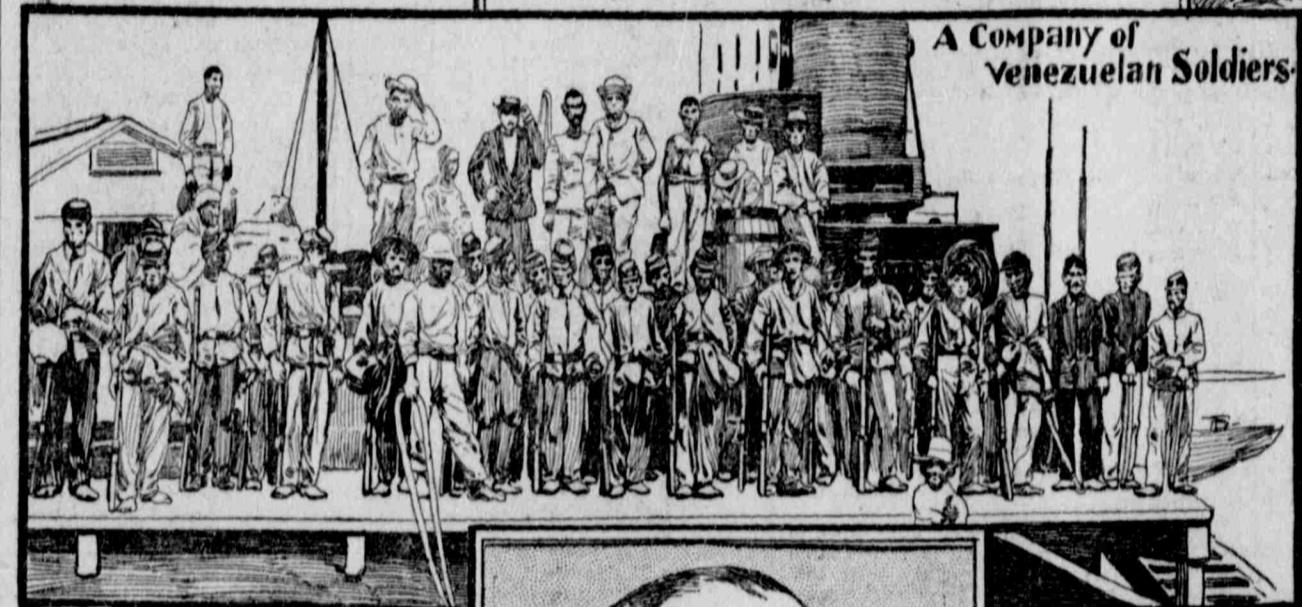


The Triangular Contest In Venezuela and Colombia

THE QUEEN OF SORROWS

HERE in Caracas, the fountain head of government and supposed by outsiders to be the storm center of revolutions, we have not taken so lively an interest in the disturbances reported in our country and the adjacent republic of Colombia as some may imagine. We have been aware for a long time that there has been a contest going on in Colombia between the governmental forces, or the Clericals, as the Conservatives, or the Liberals, as the latter call themselves. Immediately after the late President Sanclemente's death in January of last year, a "revolt" was started by General Gabriel Vargas Santos in the interest of the Liberal party. He claimed and all his adherents claim that the present government is not representative of the people and especially of the people's aspirations. The Clericals in power represent the party of retrogression and stand for the very things which the Colombians and all other native South Americans fought against when they expelled Spain from this portion of the world about 90 years ago. Our great hero, Bolivar, fought for freedom from Spanish misrule. After his death the principles he fought for were adopted by the Liberals. They wish to make the country worthy of the name of the progressive nations of the world, to introduce railroads, electric lights, a free press, universal education, etc., while the Clericals desire to keep in force the obsolete customs of Spanish times and to prevent the promulgation of advanced ideas.

Then, again, the Liberals are now seeking to re-establish the Greater Colombia by a union of Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador, which Bolivar effected in 1819 and which was dissolved about 1830. That is the aim at present, and understanding this, it is perfectly clear why they have received aid and sympathy from some of the Venezuelans. The leader of the revolutionary movement, General Santos, is now over 80 years old, and his place has been taken by a younger man, who was recently in the United States, General Rafael Uribe-Urbe. He is only 41 or 42 years old, but has already been prominent in 30 engagements during the past 25 years, having begun his career at the age of 16. He is a brave man and an accomplished lawyer, having at one time been the attorney general of Antioquia, in which province he owns large coffee estates. His wife and six children live in Bogota, or did live there until recently, and he is attached to his native land by many other tender ties, being a patriot and an upright defender of his principles. He believes that Colombia should turn its back upon the ancient Spanish regime and take a step forward in advanced civilization. Strangely as it may appear, General Uribe is a friend not alone of General Cipriano Castro, provisional president of this republic of Venezuela, but also of the presidents of Ecuador, Guatemala and Honduras. Owing to the fact that General Castro and his advisers are supposed to be friendly to the Liberals, insurrections have been fomented in various parts of Venezuela by the



A Company of Venezuelan Soldiers

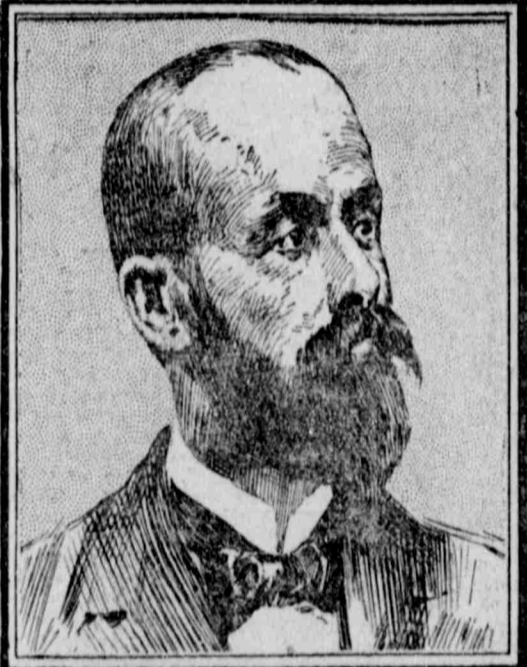


San Francisco Square - Bogota.

Itals now so widely separated, bringing the almost unknown interior, with its immense forests of valuable woods and unexploited areas of precious metals, in communication with the Caribbean sea and consequently in touch with the United States. Bogota was founded in 1538 and Caracas in 1567, and as both possess great natural attractions and a quiet, old world atmosphere they are worth traveling many days to visit. Each republic has about the same area of half a million square miles, with hundreds of miles of valuable coast line; but while in Colombia there is a population of about 5,000,000 in Venezuela there is not



Rafael Uribe-Urbe.



General Castro, President of Venezuela.



Near the Colombia-Venezuela Boundary Line.

mouths of the Orinoco and the English island of Trinidad, along the south shores of the Caribbean sea. There are many similarities in physical configuration, in their river systems, mountain ranges and particularly in the locations of their capitals—Caracas and Bogota. Both cities are elevated high above the sea, this city of Caracas being situated at an elevation of 3,100 feet and Bogota, capital of Colombia, at 8,670 feet, while the altitude of the highest spur of the cordillera separating Caracas from the sea. Both cities, Caracas especially, rejoice in the climate of perpetual summer; but, while this city is quite accessible now, by means of a railway, from the port of La Guayra, only five miles away as the crow flies, but 25 miles by rail, Bogota can only be reached by a long journey, by river, rail and horseback. And yet the vast valley or tableland in which both are situated will, it is thought, some time be traversed by a railway uniting the two cap-

much more than half that number of inhabitants. Historically, they have been united since the proclamation of independence by the congresses of both republics about 50 years ago, and as to population the component parts are the same in both, consisting of native Indians, people of Spanish descent and of the mixed classes resulting from a union of the two races. Spanish, of course, is the ruling language in both republics. The political institutions are the same and, alas, the proclivity for raising the revolutionary standard on the slightest provocation.

As each party is striving for "principle" and invoking the aid of outsiders on that plea, it is difficult to detect any line of cleavage along which foreign sympathy should run. As a country foremost among the enlightened nations of the world the United States ought to sympathize with the Liberals; but, regarding its duty to an existing government which has not invoked foreign aid or manifested its inability to suppress rebellion, the United States must frown upon the revolutionists. This will account for the rumor prevalent here that the United States government has sent warships to protect the property and lives of its citizens resident in Colon and Panama and will explain its action in advance if it should demand, as on a former occasion at Colon, that the revolutionists retire from the cities at the termini of the Panama railway. National interests must be safeguarded, it is recognized, and international obligations respected.

It is well known that we have had several little revolutions since the present executive of this republic, General Cipriano Castro, came to power two years ago by the same old process. We do not consider him by any means firmly seated in the presidential chair, and as his sympathies are avowedly with the Liberals it is thought he has aspirations as chief executive of the greater Republic should it ever eventuate. Bear in mind that it is a triangular, or quadrangular, contest that is going on between the Liberals of Colombia and their Conservative government and between the Conservatives of Venezuela and their Liberal government, with a possibility of a "mix up" between the respective parties of both republics, and you have the situation, so far as such a peculiar state of affairs can be explained, in a nutshell.

WESTON MARTIN. Caracas, Venezuela.

ACETYLENE IN LIGHTHOUSES.
Instructive experience with acetylene for lighthouses has been gained at Genoa. A small light having proved satisfactory two years ago, one of the first class was tested last winter and for 1,000 hours gave perfect results. It was noted that the electric light of Tino, 40 miles away, could never be seen from Genoa, although the Genoa acetylene light was visible at Tino. Yet the electric installation at Tino costs 26,000 francs a year, while it is estimated that the acetylene light at Genoa will cost but 1,200 francs.

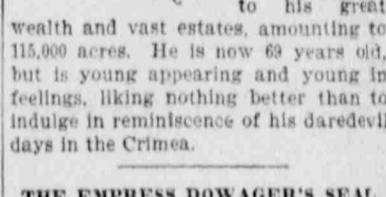
In the ancient city of Salzburg, Austria, stands a statue recently erected to the memory of the late Empress Elisabeth, who met her death in Switzerland in 1898 at the hand of an Italian assassin. The beautiful "Queen of Sorrows," as she has been sometimes called, from the many tragedies of her



life, is represented by a white marble statue showing her without jewels or any ornament except her natural crown of beautiful hair, which in life added so much to her stately beauty. The monument commemorates the fact that it was there the Kaiserin said farewell to Austria just previous to meeting her death in Switzerland.

SURVIVOR OF HALASKLAVA.

The survivors of the famous charge of the light brigade at Balaklava in the Crimean war are growing fewer each year. One of the most prominent is Sir Roger Palmer, general in the English army, whose portrait appears herewith. He has been in participation for several years. Married late in life, he has no heir to his great wealth and vast estates, amounting to 115,000 acres. He is now 63 years old, but is young appearing and young in feelings, liking nothing better than to indulge in reminiscence of his dardard days in the Crimea.



THE EMPRESS DOWAGER'S SEAL.

In the illustration herewith is shown an impression from the ordinary seal of the Chinese empress dowager. This seal, which was discovered when the foreign soldiers looted the imperial palaces of Peking, is of precious jade, the upper surface being shaped in the image of a lion and the under as represented here. The translation of the inscription reads, "Nourish your mind and nurse your spirits."



look more like a parson than a fighter. He was a field cornet as far back as 1881 and rose rapidly to the position of commandant; was at one time a presidential candidate and in 1895 a member of the state executive council. He did not shine as a leader in the early part of the Boer war, but latterly, having set his back against the rocks of his native hill country, Lydenburg, he has given the British some severe shocks, for he knows every inch of the ground and can dodge the clumsy cavalry and plodding infantry with facility.

Spain and Russia are the only European countries which produce more wool than they consume.

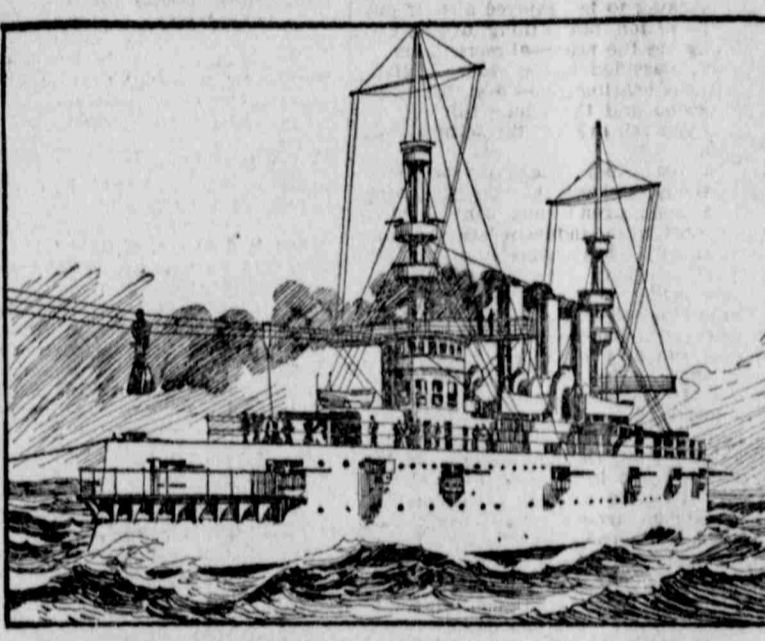
A SILENT BOER LEADER.

General Schalk Burger, acting president of the Transvaal, whose portrait is presented herewith, has the reputation



of being the silent leader of the Boers and yet capable of being eloquent on occasion. He is sometimes alluded to as the Boer Von Moltke and is said to

INVENTION FOR COALING WARSHIPS AT SEA.



The accompanying illustration shows the latest invention of a practical character for coaling warships at sea. It was perfected by a young engineer of New York, Spencer Miller, about a year and a half ago, and since then has been put to severe tests by our naval authorities, notably in the coaling of the battleship Massachusetts from the collier Marcellus while the latter was being towed at a six knot speed. By means of an overhead cableway and canvas chute the battleship was coaled at the rate of 20 tons an hour. But the British admiralty expects to transfer 40 tons per hour at a ten knot speed during experiments to be conducted next month in the English channel. In the improved apparatus the winches operating the cableway are placed aboard the warship, and it is said that several foreign governments intend to equip their war vessels now in process of construction with these supplementary winches for the purpose of coaling at sea, when necessary.

EX-CHAMPION TEN EYCK'S BROTHER TO TRAIN.

It is announced that James A. Ten Eyck, Jr., of Worcester, Mass., brother of ex-champion Edward H. Ten Eyck, although not yet 16 years of age, is in training for competitors in the near future, probably in 1902. Although, as his fond father says, "only a gosling," still young Ten Eyck possesses the family traits and staying capacity, the



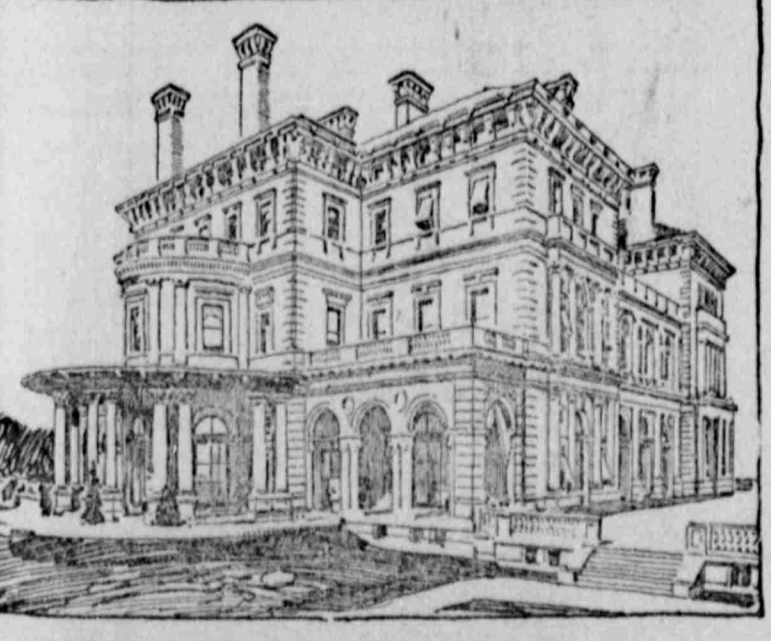
broad shoulders, deep chest and lung power which made his brother Ed such a formidable opponent. Much is expected of him when he makes his debut as an oarsman, and the people of his section take a pardonable pride in this the third of his name and family to compete for honors in the world of aquatic.

A SPANISH OMELET, BY VELASQUEZ.



The age of the original of the picture shown in the accompanying illustration may be inferred from the fact that its painter, Velasquez, flourished nearly 300 years ago. Born in 1599, Diego Velasquez, the great Spanish painter, died in 1660, after producing works that brought him fame at the time and which have endured to the present. It was this work, "The Omelet," among others, which caused him to be called the Spanish Hogarth, though he was greatly superior to Hogarth as a painter.

WHERE THE MARLBOROUGHS WILL LIVE IN NEWPORT.



Marble House, at Newport, which has just been fitted up for the temporary occupancy of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, is one of the show places of that famous watering place and was built for W. K. Vanderbilt by the late Richard M. Hunt, whose name is associated with the best architecture of the United States. Mr. Vanderbilt presented it to his wife, the present Mrs. Belmont, on their separation by divorce, but she has never occupied it, owing, it is said, to the enormous cost of keeping it up.

MEN OF EMINENCE.

H. N. Pillsbury, the chess expert, recently played one night 12 simultaneous games of chess and six games of checkers, winning them all. Then, next morning, he worked out the games for a number of friends, not making a mistake in repeating one of the moves. General Richard L. Page of Norfolk,

Morgan and with 400 men held Farragut's fleet at bay for two weeks. General Page was a brother-in-law of Charles Lee, attorney general in Washington's administration, and of "Light Horse" Harry Lee, the father of Robert E. Lee.

W. Godfrey Hunter, Jr., is probably the youngest man who ever acted in the capacity of consul general for the United States, being only 21 years of age. He is vice deputy consul general of Guatemala and Honduras and is at present acting consul general in the absence of Judge McNally, who is in this country on leave of absence. The young man's father, W. Godfrey Hunter, is the United States minister to the same countries of Central America. The grand duke of Luxemburg has a

salary accruing from his post which is supposed to amount to \$75,000 a year, but actually he has generally a good deal of trouble to get as many hundreds.

Surgeon Major General W. A. Thomson, M. B., who is honorary physician to King Edward, has been selected for a good service pension of \$500 a year. It is nearly 60 years since he received his first commission as an army surgeon. He has served in many parts of the world, and at the time of his retirement in 1892 he was principal medical officer in India. He was appointed honorary physician to Queen Victoria in 1895.

Dr. Gilbert of Johns Hopkins university, Connecticut, and late a member of the United States eclipse expedition to Sumatra, is to assist Professor W. S. Franklin in the department of physics at Lehigh university, South Bethlehem, Pa. King Christian of Denmark has taken up his residence at the castle of Srengsborg. Many distinguished guests have been invited thither for the autumn.