

the bones of the patriots who had died in exile, the remains of Bolivar were for a second time removed and placed in a magnificent and impressive marble sepulcher. Upon it is a statue of the hero represented as standing in a listening attitude, with a military cloak hanging from his shoulders, and his hand upon the hilt of his sword. On one side is a statue of Plenty scattering corn from a tray; on the other one of Justice, while in bas-relief is a procession of female figures representing the arts and sciences. The inscription upon the monument is:

SIMON BOLIVAR.
Cineris hic Condit; Honorat
Grata et Memor Patria.
1852.

There is another, an equestrian statue to Bolivar, in the principal plaza of the city, which is surrounded by the president's residence, the cathedral, the municipal buildings, the foreign relations office, and the postoffice department. This is a splendid figure mounted upon a rearing horse like that of Andrew Jackson in Lafayette square at Washington. And nearly every town of size in the country has done similar honor to the liberator. In that branch of the museum which is devoted to his relics are two models for monuments which were submitted several years ago, when the government of Colombia intended to erect one by the side of that of Columbus upon the Isthmus of Panama. There are also numerous portraits scattered through the public buildings, some of them painted from life and others postmortem. His bust in marble, bronze and plaster is seen upon every hand, and prints of his head are hung in almost every shop and residence. Thus, as his face appears also upon all the paper money of the country and upon all the coins, it is very familiar.

BOLIVAR'S MINIATURE OF WASHINGTON.

One of the most highly valued pieces in the Bolivar collection is a miniature of Washington, an original, painted on ivory by some artist whose name I do not recall, inclosed in an antique velvet case. It was presented to Bolivar in 1828 by George Washington Parke Custis, of Mount Vernon, and bears this inscription: "This picture of the liberator of North America is sent by his adopted son to him who acquired equal glory in South America."

Bolivar's birthplace is marked by a tablet of marble inscribed:

Here Was Born
SIMON BOLIVAR,
July 24, 1783.

The house is very near the center of the city of Caracas, across a narrow little plaza from the market, and adjoins the little Protestant chapel. In its day it was one of the finest residences in the capital, but it now stands in the business section, and, like the old palace of the inquisition at Carthagena, is a tobacco factory.

In the collection at the museum are Bolivar's diplomas, his commis-

sion as a lieutenant in the colonial army, and the certificate of his enrollment in school. In the parochial records of the cathedral appears this quaint record of his baptism, after the fashion of those days:

"In the city of Mariana de Caracas, on 30 of July, 1783, Don Juan Felix Jeres y Aristegrueta, an elder, with the permission given him by me, the undersigned, curate of this holy cathedral, baptized, anointed and blessed Simon Jose Antonio de la Santissima Trinidad, a child born on the 24th inst., legitimate son of Don Juan Vincente Bolivar and Donna Maria Concepcion Palacio y Sojo, natives and citizens of this city. His godfather was Don Feliciano Palacio y Sojo, to whom the spiritual relationship and obligations were made known. And to certify this act I affix my signature. Date up supra. *Bochiller Manual*
Antonio Tajardo."

BOLIVAR'S FAMILY WERE GRANDEES.

Bolivar's family were rich. They were among the hidalgos, the grandes of the colony, and came from the aristocracy of Spain. They owned a pretentious residence in Caracas and large estates in different parts of the country. One of their plantations was just outside the limits of the city—an easy ride on horseback. Another that they owned, and the most exclusive, is near Victoria, about half way between Caracas and Valencia, and a third, San Matteo, is near the latter city. Bolivar was received into the church when he was seven years old, and the record of his confirmation is still shown. He was educated in the rudimentary branches by Don Simon Rodriguez, a famous scholar of the time and a man of most eccentric habits—a sort of local Diogenes. Afterward he had several other tutors, among them a Capuchin monk named Padre Audujar, who had great influence in the formation of his character. His father died when he was three years old, and his mother when he was fifteen. Don Carlos Palacio, his maternal uncle, became his guardian and the trustee of the large property, which was divided between him and his two brothers. When he was sixteen he was mustered in as a lieutenant of the militia and assigned to a regiment of which his father had for many years been the commander.

When he was 18 years old, in company with a tutor, he made a voyage to Cuba and Mexico. At the latter place he lived in the house of the marquesa de Muapa, which is still standing and contains a portrait of the young traveler painted at this time and presented to his hostess as a memento. It was on this voyage that the career of the liberator came very near being cut off as it was commencing. The vessel upon which he sailed from Vera Cruz to Havana was caught in a gale on the gulf and foundered, but after living in peril for thirteen days its passengers and crew were rescued. Returning from this trip, Bolivar was sent to Spain to complete his education and was received at

court, where his maternal family was in great favor. There he had an adventure which in the light of events that have since transpired might be considered ominous. The prince royal, Ferdinand, and he were one day playing battledoor and shuttlecock in the courtyard of the palace when they quarreled, and the young republican struck the heir-apparent to the throne of Spain over the head with his bat. This was a crime, but the queen, Maria Louisa, who appears to have been a sensible woman, insisted that he should not be punished, because the prince in inviting Bolivar to play had descended to his level and should take the consequences. It was from Ferdinand a few years after that Bolivar wrested the colony of Venezuela.

BOLIVAR IN EUROPE.

After spending some time at Madrid, Bolivar made a tour of Europe with his tutor and remained through the winter at Paris, where the great Napoleon, then first consul, was just inaugurating the brilliant era of the restoration. By reason of his wealth, his social position, and the letters of introduction he brought, the young Venezuelan secured admission to the court and attracted the notice of Napoleon, who several times conversed with him concerning South American affairs. The youthful mind was profoundly impressed with the greatness as well as the condescension of the "The Little Corporal," and undoubtedly this incidental contact with the conqueror of Europe furnished the foundation for his career and awakened the ambition that was never quelled or satisfied. Upon his return to Madrid, Bolivar was married before he was 20, to the Senorita Teresa Toro y Alayza and sailed for his home in Caracas; but ten months after his arrival his wife died. The shadow of this sorrow hung over his whole life, and he must have loved the woman devotedly, for, although he was a man of social disposition and much courted by society because of his wealth, his talents and his prominence, he never married again and left no one to bear his name.

The death of his wife also had a permanent influence upon his public career, even more perhaps than his impression of Napoleon, for in a letter to a friend he once said that had she lived he would doubtless have been known only as the alcalde of San Matteo instead of the liberator of half a continent.

"If I had not been bereaved," he wrote, "my life would have been very different. I loved her very much, and at her death I took an oath never again to marry. I abandoned my home and gave myself up to my ambition. The death of my wife placed me in the road of politics and caused me to follow the chariot of Mars instead of the plow of Oeres."

THE LAST OF THE BOLIVARS.

The only living descendant or relative of Bolivar is his nephew, Don Jose Bolivar, an aged and