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A RISING YOUNG UTAH SCULPTOR.

How Solon H. Borglum of Ogden is Winning a Name for Himself in the Art World at Paris-Some of His Works.



SOLON H. BORGLUM.

About thirty years ago, in Ogden, the sculptor, Solon H. Borglum, was born. Few people in Utah have heard of him, yet he has won an enviable reputation and many honors of which the city and state of his birth should be proud to know.

When nine years of age his family moved away and with one exception he has never revisited his native state. In 1897 he went to the Cincinnati school of art. One year afterward he left for Paris, and since then has made wonderful advances in his work, which is filled with the highest qualities of originality and strength. He has secured an honorable mention at the "Salon" and a silver medal at the "Exposition Universelle." He has also been elected a member of the French National Sculpture society. There are twelve of his works now at the Buffalo Exposition, which visitors from Utah will be glad to see for themselves. Mr. Borglum was working at what is perhaps the greatest of his conceptions, "On the Border of the White Man's Country," when M. St. Gaudens and Frederic Mac Monnies called at his studio to select something for the French exposition. They requested him to try and finish it for the American section-an unusual honor-as space was so valuable that anything extra was not eagerly sought after. Mr. Borglum succeeded in time and it had a prominent place in the center of one of the rooms where the pictures were hung. It was for this he received the silver medal.

Most of Mr. Borglum's subjects are of Indian or frontier life. The greater number are small in size ranging in height from one to three or four feet. They are reproduced in marble, bronze, and Etain Artistique, and are suitable works of art for a home or any interior. There is always a dramatic and artistic arrangement in his work that gives it a certain distinction. His future is of the brightest promise, and there seems no limit to the honors he may yet attain.

In 1899 he married a French woman, the daughter of a well known clergyman. They spent part of their honeymoon on the Crow Creek Indian reser| vation, where he wished to study Indian life. It was a most novel experience for his bride, who had lived all her life in Paris. They are now living in the center of the artistic quarter, No. 7, rue Bolssonade, where anyone interested in his work will find a welcome. Mr. Borglum is most modest and unassuming, devoted to his work and living to develop his high ideals. His Utah friends hope it will not be long before some of it will be seen in the homes of the art-loving people in Utah; or in some of our public institutions, showing to the sculptor appreciation of his merit and spreading around it that indefinable culture which true art al-

The Deseret News has been permitted, through the courtesy of Miss Mary Teasdel, a Sait Lake friend of Mr. Borglum's, to see photo-graphs of some of his sculptored cregraphs of some of his sculptored cre-ations, among which are, the one here-with reproduced, "Lassoling Wild Horses," "On the Border of the White Man's Land," "Mare and Colt," which took a prize offered by Senator W. A. Clark, of the American club of Paris; and a "Lame Horse." All are strikingly strong and as certain to bring fame to Mr. Boretum as anything can be Mr. Borglum as anything can be.



"LASSOING A WILD HORSE."

THE RUINS OF QUIRIGULA Immense Monoliths Covered With Beautiful Carvings

Artistically Executed.

B. Y. A. Expedition in Guatemala, Central America-Visit Ruins of Creat Cities Once Inhabited by a Civilized Race-Rich and Beautiful Country Open to Settlement-Inducements to Investors.

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HE ruins of Quirigua are lo- | It is in fact shaped much like the Jewish nose one sees in pictures which de-sire to make that feature prominent. Monolite No. 2, size 16x4/sx2/s feet contains on its south side the figure of a miles from its mouth, and about 21 miles below the town of Guaian. The valiey here be-eins to widen until at times it ing something. The feet are clothed in sandals similar to the other. Under the feet are hieroglyphics. In the ears appear to be earrings or something of the sort, though so large as to nearly hide the ear entirely. With few excep-tions the front view of the person is given. In Palenque with few excep-tions the side view is given. But the features, especially the nose is the same in both places. On the east and west sides are the double rows of hieroglyphics. On the north side is another large figure, giving the side view as on the north side of No. 1. Here the right foot rests on the ball of the great toe. in No. 1, the left foot so rested. No 3 differs somewhat from the other two. It is larger, being 22 feet high, by 41/2x 21/2. The carvings are more artistic and the decorations of the figures, such and the dress, head dress, etc., are richer. On the south side is a deeply carved figure of a man. In fact all so far have been men with little units of beard under their chin. The face of this figure is marred, doubtless by the fall-ing of a tree. On the chest is a beautiful ornament of a human face, a decor-ation common also at Palenque. The head dress has a profusion of beautiful feathers. The dress below the arms is richly ornamented. The sandals are rich with high heel protections reach-No hieroing up above the ankles. glyphics are below the figure, but instead On the east and west rich carvings. sides, from the bottom half way up are the double rows of hieroglyphics, but on the upper half are large squares reaching nearly across the stone con-taining pictures. There are figures of men, women and animals. In several the men are running with something in their arms. But the whole is incer-woven with beautiful carvings, so that some time is required for one to study out the figures. The carvings are rich and beautiful. These may be called "pictureglyphs," as without doubt they have meaning. On the north side is a human figure of a man, the most artistic in my opinion of any. On his head dress, which richly ornamented and is high three hideous faces of human are three hideous faces of human beings, one above the other. Of the main figure the features are regu-lar and well shaped. The dress is rich, and hangs just below the knecs, leaving a part of the legs bare. The sandals are rich. On the chest is an ornament containing a human face with becutiful fontures. The former atoms beautiful features. The figure stands on a large head of a human being with There are no hieroglyphics a hideous face and with tongue truding. below Just in front of No. 1, the west one

"HAZING DISMISSAL" SAYS WAR DEPARTMENT.

Military Authorities Will Take Vigorous Action to Stamp Out Evil at West Point Military Academy-Recently Dismissed Cadets to Appeal to McKinley.



was nearly buried when Dr. Gordon ar- | for the loading and unloading of rived. The next stone directly east of | freight, for it was what we call in this is also fallen. It contains the rich-est and must beautiful carvings of all. est and must beautiful carvings of all. On the south front is the form of a wo-man, smaller than life, in a sitting pos-ture, with feet crossed, and hands rest-ing on the thighs. The features are beautiful, and the rich decoration of feathers above are artistic. Two other monolithic piliars stand south of these, and then another hundred yards brings us to the south mound. Passing down inside the partial enclosure we first see four small stones, small as compared to the others, but in weight varying from 200 pounds to a half ton. One is a circular stone with hieroglyphics and the figure of a man in a sitting posture carved on the top. Another is carved to carved on the top. Another is carved to look like the head of some large an! nok like the head of some large and mal. The next stone, about one-half ton in weight, is broken, probably hav-ing failen from the mound above. It is carved to look like an animal, with a human head, and human arms and legs. These are doubled as if the beast was about to form. Heave evolves all about to jump. Heavy carvings are all

over its back. In front of the mound and facing the will weigh probably fifteen tons. It is rubber, cacao and bananas being the while weigh probably inteen tons, it is rubber, cacao and bahanas being the beautifully decorated with carvings of human heads, and hieroglyphics. But the stone that has attracted most at-tention both because of its size and the beauty of the workmanship upon it lies on the west of the last named. It is a carving of the last named. It week in the year. They grow readily, require but little cultivation, and but is estimated to weigh sixty tons, and is called "The Great Turtle" from its supposed resemblance to that animal. little skill in handling. On the south side is the head of an animal supposed to be that of a turtle. INDUCEMENT TO SETTLERS. The carvings around it are very rich. On the north side is the figure of a

freight, for it was what we call Utah, an "accommodation train." Utah, an "accommodation train." It did not go very fast after it was start-ed, but for the first time in my life I found myself desiring that the train should go slower. We were traveling through a beautiful country. From the very first we were in the primeval forest, continuous but for the few clearings made by the natives around their fittle villeges their little villages.

In a little while we entered the Los Andes track of land, the land that we had heard so much about, and which we desired very much to see. This tract contains about 400,000 acres. It borders on Lake Izabel on one side, and on the Honduras line on the other, taking in the whole of the river valley between. Most of it is level, some rolling, while part is mountainous. Almost the whole of it in one way or another the whole of it in one way or another can be cultivated. At present it is covered with a heavy forest, in which there is much valuable woods, such as mahogany and cedar. On the moun-tains there is pine, much of which would make good saw timber. The valley make good saw timber. The valley and lower lands raise good corn, ba

becomes seven or eight miles ide. The Rio San Francisco is on its th while in places on the south the tost tills almost touch the larger river. The ruins stand really at the head of the large valley in which lies the tract if land spoken of later. Here is a good place for a large city. The land is plentiful, it is rich and productive; and without irrigation almost anything manted will grow. But Quirigua is not he only city found in this valley. Dictly south a few miles are other uns and others still are found further own the river. But these are the test important and by far the most

Dr. Gordon had made thorough work he clearing, excavating the fallen covered monoliths and in washing cleaning them preparatory to the the of the papier mache moulds. It tears that about two to three a et of ad and earth had accumulated since at and earth had accumulated same which is a some, so that one or two realmost buried. That part of the provide the second state of the second the second state and mortar and dis-me spart 370 steps. The one on the rm is about 120 feet long, by 60 feet den its widest part, and stands but 25 feet high with a level space top on which were some buildings win ruins. On the north of the hill d about a rod naway is an artificial d about a rod away is an artificial a about a rod and a half wide by if or five reds long. Or, it may be fart of a mote that once surrounded However, this is all entire city.

it is found at present. The other hill directly south of the Lislarger and higher. It is in shape teching like the letter E with the adds part left out. It is approxi-tely 120 feet long with an extension feet long and the other about 100 feet test long and the other about 100 feet. on a base ten or twelve feet high built three higher pyramids, the on the east being 190 feet long and feet high from the ground. The mid-one 100 feet long and 60 feet high, le the one on the west wing was 100 t long and 20 feet high. The whole s about 50 feet wide at the base. On se higher pyramidal mounds were dings with circles similar to those inque, only much more dilapidat-On these artificial mounds no doubt large buildings, perhaps mostly of , and now completely in decay; he houses of the city were doubtof wood, for wood was plentiful, tock was scarce, and these, too, in complete decay.

ARTISTIC MONOLITHS.

most interesting part of the however, are the huge monoliths ully carved in human and animal

s and in hieroglyphics. Will begin at the north mound. he north side of this mound is the ctal lake, on the south stand a row monoliths, beautifully sculp-The one on the west side is 16 feet high, 412 feet by 21/2 feet and is set in the ground perhaps Here there is a solid rock by 414 by 214 feet thick. It ed more than three miles tries in the mountains. largest by perhaps the its south side is the figure than life size, having on shown. On his body to ls a very rich dress maments. On his feet R R lecorated sandals with that comes up above the n ornament on the instep toes. The sides of the On the east and west ble rows of hieroglyphics, ubt recite the history o whose image is so lifelike On the north side of the the size of the first, giving This, however, has one in walking, and in his thing like a wand. He pedestal with beautiful open and some of the are shown. The nose is large, and Roman in shape.

of various sorts

Secretary Root has determined that hazing shall cease at West Point. The war, department will henceforth take vigorous action against any case of hazing discovered at the military academy. Absolute dismissal awaits the offenders in this particular. The above is an absolutely authentic snapshot of the various methods of hazing practiced at the military academy. Above is also shown the commission appointed by the war department to investigate the recent cases. In the center of the picture is shown Superintendent Mills of the academy. Further south about thirty yards is | between the legs is a row of eight hiero a large irregular stone, in weight about i a row of two monoliths, one of which is 30 feet high by 5½ by 3, and the other 22 feet high, by 4½ by 2½. As the oth-ers, these are beautifully carved with human figures on the north and south fifty tons, and containing some beauti-ful carvings. It rests on two other ful carvings. It rests on two other stones buried in the earth, and appears to face the south. In front is the head

of a monster, with large eyes, and with mouth wide open. In the mouth is a human head and trunk with beaul-ful features. The hands are folded over sides, and hieroglyphics on the east and west. One leans about 45 degrees, and looks as though it would fall any moment. Near by is also a large rock the chest. The dress is rich, the head dress low as compared with the other figures. On the sides of the rock are about twenty tons. It resembles a large animal with wide open mouth, and jaws, huge eyes and legs and feet con-taining scales or spots. Its claws are large and bent. In its mouth is the the legs of the animal. And rows of the legs of the animal. And rows of hieroglyphics, while on its back is a row of those beautiful "pletureglyphics" mentioned before. The carvings in these are beautiful. The whole rock is head and breast of a man. It faces north and rests on rocks as the other. covered with carvings and hieroglyphics

glyphics. On the south end of the stone is the head and breast of a man richly clothed in a high head dress and short frock reaching to the knees. On the top of the stone, or the back of the animal are rich carvings. Passing on further south a hundred yards we come to another set of figures

somewhat resembling the first, but still different from them. The figures have no beard tufts, and hence are perhaps the images of women. The first monolith has but one figure on, the back being covered with parallel rows of hieroglyphics, and so also the sides. The carvings are cruder, the figure coarser, and in several ways inferior workman-The sides are beautifully carved, and | ship is shown. The stone is fallen, and

TRIP DOWN THE VALLEY. carved as the other, and in weight about twenty tons. It resembles a large We completed our inspection of the ruins by ten o'clock Monday morning, the second day, when we started for the settlement, the train arrived at 12

This tract of land is now in the con-On the north side is the figure of a woman, about life size, in a sitting posture with feet crossed. Her hands are at her side, and appear to be grasping something. Her headdress and clothes appear to be very rich. On, the east and west sides of the rock are rich carvings of figures and hiero-durbides so also on the tor. The whole trol of the railway company, or to be more accurate, the Central American Improvement Co., and it offered to settlers and investors on the following terms: A person or a set of persons may have what land he wants for ten years, at the end of which time he must pay for it at the rate of \$500 a cabalglyphics, so also on the top. The whole work is from the hand of a master, In leria (about 120 acres) in the money of the country. At present one dollar gold is worth about six dollars Guatemalan money, which would bring the land to work is from the hand of a master, in fact this can be said of the work on every stone. It is done by a master and conceived by an artist. The instru-ments used must have been equal in every way to those used by the work-men of today. It would be ridiculous to think the stone work used to a took less than eighty cents per acre; but of the amount purchased he must have at least one-half into a crop of some kind, such ~ bananas, corn, beans, cacao, etc. The object here is to have the land produce freight for the railroad. think that stones were used as tools. The people, too, were in a high state of civilization, and must have been a peo-The prices at which freight is to be moved from the tract to the various ple of great wealth. Who were they? If we could but read those hieroglyphics places of destination are in contract, we could find out. Perhaps their whole history is there written. How they so there is no danger of an increase in freight rates. The company reserves the right to cut all mahogany now standing on the land. Other woods How they here, who their forefathers were, and what prompted them to build these beautiful monuments. Perhaps in some future day a key will be found which

will belong to the purchaser. The government also has lands equal to the Los Andes lands, which it gives under certain conditions to bona fide settlers. It invites investigation. Pub-lic lands sell now for \$100 to \$500 a cavalleria, but not to exceed \$500 in the money of the country, which at the low price of money, makes the land very cheap, for when planted to bananas, yield an annual crop worth \$200 or more per acre, at present prices.

I must call attention, too, while speaking of the richness of the valley to the fact that in this valley, and the mountains bordering it, are some very rich placer mines. Many of these mines are already yielding handsome returns, and yet the concensus of opinion is that not the tenth has been discovered, for there has been but little prospecting done.

A question that arises is, if this valley is so rich both in mineral and in agricultural possibilities, if it has once been the home of hundreds of thousands, as the ruins would indicate, why is it not now settled? Why has it been nermitted to grow up to virgin forests? To this question I have not been able to obtain a satisfactory answer. A sug-gestion that it is unhealthy, that fever and ague abound, is answered by the fact that mabogany cutters have lived here in perfect health, and also that there are a few little native villages flourishing as they used to flourish when Quirigua was a great city. The most satisfactory explanation is found in the fact that there are not nearly enough people in Guatemala to occupy all its beautiful valleys, and that anciently, it was necessary for safety from enemies to live in the mountains, Even after the conquest, many buc-cancers of the ocean frequently visited and ravished the coast cities and towns and this danger may have driven the last remnant inland. But whatever the explanation, here are the facts, a rich and fertile valley containing hundreds of thousands of acres of land, and the mins of three large and once populous cities.

Not only the government, but the Central American Investment company Invites settlers and investors. T believe myself, that fortunes could be made here in a proper selection of these lands, and if so, why not Utah people invest as well as any one else?

invest as well as any one else? Should any desire forther informa, tion they could write to Consul General McNally, Guatemala city, or to Mr. Leon Lowe, Gualan Guatemala, or to J. Alfred Snyder. 219 Barrone street. New Orleans. Better still, should any one feel so inclined. Is to come down and see for one's self. and see for one's self.

TRAVEL RESUMED.

At 5 p. m., we reached the port. To At s p, m, we reached the port. To the question as to when we were due at the port, the conductor remarked, "When we arrive." In other words, we were not running on time. But we arrived early and had plenty of time (Continued on page ten.)

WHERE SHAMROCK'S CREW WILL STAY.



This exclusive snapshot shows the steamer Porto Rico which has been chartered for a tender to Lipton's new challenger. Aboard this boat the crew of Shamrock II will live on their way to and during their stay in American waters. The Ports Rics is a steel vessel 215 feet long and \$54 tons net register.



The striking machinists who number 50,000 spread all over the country are obtaining easy victories in nearly every instance in their fight for a nine hour day at ten hours pay. Above we print exclusive authentic photo-graphs of President James O'Connell of the International Association of Ma-chinists and Samuel Gompers the labor leader, both of whom are central fig-ures in the big attle. ures in the big strike.

m., and on it we were going to Puerto Barrios. Our train arrived 20 minutes behind time, which is a good record consider-ing everything. It stopped ten minutes STRIKERS ARE WINNING.

came

history!

vill enable students to decipher these

characters, and if so, what a flood of information will come into the world.

No people would give that information a better welcome than we, for to none

would it mean so much. I think, there-fore, that our people should obtain ac-curate copies of all the hieroglyphics;

not alone in Quirigua but in all the

ruined cities of Central and South America, The work would be beyond

Sunday night we slept in the deep forest. No sound could be heard ex-cept the occasional howl of a monkey, op the croak of an owi. A solemnity, a

deep solemn spirit brooded over the place. In the moonlight from our ham-

mocks under the shed could be seen the towering forms of the monolithic

pillars with the stiff staring men and

women looking down upon us. Oh, if they could only speak, could only tell

us who they were, and what is their

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