AMONG COLOMBIAN REVOLUTIONISTS. Travels of the Brigham Young Academy Exploring

Expedition.

At the Isthmus in South America-Difficulties of Travel -Interesting Experiences Among Revolutionists-Revolt Led by a Full-Blood Indian who Kindly Entertains Exploring Party-War Against Tyranny and Injustice-A Beautiful, Rich and Productive Country.

until all had passed

ANTIAGO is the capital of the | under the necessity of guarding them district of Veragua, and is the center of one of the richest mining districts on the isthmus, or indeed in Central America. There are rich placer mines owned and worked by the South American Development com-

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pany of the United States. There are quartz and alluvial mines owned by other Americans, and there is a very had secured much valuable booty in rich property owned by an English company, and superintended by a Mr. Johnson, whom I had the pleasure of meeting. A dozen other mines, vary-ing in richness are owned by Ameri-can and English capitalists, and yet the United States has no consular ser-vice nearer than Panama, nor have they since the death of the last consul, ten years ago. The Americans not only in Santiago, but elsewhere, urge with considerable reason that a consular agency would not only protect the agency would not only protect the property already owned by Americans, but would materially increase the American influence, and ownership in this rich and growing country. Not alone in mines is this district rich, but in agricultural possibilities as well. Rubber trees grow wild, but could be cultivated with great profit; coffee is indigenous, and its cultivation is fel-lowed by good remunerations. Cane, once planted, "grows forever and can be cut every year," in the language of anindian finca owner, who was making syrup and sugar. Quiche, indigo, sar-sapafilla, and many other medicinal plants could be cultivated with profit, while oranges, plantains banamas, mangoes, and such fruits are had in great abundance by the mere planting. It is also argued that these agriculgreat abundance by the mere planting. It is also argued that these agricul-tural possibilities should be known by the American people, and could be known if there were a consul here. Uncle Sam ought indeed to look after his interests or other nations will have a stronger hold on some of these south-ern republics in a financial way than he here England and France hoth have has. England and France both have consuls in David not far away, and both are working with a will for the enhancement of their countries' inter-ests, especially in the mines, which just now are receiving an impetus un-known before.

ACTIVE REVOLUTION.

Besides mines and coffee plantations, people are talking much about the rev-olution. It does not seem to be put down, and the Liberals are taking great hope from the rising in Venezuela and Ecuador. The whole country from Aguadulce, two days from Santiago,

the little negress-the camp of the chief general Victoriano Lorenzo and his staff. camp of the head general, and Instead of taking the main road, go to the mountains through the Liberal en-campments. This would take us a week IN GENERAL LORENZO'S CAMP.

OMATH

longer, but we might succeed at last. While we were discussing this point, a young man of superior intelligence, came in from the general's camp. He was a scout, and was well posted on af fairs. We immediately consulted him around the guide to see who we we and two captains took us to the so "You cannot possibly pass along the main road," was his first answer to our justion. "Can we then go to the gen-ral's camp?" I asked. "You can, and in will be pleased to have you come, yas the reply. Matters were soon settled. The Alcalde came, the youn man, Mr. Tejada, wrote out letters o on either side of a small table

eggs

against it.

man, Mr. Tehan, wrote out letters of introduction, and a passport, and signed with the Alcade, a guide was secured and we aptiled down to supper happy over our good fortune. But before we were through eating word came that the guide could not go. His mother would not let him. She feared he might be billed be killed. The next morning our mules were

again surprised by not being brought up and saddled. We could not possibly go without a guide, as there were a pundred trails going off in as many directions. Mr. Tejada was again brought into requisition, and andreu frections. Into prought into requisition, and at 10:30 o'clock he announced that Captain Simili (Smith) of the Liberal The next day we met the soldiers again at the river crossing as the heavy rains had made a ferry boat forces was going out to his encamp-ment, and would act as our guide. We were also requested to put our rifles in necessary, but on presenting my papera to the officer in charge, and thus in-troducing us, we received the best of treatment. About 3 o'clock we reached ur packs, and have no arms seen aptain Simiti proved to be a negro far above the medium in stature, and endowed with a facial expression that no one would trust out of fail. He carried a large knife, a pouch full on Aguadulce, and found the whole town in a state of excitement. The day be-fore the Liberals had attacked Penen-ome, a town eight leagues distant, and cartridges and a heavy improved Rem-ngton rifle. We hesitated about putting the shape of provisions, arms and am- I our arms in our pack, while in company



Here is Rear Admiral Higginson, commander of the North Atlantic naval station. His testimony before the Schley court revealed the fact that he is of the opinion that Rear Admiral Schley did not "use every effort



to Panama is overrun by the Liberals, and the belief is expressed that we shall not be able to pass. Recently the insurgents have been very active and made a few miners captives which of course gives them great hope. But in spite of the talk, we bade our friends in Santiago goodbye, and on Monday morning early started for Aguadulce. As we passed the barracks the soldiers were killing a couple of base in fact their moin conversion is beef, in fact their main occupation is beef killing, and the beef cattle with-out the formality of being paid for, are run in whenever found.

Our road lay over a somewhat level country covered with clumps of trees and extensive pastures of grass. Ranches, as seen by the thatch or tile roofed houses, are passed at inter-vals, and in the afternoon we passed through a small village which, like most of the villages, has the houses built near the woods surrounding or large common covered with grass on which cows, pigs and horses feed.

PREDATORY BANDS.

It was late before we found a suitable place to camp, and then there was but one house and two rooms. But the people were very kind and obliging, and though we crowded them almost from under their roof, offered us nothing but hospitality. Later a company of eighty soldiers also on their way to Aguadule passed, stringing along, some afout and some on horseback, for whereever one can find a horse he takes it. Our host told me that our mules were in danger, as they were feeding near the road and I went out just in time to save them for five men had them and were preparing to mount. They desist-ed when I informed them the animals

asked for the alcalde. He was in hid-ing, but could be sent for. So we camped, for it was all important that we should see the alcalde, as he alone would be able to inform us concerning the possibility of our passing. A run-ner went for him. AMONG THE INSURGENTS. As the people became more acquainted with us and found that our mission was a peaceful one, they became talk-ative, and hospitable. A room was furnished us for our baggage, a lady next door kindly got lunch for us, and one or two of the leading men, I might say all the leading men of the town, called on us. The town, though con-taining fifty or more houses, did not contain more than fifty inhabitants all told, for all the conservators had fled, and on a report that the government troops were going to approach many of the Liberals had sought safety in the amps of their armies nearby. While the alcalde was being sought

were mine, but soon another group caused me to go out again, and still another tried to take them. We were class would do, to go to the

MISS HELEN LONG GETTING BETTER.



MISS HELEH LONG

Miss Helen Long, the ailing daughter of the Secretary of the mayy, has made great physical improvement since she returned to her native Massachus setts air. Her father and friends hope for her early return to Washington society.

destroy the Colon."

munition. We called on the general with such a man, but the thought immediately occurred that if we were go-ing among this people we must trust them. It would not be safe to show that we suspected them or their motives. So and in the presence of other officers discussed the possibility of our passing through to Panama. They were all of the opinion we could not. "Can we get to Nata in safety?" I asked. Nata is the first Liberal town and is distant our guns went in our pack and by 12 o'clock we were following Captain Simili through the swamps and for-ests towards the mountains where the from Aguadulce only about four leagues. The general opinion was that we could reach Nata in safety. So next Liberals had their encampment.

morning early we started for Nata. The only thing that impeded our progress We passed through a series of three valleys, all level and all beautiful. The first was low and swampy, in this the facing season, and was covered with a deep forest. The second and third were covered with grass knee keep to was the mud, for we had swamps without end, but by noon we rode up to the principal house in town and asked for the alcalde. He was in hidour mules, and stretching out for mile, on both sides of us. Leaving the third we entered a canyon up which we wen or a couple of miles, when we were suddenly brought up by two men in the thicket armed with Remingtons. The captain gave the password and we were permitted to proceed. A half mile further brought us to a few huts, the

first encampment, or outpost of the army. Here we camped for the night and we had no more than unpacked and turned our animals to feed when a rain storm broke over us that raised the river, a stream four rods wide, ten feet in two hours. The officer in charge treated us kindly, assured us that our animals would not be molested, and gave us a

to the inconvenience of the soldiers, supper was soon served, consisting of boiled meat with plantains and yams, and rice

The next morning a guide was fur-nished us to the next camp, only five miles away, where we secured another guide to the next, and so on. second encampment, or comparison as they are called in Spanish, was pre-sided over by a very intelligent man from the Cauca valley. He was out spoken against the government, and freely expressed his belief that the welfare of his country lies in the success of the Liberals.

RICH AND BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.

From here our road led up a rich and beautiful valley, in the midst of which was a river. We occasionally passed huis, some deserted, others occupled by women and children alone, as the men were off to the war. At one of these we saw some women pull-ing the sweep of a sugar mill, while a ing the sweep of a sugar mill, while a little boy fed the crushers a stock of cane at a time. I stepped over and asked the reason. "The men and horses are off to the war, and we are trying to make a little chilee." was the reply. They offered us a drink of juice, but realizing with what labor they had succeeded in extracting the juice we declined, but did accept a piece of came. Crossing a low divide we came to en-other valley, larger than the first, but other valley, larger than the first, but not more beautiful, for all are as beaunot more beautiful, for all are as beau-tiful as nature can make them, and also as rich and productive. In the hands of an industrious people, with pence instead **1** war, these valleys would become mines of wealth to the agriculturist and stock raiser. No wonder the Nephites rould be down to the depths of poverty one year, and in a few years thereafter become stiff-necked because of their much riches. The richness of the soll makes such a condition possible. ondition possibl

WELL TREATED BY LIBERALS.

Before we reached our intended camp he rain poured down and we were forced to stop four miles short, bu found hospitable and comfortable quarters in a campamento called Sonta Maria. Food for currelyes and feed for our animals were furnished in abun-dance, and all without cost. In fact during the whole trip to this place, we received the bost of treatment, the bost food and feed, and received them ithout expense.

The next day, Saturday, the last day f August, we continued in the moun-ains; up some canyons, over some divides, across a couple of rivers through nome swamps, and about actock came to an orange prove in which there were twenty-five or more thatched huts. This was La Negrita-

the years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving been, to cure any and every disease that is known to the human body. There is no doubt

of the doctor's earnestness in making hat he is daily effecting seems to bear that he is daily effecting seems to bear him out very strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason, and based on sound experience in a medical practice of many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir of Life," as he calls it, for he sends it free, to anyone who is a suf-ferer, in sufficient quantities to con-vince of its ability to cure, so there is absolutely no risk to run. Some of the cures cited are very remarkable. the cures cited are very remarkable, and but for reliable witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have hrown away crutches and walke about after two or three trials of th remedy. The sick given up by hom doctors, have been restored to the families and friends in perfect health Rheumatism, neuraigia, stomach, heart, llver, Ridney, blood and skis diseases and bladder troubles disaprear as by magic, Headaches, backaches, s, fevers, consumption ids, asthma, cutarrh, bron oughs, col hitls and all affections of the throat ungs or any vital organs are easily

a space of time that is sim marvel Parilal paralysis, incomotor ataxis ulekly) s nrodu ystems : he reme tufforer. St

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