahan, and a fellow student of mine in Ann Arbor, Judge McNally, Genial and kind as ever, he did everything possible for our assistance, by way of giving us letters to the authorities in the Central American republics, and especially in Colum-bia, where a few years ago he was con-sul to Bogota. Now the judge enjoys the title of consul general to Guatema. above his beautifully furnished house best women doctors, is particularly in- to wear a badge.

so cheap he manages to enhance his capital stock. Through him I ob-tained accommodations for myself and companion over the above-named road, and shall now take pleasure in writing about that country of which our kind host at Petalan remarked, "If you ever see that country you will never want to leave Guatemala." BENJAMIN CLUFF, JR.

RUSSIAN WOMEN DOCTORS.

Russia has long prided herself on having the first women physicians, says Isabel F. Hapgood in the April Chautauquan. Marya Bokoff, Nadezhda Susloff and others were ploneers, not only in their own studies, but also in opening up medical instructions to their countrywomen. The career of Nadezhda Susloff, one of the earliest and

courses for instructing women in midwifery, two graded courses being pro health vided

vided. Mme. Rodstvenny, now Mme. Shan-yavsky, gave 50,000 roubles for higher medical courses, and the unfister of war arranged to have them opened in connection with the Military Medical academy, in 1872. They gave full in-struction, in contrast with the initial experiment where the course was par-tial; because it was felt that a woman should not be allowed to deal with one vitally important branch of practice un-

vitally important branch of practice un-less she were very thoroughly equipped. These higher courses lasted for years, and during that period had years, and during that period had 350 students, the majority coming from the "privileged classes," that is to say, not peasants. The majority were members of the Russian church, but there were several Jewesses, Roman Catholics and Lutherans. In 1877 twenty-four stu-dents were sent to the seat of war, dur-ing the Russo-Turkish campaign, and did so well that they received imperial nermission to full themselves (after due permission to fall themselves (after due examination) "women physicians," and



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