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FANNIE B. WARD.

CROSSING THE ANDES.

Routes of Travel Between the South American Republics-Overland from Chili to Argentine.

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Special Correspondence.

26

CANTA ROSA DE CHILI, Feb. 25 .-Going from Chili to the Argentine Republic, or to any other point on the eastern side of South America, the traveler may choose between several routes. He can sail, or steam, in the wake of the ancient mariners, away around Cape Horn; or take the much nearer, and pleasanter sea path through Smyth's channel into the straits of Magellan, and so on into the Atlantic; or he may cross the mighty Andes by the oldest route of all, on trails that were well worn before a white man's ship had ever rounded the tip of the hemisphere.

The first named route is the least desidable, because of ceaseless storms, excessive cold and the length of time it requires; yet the majority of globetrotters take it in their comings and goings between these ports and Europe, and even between New York and the western coast of South America. The passage through Smyth's channel, though one of the most picturesque in the world, is yet comparatively little known. It is so narrow and tortuous, between innumerable islands, each isl and a mountain, that, after many disasters, no vessels now go that way ex-cept those built expressly for the purpose, and but one line of steamers (Ger-man) carry passengers on regular trips, For those who enjoy mountain scen-

ery and muleback transit the journey over the Cordillera is a glorious one, if taken in summer time-or rather in the depth of winter, as you reckon the seasons on the northern side of the equator; but, unfortunately the passes are closed during more than half the year trackless snows and terrific gales that neither man nor beast can with-stand. From about the 15th of November to the 1st of April one may cross with comparative ease, barring the us-ual dangers and difficulties incident to penetrating "the land of the sky;" but to undertake it one week sooner or later than the dates mentioned would be extremely hazardous. We had hoped that the passage might be now available and that we might go that way into the Argentine country; but word comes at the eleventh hour that a recent heavy snowfall has blocked the trail worse than ever, and that for ladies to attempt it for weeks to come would be simple foolhardiness. Therefore, being long since due on the other side of the continent, we must take the next southward going steamer through the channel and straits, consoling ourselves with the knowledge that the glimpses of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego to be obtained by the latter course will more than make up for what will be lost in being compelled to give up the proposed route. Besides, mountain climbing above certain altitudes is about the same thing the world over. During our years of zig-zagging in South America, we have crossed the places; and though we may never traverse in the flesh that famous Ustallata pass between Santa Rosa and Mendoza, it requires no great stretch of imagination to see it in the mind's eye," having scaled several higher passes a little farther northward in the same magnificent Cordillera. In order to tell you all I can about !t

an especial trip to Santa Rosa, the end of the government railway on the Chil-ian side of the Andes, where muleback transit for the upper heights begins; and later we will come from Beunos Ayres, on the Atlantic coast, across the boundless pampas, by the new Argen-tine railroad, to its western terminus, the old city of Mendoza, which lies close to the foot of the mountains. The distance across country between

Santiago and Buenos Ayres, the capi-tals of the Chilian and Argentine republics, is about 1,365 miles. For many years overland communication was kept up between the two countries only couriers, bred to the business as by coursers, bred to the business as an exclusive occupation, who fre-quently made the entire jour-ney in 11 days, carrying the mails traveling upon an average 114 miles a day. Of course this could not be ac-complished on muleback, and all along the route posthouses were established where horses were kept in constant readiness, the supplies being maintained from countless wild droves that roam the pampas of Argentina and Patamake the journey required many weeks and, as before mentioned, it could not be made at all except at certain times of the year.

In these days of progress all things are changed. Now one may come at ease from either direction in a parlor car close to the base of the Andes, and even some distance up their sides, and even some distance up their sides, and "change cars" for the Atlantic or the Pacific by a trip in the saddle of from three to six day's duration, according to one's power of endurance and the state of the weather. On the Argen-tine side, the distance between Men-doza and Buenos Ayres is about the same as between New York and St. Louis. It takes a little less than four days to traverse it by rail, and being in days to traverse it by rail, and being in a familiar Pullman, one might easily imagine oneself in the United States were it not for the slowness of travel, the strange villages en route, droves of wild horses and glimpses of longlegged ostriches scudding across the plains. The railway is a government affair, completed some 29 years ago and christened by a grand celebration in which both Chili and Argentina participated. The Chillan government line is being gradually extended to meet it, and by and by, if revolutions permit, the two roads will meet somewhere in the heart of the Andes and furnish an uninterrupted passage straight across the continent from ocean to ocean. The proposition is to run a line through the Uspallata Pass between Santa Rosa and Mendoza; and to this end surveys have been made and work actually carried to a considerable extent. The estimated cost is \$10,000,000 and when completed the road will bring Buenos Ayres within 30 hours of Valparaiso-snow and storms in the upper height permitting. It will require an army of men to keep the track clear in some places and accidents must necessarily be of frequent occurrence. The en-gineering work, though very great, will not be nearly so difficult as that upon either the Aroya or Arequipa—Puno roads of Peru, for the highest point of this will be only 10,560 feet above sea-level, crossing the summit of the Cormiles long. By this route the total dis-tance between Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres is reduced to \$70 miles,' and telegraph lines already connect the two cities. It is an iron pole line, in con-nection with 40 miles of cable laid under the eternal snows of the Andes, and which insures communication between Buenos Ayres and London via Galveston in little more than an hour. Though the grim and terrible Andes are more than the time totally impasable to ordinary mortals, the native ouriers cross them on snow-shoes every month in the year. Besides the heaviest winter clothing, they wear trousers of vicuna skin, the hair side turned inward, and each takes along a brace of dogs as sleeping partners, to keep himself from freezing on night. The dogs are also procold night. The dogs are also provided with a kind of snow shoe to prevent them from sinking out of sight in the drifts, and they help to drag burdens as well as to relieve the loneliness of solitary heights where no living thing exists except the great Andean condor. Those ugly birds seem to know the most dangerous places and hover about the precipices as if expecting to feast on some unlucky animal, or his master, who may go tumbling over the cliffs. During the terrible wind storms of June, July and August, it is not un-common for mules and their burdens, and sometimes for men and horses, to be swept from the narrow trails into fathomless chasms, and hardly has the carcass time to strike bottom before its bones are picked clean by those huge birds of prey, or carried limb by imb to their hungry broods in distant eyries. There are "schacks," or mud huts, where the couriers spend the nights, and there are many carefully marked hollows in the rocks where they find refuge when overtaken by a storm be-tween stations. Not sinfrequently they are thus imprisoned for days together, and many perish of exposure or starvation, or are buried under avalanches. Along the Uspällata pass here are excellent posthouses, as posthouses go, and to some of them shops of general merchandise are attached, in which may be found all necessaries for the journey. The "schacks" are also freely distributed at dangerous points, as snow-sheds are placed in certain exposed localities along the west-ern railway lines in the United States. These houses of refuge for stormbound travelers were built by the government and have saved a great many lives. They are of uniform structure, of logs and adobe, each hut about fifteen feet square and the same in height, with no windows and the lowest and narrowent aperture that can possibly serve There is no chimney for for a door. snows to sift through and shrieking winds to use as a trumpet, but the fire for cooking and heating purposes must be built on the ground in the middle of the room. Many a poor traveler, with eyes weakened and painful from the glate of the sun upon the limitless snow-fields, has been rendered sightless by the smoke of his torment, ascend-ing in blinding clouds from the indispensible fire in his unventilated schack, where he is liable to be confined for several days. The posthouses and government shacks, as a rule, furnish nothing but



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