

A LAND OF RUINS.

Almost Entire Landscape of Guatemala Dotted With
Evidences of Ancient Civilization.

Brigham Young Academy Exploring Expedition in
Central America—Company Now Divided—Both Sec-
tions Searching Ruins—A Trip to the East Sea—Hotel
Accommodations—Ride on a Handcar.

Special Correspondence.

HAVE spoken of the many ruins in and around Comitan, the last town we were at in Mexico, also how these ruins extend across the line into Guatemala. We find now that Guatemala is a land of ruins. Some are modern, as Santa Cruz del Quiche, which, as is known, was the capital of the Quiche empire, and was destroyed by Alvarado, the Spanish invader. At that time it was called Tetatlan; also Antigua, destroyed by earthquake a hundred and thirty years ago, and Ciudad Vieja, the first capital built by Alvarado and called Santiago de Cavalero. But we found as we neared Guatemala city numerous mounds larger than any we had before seen, covering the country for miles around, and immediately suggesting that in the dim past there existed here a great and populous city. From these mounds have been taken some idols, the workmanship of that ancient people. They are about the size of a large man, are in a sitting posture with lower limbs doubled and arms crossed. The body is corpulent, the top of the head and forehead small, and the neck, mouth and chin large. They are not hideous, on the other hand, they are inviting. Some of the mounds stand twenty and thirty feet high, of all shapes, and cover four to eight square rods of ground. But little work has ever been done on them, and but little interest seems to be taken in them, but they are to us more interesting by far than the ruins of Quiche or of Antigua. We only regretted that we did not have time to give them a more thorough investigation.

There are many ruins also in the northern part of the republic, up in the Peten country, which correspond more to the ruins of Palenque or of Copan. We learn of an obelisk a hundred and fifty feet high, covered with hieroglyphs on all four sides, also of houses in which are tablets of hieroglyphs in a good state of preservation. The information concerning these was brought to our minister by

a Mr. Rock, who labored on the boundary line for several years as agent or surveyor for this country, and he obtained it directly from Mr. Hunter, to these ruins and to this country which is represented as a perfect garden of Eden. Prof. Wolfe and his companions, Mr. Van Buren and Joseph Adams, have gone, and there they will labor for several months. No doubt much information, both of interest and value, will be brought out by them. Near Coban, just north of the capital are other ruins, and we hear of still others in various parts along the mountain slopes to these of Quirigua. These latter are in some respects the most interesting. Here is the great turquoise and the beautiful carving of monuments and columns. Dr. Gordon, of Harvard University, has been laboring here for some time and is making a thorough study of all objects discovered. Then come the ruins of Copan, just across the line into Honduras, the largest and best known of all of them. To Quirigua and later to Copan we are now directing our course.

EXPEDITION DIVIDED.

Late in the afternoon on Monday last we bade Brother Wolfe and party good bye. The parting was not an easy matter, for we had traveled together nearly a year, through all kinds of weather and almost all kinds of country, and the ties that naturally grow up by long association had become very strong. A good-bye and a God bless you were heartily said on both sides, and in a few moments we were on our way, and they were returning to camp where they intended to remain another day in preparation for their trip north. Joseph Adams, who had been indisposed for some time past, was fast recovering, and another day's rest would enable him to continue his work. Brother Henning, when we left a couple of days back had not yet overtaken us, but a telegram from the Jefe politico informed us that on the morrow he would start. Through the kindness of Consul General McNally, and our minister, Dr. Hunter, we are provided with letters of introduction and recommendations to ministers, friends, Jefe politico and to the authorities of the republic south, and especially to those in Columbia. We left the city by the northeast road and traveled a couple of leagues where we camped for the night. The next morning we were on the

road early. It was the camino real and scores of people were rushing to the city with farm products. Much of this produce was carried to market on the backs, or rather on the heads of men and women, though we noticed some mule loads. As a rule the natives (natives) carry their own produce, while the Ladinos have mules and horses.

A TRIP TO THE EAST SEA.

After lunch Mr. Tolton and I separated from the others, and taking a dim trail, directed our course towards El Rancho, the railway terminus, while they continued on the main road towards Copan. After traveling two or three days over a rough but beautiful country we arrived at a town of tents, one of the busiest we had reached, and we found that the graders and constructors were camped here. A couple of hundred men were up on the side hill making a dugway while a few miles in advance were the surveyors cross sectioning the road.

Four miles brought us to El Rancho, the terminus. It is situated in the main valley on the banks of the Montague. All around except on the very tops of the mountains far away and on the immediate banks of the river the country is at present dry and uninviting. El Rancho has about a thousand inhabitants, mostly natives, but some Americans and negroes. It is a busy town and supports two hotels. Here are the offices of the road, and the engineering party, and from here all supplies to the different camps are shipped.

We called on Mr. H. C. Park, to whom we had letters from Judge McNally, and found the gentleman very agreeable and very accommodating. He is the head of the construction department, but not otherwise interested in the company.

The next morning we took a trip on the train down the river to Gualan, and found along the valley, places of exceeding beauty and richness. On our left was the high range of mountains, the range that keeps the winter moisture from reaching this country. On our right were the dry and broken hills and further back the mountains of another cordillera. Near Zacapa, the capital of the district by the same name, the valley becomes severe, wide and watered by a tributary becomes very productive.

From Zacapa to Gualan the country is broken, and the river passes through a narrow canyon containing many rapids. These would make navigation difficult, but not impossible, and little steamers might come from the ocean to El Rancho with comparative ease, but there is no harbor at the mouth of the river, while Puerto Barrios has a good harbor, the best, so it is said, on the Atlantic side of Central America.

ADVENT OF "CIVILIZATION."

Gualan is at present a busy little town of 2,000 inhabitants. Formerly it was a quiet agricultural village. But the railroad finally reached them. The American came in, and the village awoke one morning to find itself famous. Prices went up, products were in demand, and in a short time from their former quiet life the people suddenly emerged into the rush and bustle of the business world. The old lady who has eggs to sell suddenly finds that where formerly she could get three cents for them, she now gets twelve cents. The corn grower is startled by

the high price paid for corn, and the man who has beef for sale smiles at the increase in his income. All garden products are in great demand, and the person owning a small patch of ground finds himself well off.

While the advantages come, the people discover that there are disadvantages as well. A lot of bad men follow the advent of the railway. Many of the American negroes, the scum of the Southern States found their way here, attracted no doubt by the prospects of making money without work. These were soon disappointed and are now floating around the country. Many white people, too, that would better suit a jail are here attracted as were the negroes. They are also a disgrace both to the United States and to Guatemala, but there are many people of the best of standing, men who will all greatly in developing the country. They are waking up, making money both for themselves and for others.

There are indications that soon there will be a greater influx of foreigners. The land is doubtless fertile. It will especially produce rubber and bananas, and it will soon be opened to settlement. Then, too, there are gold mines, and many valuable placer diggings. As soon as foreigners begin to come in these mines will be developed and no doubt fortunes will be made. The valuable forests are also a great consideration, and there are plenty of them in the endless forests around lake Izabal, as well as the river banks. These will soon prove a great source of wealth. Nothing appears now to stand in the way of a speedy and permanent influx of good immigrants to this republic. The greater the foreign element, the more staple will be the government. Revolutions will not be so apt to break out, and if one does it will more easily be put down.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

Gualan enjoys the distinction also of having a hotel and a restaurant, both run by an American and both first class for the country. You pay \$4 a day at the hotel and \$1 a meal at the eating house, but the money you pay in is worth only 20c on the dollar. The hotel is an old adobe house fitted up for the purpose, but never intended for anything but a private dwelling. Windows have been cut in, and a skylight made. On a little porch opening to the inner court a room has been improvised by the tacking of mats to the posts. This is the sole sleeping accommodations of the hotel for the guests. Four cots, each containing a sheet to sleep on and a sort of quilt to cover with are arranged in the room in the best order possible. A box supplies the place of a wash stand, and a bucket that of a pitcher. A looking glass, three inches in diameter, adds what it can in arranging your toilet. A solitary chair supplies comfort for the guest that happens to get it first. The table is excellent, however, and the price is considered, and we could easily forgive the scant sleeping room.

HIDE ON A HANDCAR.

The train runs only every other day and does not run on Sunday and we were in a quandary how to get to the ruins of Quirigua, when Mr. Lowe, the manager of the road, arrived from El Rancho who proffered to send us down to the ruins in the morning on a handcar. We accepted the proposition, and by 8 o'clock Sunday morning all were ready for the start.

KENNEDY NOW HAS STRONG DEFENSE.

Dentist on Trial For His Life For Third Time Has New Evidence in His Favor—Wife is Now Barred From Husband's Side.



Dentist Kennedy, who has been twice tried for the murder of Dolly Reynolds and who is now undergoing a third trial has obtained some very strong evidence in his favor. The above picture shows Kennedy and his devoted wife, who came into national prominence in the two former trials. In the present trial the court has barred her from her husband's side, fearing her effect on the jury.

Four strong negro workmen furnished the motive power for our special. We were seated in front with our feet hanging down and forming a cowcatcher, while with both hands we held on for dear life. But we reached the end of our journey in safety, and two miles beyond the little village of Los Amates were shown the path that leads to the ruins. Taking this path we walked in the deep tropical forest for two miles. I must explain here that the ruins mentioned are those near Quirigua on the banks of the Montague. They are mentioned by Stephens, but Mr. Catherwood was the only one who went to see them. I believe, too, that Mr. Stephens is the first writer who mentions them, though not the discoverer, as their existence was known in Guatemala before his visit.

We learned on our way that Mr. Gordon was there and had made a complete clearing, so every thing could be seen to advantage. Mr. Gordon, of whom we had heard before, is laboring under the auspices of Harvard college, and besides making a study of the ruins is taking papier mache moulds of all the monoliths, from which plaster of paris casts will be made. We found Mr. Gordon as directed. He had made a clearing of the ruins, had built a couple of sheds which he had thatched with palm leaves, one for himself and the other for his workmen, and surrounded by the deep forest, was living an ideal life. He was glad to see us as we were to see him, and kindly gave us all the information he could concerning the ruins. He had been at Copan, but some little difficulty had caused him to change, for the present, to Quirigua, but with hope of returning to Copan again next year. In a few weeks he returns to Harvard for the commencement exercises, and to take the moulds already made, but at the opening of school next year, or before, he will return again to Central America and resume his work. He is a young man not more than thirty-six, a graduate of Harvard, a Scotman by birth and an American by choice. He has spent already six years in studies and travels in Central America, and how many more he may spend he does not know.

BENJAMIN CLIFFE, JR.
Gualan, Guatemala, Central America,
April 22, 1901.

Old Soldier's Experience.
M. M. Austin, a civil war veteran, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "My wife was sick a long time in spite of good doctor's treatment, but was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills, which worked wonders for her health. They always do. Try them. Only 25c at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept."

Loss of Appetite.
A person that has lost appetite has lost something besides—vitality, vigor, tone.

The way to recover appetite and all that goes with it is to take Host's Stomachic—that strengthens the stomach, perfects digestion and makes eating a pleasure.

Thousands take it for spring loss of appetite and every body says there's nothing else so good as Host's. Children, who are weak, fretful or troublesome should be given a few doses of Host's Cream Vermifuge. They will then become strong, healthy and active, have no chance for bright eyes, will be happy and laughing all the day long. Price, 25c. Z. C. M. I.

Coupons
or
Stamps
Given.

GREAT CLOUD BURST

At BARTLING'S NEW YORK CASH STORE. The main track of prices all washed out for one week. The greatest values of the season to be picked up. PLENTY OF NEW CHINA AND GLASSWARE ON HAND.

BARTLING'S NEW YORK CASH STORE.

Stamps
or
Coupons
Given.

Ladies' Shoes.



75 Pairs Ladies' Ivy Dongola kid, Utz and Dunn make, coin toe, flexible soles, fancy French foxing, satin top facing, lace only. Our regular \$3.50 shoe; this week \$2.85

\$2.50 No-So-Re-Toes Cut to \$1.95.

Entire stock of black and tans, extension soles and flexible, McKays. Every pair warranted first class and up to date. No reserve.



Ladies' fine soft Dongola kid, latest style last, with patent tip, hand turned, new concave heel, fancy heel foxing. Positively sells for \$3.50. All sizes. Sale price \$2.89

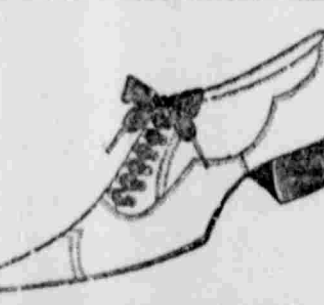


*Greatest assortment of ladies' shoes in lace or button, all sizes, ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.00, broken lots to be closed out \$1.25

Shoes for hot weather. Slippers and Oxford sale.



Patent calf Oxford, with French heel, imitation tip, flexible soles, fancy circular foxing, just the slipper for graduating purposes, nothing so dressy. Regular \$2.00, this sale \$2.25



Our entire stock of ladies' Oxfords in black and tan, flexible soles, latest coin toe. Regular \$1.75, this sale \$1.39

Strap Slippers.



Strap slippers. Ladies' three strap sandals, hand turned, flexible soles, neat coin toe, regular \$2.00 value. Sale price \$1.49



Ladies' fine Dongola kid foxing with patent leather vamp, hand turned, fancy bow and buckle, very desirable. Our regular \$1.75, this sale \$1.38



175 pairs ladies' hand turned, slipper with fancy bow, and buckle, broken sizes. Sale Price. 98c

Old Ladies' Serge Shoes.

OLD LADIES' SERGE SHOES. 175 pairs old ladies' serge congress and lace in plain wide toe, common sense heel, flexible soles, go at \$1.00

Comfort Shoes and Slippers.



Ladies' Dongola kid, flexible soles, lace or congress, low common sense heel, sizes 4 to 8, EE \$1.48

Same style as above in Oxford, sizes 4 to 8. Sale Price \$1.19

10 dozen pairs ladies' serge house slippers, sizes 4 to 8 30c

Misses' and Children's Shoes.



Utz and Dunn's fine grade misses shoes in flexible soles, English foxing, new coin toe, best on earth. Our regular \$2.25, this sale \$1.89

Same shoe, sizes 4 1/2 to 11 \$1.65

School Shoes.

132 pairs misses box calf Dongola uppers, reinforced in back, neat coin toe, lace or button, positively every pair warranted all solid. Sizes 1 1/2 to 11 \$1.38

Sizes 8 1/2 to 11 \$1.15

Infants' Shoes.



9 dozen pairs infants' flexible sole coin toe, imitation tip, lace or button, sizes 1 to 4, worth 50c. Sale price 33c



Children's fine Dongola kid, coin toe, patent tip, button, black or tan, flexible soles, sizes 2 1/2 to 5 E and EE. Regular 75c. Sale 58c

Infants' Moccasins, black and tan. Sale price 15c

Children's kangaroo calf, hand turned, flexible soles, button, good every day shoe, sizes 6 to 7 1/2 75c

Mens' Shoes.



Men's fine soft vici kid, Goodyear welt, student tip, English back stay, pocketed eyelets, strictly up to date. Regular \$4.00 value. Sale price \$3.25

Railroad Shoe.



RAILROAD SHOES. Just received, a large shipment of Dayton's railroad shoes in lace and congress, plain toe, heavy sole, standard screw fastening, greatest shoe on earth for wear, sells everywhere for \$3.00. Sale price \$2.39

Men's Oxfords.



Men's fine soft vici kid, black and chocolate, flexible soles, regular \$3.00. Sale price \$2.25

Men's goat Oxford, coin toe, black or tan, flexible soles, sizes 6 to 10. Sale price \$1.49

Boys' and Youths' Shoes.



365 pairs boys' Casco calf, quilted bottom, riveted seams, standard screw fastening, regular \$2.00 value, sizes 2 1/2 to 5 1/2. Sale price \$1.69

169 pairs little men's shoes in box calf, black or tan, all solid, sizes 9 to 13 1/2. Sale price \$1.25