

ER

uch

TE

.....

8116

GREA

HE

aus

L

us m volun

Denv Sun

e at

adio at Mo

lighth nd wi

Butt

AL.

drugg

TAIR C

at salt

I NO

ARLES

Presid

Post

crea



fallen stones, although most of them are now buried beneath the accumulahaving two anti-cathodes. are now buried beneath the accumula-tions of the centuries. The afternoon was wearing away when we commenced to descend again. down, down we go for hours until we reach the bed of the creek, then up again and through the mountain rent mentioned above, and we come in sight of a beautiful little valley, with ex-tensive hill slopes beyond. This is the valley of Leive, and I have come heres valley of Leive, and I have come here to verify a report that I have heard o the existence here of an old stone temple. We follow around a steer mountain slope and down into the val-ley. It threatens rain and we hurry It is five o'clock when we reach the town, footsore and weary. In the porch of the posada I see stone columns which I suspect are of Indian origin, this I verify later. I will always remember Leive on ac-count of the number and quality of its fleas and from the fact that I here first became familiar with a little ani-mal they call solos. We have another hame for them in Utah.

TEMPLE RUINS.

The temple ruins are two and a half

Managed by the following Board of Directors: Makes it worthy the confidence and patronage of the Positively cured by these



America has a Santos Dumont. H is name is Gustav Whitehead, and he has constructed an airship that is prosounced a success. Tests have already been made and the device has demonstrated its ability to soar. The machine resembles a big three-decker kite and is entirely different to the Dumont device.

time are scattered broken pieces of pottery, cart loads of it. There is no pos-sible doubt that the terraces formerly were sites of houses, i. e., the larger ones were and the smaller were divislons between the cultivated fields where trees and brush grew and these held the earth until terraces were formed. The different terraces were easily distin-guished. As to the time when these terraces were occupied one can hardly guess. The houses were no doubt built much as they are built here now, of bamboo and sticks plastered over inside and our with a choice rest and series bamboo and sticks plastered over inside and out with a thatch roof, and some-times of adobe. All traces of such houses would disappear entirely in 50 or 100 years, so would the trees and hedges, but it would take longer to cut out the gulleysi see here on every side, and which were not here when the slopes were occupied. The whele surface of the country for miles is cut up and destroyed by them. In places surface of the country for miles is cut up and destroyed by them. In places they are 50 feet or more deep and have-cut through three or four layers of hard pan a foot or two in thickness. When the Spanlards came here, 560 years age, they bridged some of these gulleys and, judging from these and the old roads over them, I do not think the lower slopes have changed much in that time. This would place the time when these lands were descrited back to a very re-mote period, to say nothing of mote period, to say nothing of the time they were occupied before the washing out began. Another thing, dense populations are not of mush-room growth. Generations passed from From trowth. Generations passed from the time the first settlers entered these valleys until the land became filled up with people as the terraces indicate. The scraps of pottery Lgathered were of the same make and bore the same evidences of one as did those I found at Guaduas, I searched everywhere for fint implements, but could find none, nor could I find my stone implements uxcept the stone prinders. xcept the stone grinders.

nearly a year, but the army has not been disbanded. The truth is, there is another revolution brewing and I think the government means to be prepared for PASSPORTS FROM HOME. The state sesnate is in session and as I had been recommended to a gentle-mau and learning he was secretary of

I had been recommended to a gentle-mau and learning he was secretary of the assembly I called there as I wished some information from him. I showed him my passport and a letter from Secretary of State Hammond, with the great seal of the state blazing out on a large red wafer. His face was a study while he looked at them. After awhile he said, "They are very nice, May I show them to the president?" They were handed up to the chief and he and his two assistants put their heads together and studied the great red wafers. The curiosity of the eighteen members was now aroused, and they began to file up two and three at a time to see what the excitement was. The house was in session, but all bush-ness was suspended for half an hour, at the end of that time my papers came back to me and this is what cams with them, written on small letter paper, with a black border; "Asiamblea, del Deparamento, Presi-

"Asiamblea del Deparamento, Presi-dencia-Privado, J. R. Eso,: "SIT-As an honorable visitor of this town, i have the pleasure of greeting you with the respect you are worth. "I wish you a good residence in the bosom of this society, and after kiss-ing your hands. I repeat your admirer and hamble servant.

and humble servant "LEONARDO RAMIEZ MAIGUEL."

me, for I certainly did not ex-It was the red wofers that

LINE STREET, ST

WE HEREBY CONDEMN, repudiate and openly challenge as false and malicious, all statements to the effect that SOZODONT, the well-known dentifrice, is or ever was acid or contains any ingredient injurious to the teeth or mouth. The origin of these statements has been traced to certain irresponsible and unprincipled persons desiring to benefit thereby. We, therefore, publicly state and stand ready to prove SOZODONT to to be not only non-acid but an acid destroyer, for by its alkaline reaction it neutralizes all destructive mouth acids. This statement is coroborated in hundreds of letters from our most eminent dentists.

HALL & RUCKEL, New York. We will mail complete analysis to your dentist upon receipt of his name.

for soldiers. The war has been over for I the Sabanna and is a level plain \$,600

let valleys and uniting form the Sigo-moso, which empties into the Magda-leta way down near Banco. These hit-ter valleys are of frequinr clevations ranging from 9,000 to 10,000 feet above the sea and possessing every variety of climate known. Nearly all of these valleys have been the beds of old lakes and one usually vary and on these trid are usually very level and heaufi-ful. Some of them have been covered with water down to a comparatively recent period and in fact two of them re still partially covered with water, Most of them though I think have been

RECEPTION WAS CORDIAL. I full very matoful for the cospect

AN OLD CITY. It should be borne to mind that this or departments. Each department

free from water for the last 2,000 years. As to the Subanna I am not so sure. While I think the northern part was Since I think the horthern part was free from water 2,000 years ago, the southern part may still hive been a lake. One thing is certain, though, that if there was no lake here 2,000 years ago, almost the entire Sabanna was an immension procession Was an immense morning of April We left Tunja on the morning of April 30, and passing up through the mar-row winding streets began to climb the point of the hill to the northwest. ussing which we wound around the fill for an hour, skirting on our right bread valley like hollow in a situated a number of fine the After a while we cross the hil-tas. After a while we cross the hil-ow and elimb a gentle sloplar hil on which I notice traces of old hrinu-glyphics, originally painted with red paint, but now fuded and states un-LIKE PRICE, UTAR. After several hours who reach the es'n lato an awful kerge hich widens into a pretry , three or four mil-went into this porce "e yet seen, had sometimes a steep and parrow the at the bank and errop

the deep gullies

spots 1 ever saw. The are very much an the Price, 17tah. Not a

There is a squally little in the garge. All of the near

te we reach the It is one of the

pass and they have evented

and formed a take. Everything indi-entes the erustion was comparatively Crossing a little ridge we now enter Crowling a little ridge we now enter the valley of Ubate. In the distance we now the dake and town. The valley is rich and the pestures covered with herds of satile. We stay at Ubate all night, and next morning, May 3, cross the ridge that divides the Sagomoso from the Sabanna. This was the old Indian trail from porth to south and all along the road they have left their neighbors bay with so on the rocks. I

in along the read here have been their their neiroglyphic writings on the rocks. I photographed some of them. It threatened rain all the afternoon and we had hardly reached Cipiquira at 6 %, m, when it began to rain and rained all night and nearly all the following day. The train takes me to Bogota, so I am glad to see it rain. JOEL RICKS,

The Foundation of Realth.

Nourishment is the foundation of health-life-strength, Kodol Dyspep-sla Cure is the eno great medicine that enables the stomach and digestive They are not they have eracled an pach of building and hung our viewes of flowers that they have found, heaven knows where, in hears of the event. They are now lounging about ready, to fail on their knees when he appars. We obtained a drink of thichn at a house, and crossing the narrow arm of the valies commenced to climb a very organs to digest, assimilate and trans-form all foods into the kind of blood that nourishes the nerves and feeds the tissues. Kodol lays the foundation for house, and crossing the narrow arm of the valiey commenced to climb a very steep hill. And now I winess such a sight as I never saw before. The rountry is rough and broken in the se-treme. It looks like it had been roast.

The tensifie rulns are two and a half miles southwest of the town down the creek. They are situated in a wheat field and are not hard to find on ac-count of the large blocks of stone scat-tered about. There is little left now of the old temple. Ten or a dozen stones are standing on end along what must have been the wall, these rise three or four feet above the ground. Scattered about are scrays of broken stone col-umns, about 15 inches in diameter and well dressed. Originally these columns well dressed. Originally these columns were 15 feet long but they have beer were 15 feet long but they have been broken up and carted away to the town. Near the temple are a large number of slabs of sione that have been brought here from a distance. They have nicks cut on one end of all of them in which was inserted the rope to drag them. These stones measure 16 to 18 feet long and four and a half to five and a half in diameter. It would beem from the medicion of the stones DR. JOHN L. KELLETT Rheumatism, Kidney, Stomach, and Nervou Rheumatism, Kidney, Stomach, and Nervous Diseases are positively cired with Oil and Sweet Spirits of Rden. Druggists will get it for you. Manufactured by California Co-Operative Medi-cat Company. Capital Stock, \$1, 50,000, of 50,000 shares at \$30 each. No one can own more than one share. As income increases, shares increase in value. Write for list of members and rules, to C. M. Co. Excels. or Opkind, Cal. C. C. M. Co., Eureka, or Oaktand, Cal.

CONTRACTOR OF A DESCRIPTION OF A DESCRIP

Small Pill.



HOME FIRE

G. Webber, S. Burton,

insuring public.

Thos. Chas. David

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

HEBER J. CRANT & CO.,

Heber J. Grant, Prest. Ge H. G. Whitney, Secy. L. John Stringham, Asst. Secy.

Pavid Eccles, P. T. Farnsworth, Francis M. Lyman, John Henry Smith,

George Romney, Vice Press. L. S. Hills, Treas,

John R. Barnes,

Elias A. Smith. Henry Dinwoodey, Joseph F. Smith, John C. Cutler,



BOSTON.



feet above the sea, drained by the Ric Bogota which flows through the valley

C

to five and a half in diameter. It would seem from the position of the stones that it was the purpose of the builders to erect another edifice, three or four hundred feat to the north of the old temple, as most of the large blocks are identical with those scattered about the field at the ruins. The Indians whon the Spaniards found in the coun-try didn't creat any stone buildings. Who then were these old builders? The work shows that they were acquainted with the art of dressing stone, and were quite expert in the business. Af-ter akteching and photographing the from northeast to southwest and cut-ting its way through the rim of the basin emplies in to the Mugdalena. The northern half of the table land is drained by the two rivers that run in paral-lel valleys and uniting form the Sagoter sketching and photographing the stence and old temple we returned to the town and commenced our returned to the town and commenced our return trip to Bogota. Our course is a little west of south but we keen to our course climbing mountains, crossing parama's and descending into deep gorges. The country the first day is barren, rough and broken. We pass the first night at Candilonia, where there is a monus-tery. The next merning we climb to the

tery. The next mering we climb to the summit of one of the highest peaks in the region and follow down a long ridge-that slopes to the south. At noon we see a take off on our right several mikes in extent and a little valley on our left. We get dinner in the valley. It was while descending the ridge near this where that I saw in the read a It was y this yall by that I saw in the road a large blo I saw at Leive. It was undoubtedly being imaged to some temple site in the valley near by. I might add that the toad we have traveled today is the old Today. n trail and has been trav many centuries. In milles it is worn rlown frot out deep and 30 feet a volter 14 a beautifu is a beautiful es antple of the old lake system. the value that held back the water