

ABOUT URIBE-URIBE

THE FOREMOST FIGURE IN THE COLOMBIAN CIVIL WAR.

For a Quarter Century He Has Been Rising Against the Government—Often Defeated, Undiminished.

The pending civil war in Colombia has served to make better known outside the limits of his own country Rafael Uribe Uribe, the most active leader of the Liberal party, and the hero of the revolutionists, says the New York Sun.

Nonchalantly, Uribe-Uribe is but one of several commanders-in-chief of Liberal forces in the north acting under orders issued by General Vargas Santos from the island of Curacao. As a matter of fact, he is regarded throughout Colombia as the coming man of the coming Greater Colombia.

On the Conservative side he is described as a master of craft and treachery. A boogie of pious people and children. In the surrounding Liberal countries of Venezuela, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica he is a popular idol. His pretended likeness is to be found on numberless boxes of cigarettes and matches, and his name is conjured up by drill sergeants and school masters alike.

Uribe's headquarters at the time the writer found him on the Colombian-Venezuelan frontier, a month ago, were in a dense and hucian jungle, a few miles from the border of the Pampalona Valley. It seemed impossible that this should be a scene of conflict, the more so, when some of his younger officers came bringing into headquarters with them a little native guitar and chanted Spanish songs of love and longing in melancholy minor.

One of these officers was a rich young planter from the Cauca, who had thrown up all to follow Uribe, while another had studied at Cornell University and the Boston Institute of Technology, and was a member of the Phi Kappa Phi honor society.

In general, Uribe's officers were prepossessing young fellows of education, though their hold resembled that of Sicilian bandits. None of them wore anything like a uniform, though they were heavily armed with revolvers and shotguns. They were dressed in the most varied of styles, some in the style of the most fashionable of the city, others in the style of the most primitive of the country.

While the others sang and laughed and smoked, General Uribe spoke of his campaign, himself and the aspirations of his party. So far from being a fiery speaker, he is rather a man of few words, and his words, unadorned by gestures or other South American flowers of speech, "I am a Colombian," he said proudly.

He was born in Antioquia in 1852. My mother here is the same family name as my father, and this accounts for the duplication of the name.

"I began fighting at 18, taking part in the Liberal uprising of 1876, and at this early period in my life I was made a sub-lieutenant. A bullet through the knee and the suppression of the revolution turned me into a more peaceful occupation."

He mused over the recollection of his early days, and gradually these details came out. He went to Bogota, where he studied jurisprudence at the National University, receiving his degree of doctor of laws in 1880. As a lawyer, he did so well that he was elected procurator general—the Spanish equivalent for district attorney—and afterwards succeeded a professor of law at the university.

When his Liberal tendencies became too pronounced for further public employment or peaceful residence at Bogota, he left the capital and founded a large coffee plantation at Medellin, in Cauca. At the outbreak of the revolution in 1885—the year of the American occupation of the isthmus—Uribe joined the Liberal ranks, and as a commander of a division took part in the disastrous battle of Tirimana.

This defeat ended his career in that campaign. The story that he figured among Liberal commanders on the isthmus who were compelled to capitulate by Lieutenant-Commander McCalla is a myth.

The ways of peace did not hold him long. After the revolution of 1885 broke out Uribe at once cast his lot with the Liberals and marched a small force of rebels all the way from Cundinamarca to Tolima. A crushing defeat drove him back to Tolima, whence he passed with a small force to the Magdalena River, and then to the mountains of Santander, where he was captured and taken captive.

As a prisoner of war he was confined for six months in a famous, or rather, infamous, Las Boyelas castle, the fortress in the harbor of Cartagena. From there he was taken to Bogota to be tried for high treason, but before the date set for the trial he was amnestied, together with all other political prisoners in Colombia.

Under the more lenient regime of those days he began his political campaign for the Liberal party, and soon took rank as the foremost political orator of Colombia. He was the only Liberal elected to the Colombian Congress of 1892, and as the sole representative of his party, fell into extreme disfavor with the government because of his speeches for the recognition of Cuban belligerency, and for a transfer of the isthmian canal project from French to American hands.

The most powerful oration of Uribe's career up to this time was delivered in 1893 on the occasion when President San Clemente and his government party proposed to extend the French concession for the isthmian canal 10 years beyond its stipulated expiration in 1904. Under the immediate spell of this speech Uribe's political opponents in Congress joined with him in voting the project down.

The Congress thereupon was dissolved, and San Clemente extended the concession in defiance of the Congressional veto. The opponents of San Clemente reproduced Uribe's speeches in pamphlet form and distributed them broadcast through the land. Uribe himself had to leave the country, and traveled through Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, seeking to foment an alliance of the Liberals there with those of Venezuela and Colombia.

Before his plans were quite ripe the revolutionary spirit was kindled in 1899 at Bucaramanga. Uribe's protests against this premature rising had been disregarded, and he was proclaimed as the Liberal leader.

Hastening to the scene of action, he took charge of the revolutionary forces and began his campaign of Santander—a campaign famous chiefly for its brilliant defeats.

"True generalship," said Uribe-Uribe, "is shown not so much during a battle as afterward. With equal forces, when all is said, the issue of a battle is always more or less a matter of luck."

"A good General has a chance to show his qualities after the battle, either by the vigor of his pursuit in case of victory, or by his conduct in case of defeat. I regret to say that my lessons of war have been largely learned in defeat."

The campaign against Santander began for Uribe with a desperate defense against the overwhelming assault of the govern-

ment troops. The outnumbered Liberal forces were driven back, but Uribe planned his retreat through Santander so as to fetch up after a semi-circular march in the same region whence he had been driven.

While executing this retreat one month later, he achieved his great victory by a brilliant tactical movement of 200 mounted men against 11,000 government infantry. It was on this occasion that Uribe, followed only by his black orderly, Zuleta, charged across a narrow bridge swept by the enemy's fire, and from the other side exhorted his men to follow. They followed. Zuleta was raised to the rank of Captain on the spot.

Early in January, 1900, Uribe-Uribe, operating under the superior orders of General Vargas Santos at Teran, turned the impending defeat of his chief into victory by his personal capture of the hostile commander, General Dominguez, with his entire staff. This stroke was accomplished by a ruse de guerre, which to the present day is denounced by all Conservatives of Colombia as a despicable act of treachery.

For once the Liberal forces outnumbered their Conservative foes nearly two to one. Uribe was ordered to execute a flank movement and, while riding ahead with his immediate command, he came upon the headquarters of General Dominguez. Dismounting at the door, he announced himself as General Casablanca, a Conservative. General Dominguez, who was making his way to effect a junction with Dominguez's army.

Entering rapidly with the officers, Uribe surprised Dominguez bending over a map of the battlefield. Dominguez rose to greet his supposed fellow General, and as he pressed Uribe by the hand he and his followers were suddenly covered by revolvers. Uribe declared that the house was his, and called upon Dominguez to surrender.

Dominguez gave up. He was led to believe that the battalions operating under his immediate command were being overwhelmed by overwhelming forces. Falling into the trap, Dominguez sent out orders for surrender. Eight hundred gave themselves up, while the rest took to their heels.

Next came the running fight of Palo Negro, which lasted from May 11 to May 26. Seven thousand Liberals were driven heading by some 2,000 government forces. Vargas Santos and Uribe made good their escape to Cauca.

By July Uribe had gathered enough men to advance once more. His force of 800 was intercepted by 200 Conservatives at the Rio Negro and was thrown back over the river.

Retreat followed disaster after disaster. In August 1900 the Liberal forces were utterly defeated at the battle of the crushing defeat of Zorogona. But the tide turned. Uribe made his way to the coast, traversing the enemy's lines under cover of night.

In September, 1900, Uribe resumed the offensive with 30 followers, all told. His campaign of the coast began with a sudden night attack on the government quarter at Sinchillo.

The littlearrison of 300 men fell into his hands. Government reinforcements of 150 men, with supplies from Loria, were ambushed, and Uribe captured all their arms and pack mules of after-dinner.

Avoiding the government stronghold of Corozal, Uribe surprised another column of reinforcements at Juan Gordo and routed it. The strong town on Magangua was captured after a two days' fight by assault.

A six days' bombardment from the gunboats on the river made the town untenable for Uribe. He had to cut his way out, and, falling back, he was surrounded in taking that town after a seven days' siege.

The government garrison, with four Generals, capitulated, but too late to bring material aid to Uribe, who was already on his way to the coast.

Retreating from Corozal, he was driven from defeat to defeat in a series of encounters following one upon another throughout the autumn months of 1900. His troops exhausted all their ammunition and finally dispersed in the Department of Magdalena.

Uribe, with the help of friends, reached Rio Hacha. Alone he traversed the Goajira Peninsula, and embarking at Maracaibo, he sailed for the island of Curacao, where he was received by General Vargas Santos, and laid the plans for the next year's campaign.

The first signs of war for this campaign were raised by Uribe-Uribe in New York early in 1901. When next heard of he was in Caracas, where he succeeded in winning the personal support of Cipriano Castro, the President of Venezuela.

When he proceeded to the Colombian frontier it was as a Venezuelan guerrillero.

It was not President Castro's fault that the men who enlisted under Uribe's standard were invariably Colombians. When the Colombian Government retaliated by suffering a notorious Venezuelan rebel to lead its government forces on the Venezuelan frontier town of San Cristobal, the defense of the town was promptly intrusted to Uribe.

What may be the outcome of the present operations it is not easy to prophesy. Uribe-Uribe may have to fall back on his philosophic comfort in defeat. Whatever the result, Uribe-Uribe will remain one of the greatest figures of all Latin America.

A NEW PAVING MATERIAL
Known as Bituminous Macadam and Has Been Used Successfully.

Minneapolis Journal.

For years city engineers and road builders have been experimenting to find a paving material fitted for streets of average city traffic, combining the merits of asphalt and macadam and cheaper than one and cleaner and more durable than the other. A new road material known as bituminous macadam, it is said, fills the bill. It was tried last summer in several Eastern cities, and City Engineer Sublette was watching the result with much interest. It was already found that something has been found that will fit the conditions on many of the streets of Minneapolis.

The foundation of the bituminous macadam pavement is the same as that for ordinary macadam. But after the foundation stone is laid and well rolled, it is coated with a liquid bituminous cement, which unites readily with the stone. Over that is spread a coating of hard bituminous cement, and on top of this a two-inch waterproof pavement consisting of a mixture of pulverized limestone, crushed screenings, crushed stone of various sizes, and bituminous cement mixed after a patent process. This is again rolled firmly and then covered with a top dressing of fine traprock screenings, and this is again rolled to unite it with the pavement surface. The road, when completed, is waterproof, smooth, gives a firm foothold to horses, is almost dustless and the cost is only about one-half that of asphalt.

Rainfall and Wheat.

J. T. Willis investigated the relation of the rainfall to the wheat crop per acre in South Australia for the six winter months (the growing season there), and found that for the seven best years there was a yield of 12.4 bushels of wheat per acre, while for the seven worst years there was 13.5 bushels of wheat per acre, and for the six worst years there were 6.8 bushels of wheat with 13.5 inches of rain; and for the six best years the first case was nearly twice as great as in the last. If such a relation holds for the United States, it is easy to understand why the great wheat crop of this country is almost entirely dependent on the amount of rain that falls in the United States. It is easy to understand why the wheat crop of this country is almost entirely dependent on the amount of rain that falls in the United States.

A Lost Gold Cradle.

London Globe.

In 1720 a certain German Prince sent to Queen Ulrica Eleonora of Sweden a cradle of solid gold as a christening present for her child. The ship containing the gift was driven by a terrible gale onto the shores of the island of Tjorn, where it became a total wreck. The inhabitants of the island massacred the shipwrecked mariners and pillaged the ship, but the cradle, by a curious chain of circumstances, was saved and now lies buried in the sand on a part of the island. The story having been by some means revived, the present King of Sweden (says the Traveller) has offered 10,000 kronen, about \$50, to whoever recovers Queen Ulrica's cradle. Now, needless to say, every inhabitant of the island of Tjorn is seeking for the concealed prize.

"MODERN ELOQUENCE"

To Enumerate the List of Contributors would be to name the foremost Modern Statesmen, Divines, Jurists, Orators, Diplomats and leaders in many walks of life.

DEPARTMENT ONE.

After-Dinner Speeches.

Until the present collection was made, a single volume of the speeches of Hon. Chauncey M. Depew constituted the only book of the kind in the library of the public. Partial and haphazard collections were indeed to be found in the form of the proceedings of associations or societies, and published in the form of reprints.

Obviously there was a gap in the literature of the world. In the preparation of the present work, more than 300 after-dinner speeches were examined, and only the best and most representative were included. The result is a final sifting—"the survival of the fittest"—in a collection of wit, common sense, and the power to entertain. As units, they represent, also, most diverse interests and points of view, while collectively they stand for the modern and cosmopolitan world of affairs.

DEPARTMENT TWO.

Classic and Popular Lectures.

A good lecture develops gradually. In small portions it frequently bears a resemblance to its early self. As it is repeated, crude and obscure ideas are gradually refined and become luminous ones. The logical connections are welded, and the whole assumes symmetry. The varied reception of its component parts by numerous audiences wear away the corners, as a pebble is rounded by the action of the water. A lecture monopolizes for weeks or months the author's time and thought. It is taken up recurrently with the complete exponent and perfect expression of the man who utters it, yet the expression must be absolutely intelligible. That pardonable fault of obscurity in the author writing in his study for the edification of a select few becomes the unpardonable sin in the lecturer, if he cannot command an unwarped and unmistakable use of his mother tongue, he is speedily deprived of his profession.

To the several volumes are introductory articles—"The Influence and History of the Lecture," by Dr. C. W. Mills; "After-Dinner Speaking," by Professor Sears, etc. Following these brilliant papers, sample pages and other interesting material have been prepared. One of these portfolios, with full particulars regarding bindings, prices, terms, etc., will be mailed on receipt of annexed inquiry coupon, containing name and address.

CHEMAWA INDIAN SCHOOL

SUPERINTENDENT POTTER'S ESTIMATES FOR NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

He Calls on Congressman Moody to Take Off His Coat and Get to Work for the Institution.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Superintendent T. W. Potter, of the Chemawa Indian School, believes that when Oregon has a member on the Indian committee in Congress that member should take his coat off and get to work in behalf of the Oregon schools. At least that is the inference, for Mr. Potter, after writing to the other members of the Oregon delegation, has made a demand upon Representative Moody, recently appointed to the Indian committee, that he support and use his best efforts to secure liberal appropriations for the further upbuilding of the school at Salem.

Mr. Potter is particularly anxious to secure an appropriation of \$30,000 for a new brick boys' dormitory to accommodate 250 pupils. The present accommodations for boys, he says, are certainly inadequate, to the detriment of their health, on account of being obliged to crowd them into an attic, where it is impossible to secure the proper ventilation. Attention is called, however, to the whole of Mr. Potter's estimates for the next fiscal year, recently submitted, which are in substance as follows:

The present condition of the school plant is fairly good. The buildings have been repaired and painted as far as the materials on hand permitted.

The total enrollment for the year ending June 30, 1901, was 625. The average attendance was 530. The probable increase of the school will be at least 75 or 100 pupils, judging from the steady growth of the school from 200 pupils to its present size during the past five years. The scholastic population from which the school is supported includes the Indians living in Oregon, California and Washington, and numbered about 500.

The school plant consists of 34 buildings, all frame excepting the school building and boiler-house, which are brick. The present value of which is \$90,000. The condition of the majority of these buildings is good. Some of the buildings need re-flooring and other general repairs, known as follows:

Support and education of 500 pupils, at \$107 each, \$53,500.
Electric lighting and steam-heating, \$1,000.
General repairs, \$5,000.
Total, \$59,500.

For the current fiscal year Congress appropriated for the Chemawa School the following amounts:

Support and education of 500 pupils, at \$107 each, \$53,500.
Electric lighting and steam-heating, \$1,000.
General repairs, \$5,000.
Total, \$59,500.

A Boycott in Africa.

Bulletin of the American Geographical Society.

The white men were arbitrary, not only in prices, but in other things also. Doubtless, the natives were often exorbitant in their demands. When the differences became extreme the native chiefs in the aid of Ukuku. The phrase was "out Ukuku" or "white man's house." The trader was boycotted. He stood as under a major excommunication. No one should buy from or sell to him. No one should work for him. He was boycotted by coolies, washermen, and all other persons attending. Sentinels stood on guard to prevent food being brought to him, or even to prevent him from leaving his house. If he should attempt to cook for himself.

The white trader generally succeeded in breaking down the interdict put upon him by three several means. (1) He had recourse to the use of force. (2) He had recourse to the use of force. (3) He had recourse to the use of force. (4) He had recourse to the use of force. (5) He had recourse to the use of force. (6) He had recourse to the use of force. (7) He had recourse to the use of force. (8) He had recourse to the use of force. (9) He had recourse to the use of force. (10) He had recourse to the use of force. (11) He had recourse to the use of force. (12) He had recourse to the use of force. (13) He had recourse to the use of force. (14) He had recourse to the use of force. (15) He had recourse to the use of force. (16) He had recourse to the use of force. (17) He had recourse to the use of force. (18) He had recourse to the use of force. (19) He had recourse to the use of force. (20) He had recourse to the use of force. (21) He had recourse to the use of force. 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