

# The ATHENS of SOUTH AMERICA



Primate Cathedral of Colombia in Bogotá.

THE name with which Licencio don Gonzalo Jimenez de Quesada and his warring hosts christened the Andean plateau was Santa Fe. To that nobleman nothing seemed more fitting than to give to the land he had discovered the name of his birthplace—that classic Santa Fe founded upon royal command of Ferdinand and Isabella opposite the opulent Granada, to vex the multitude of heretic Mohammedans who aroused the jealousy and resentment of the Spanish by their fiestas and tournaments, the valor of their arches and windows, the Moorish beauty of their women, and the unequalled romance of their arched windows, stone lacework, and balconies adorned by expert goldsmiths.

And what a thrill the conquistador must have felt, yet what homesickness must have been awakened within him as he gazed upon a plain watched over by two somber hills, so like that of his own land, with the Moorish Granada guarding the Castilian city, writes W. F. Anzola Samper in the Bulletin of the Pan American Union. But the Valley of Castles (Valle de los Alcázares), the Teusquillo or recreation spot of Zipa de Bacata, its rightful possessor, was renamed by the new lords in mail and gorget. Bacata fled, abandoning his dominion, to die in the heart of the forest, never knowing that after centuries justice should be paid him; that the "very noble and loyal city" should bear his name, slightly modified, as decreed by the Emperor Charles V in 1540. On December 3, 1548, it was given a coat of arms portraying a black eagle on a gold field, with an open pomegranate in each claw, and bordered by golden branches on a blue field.

**Old and New Intingled.**  
Bogotá, the intellectual and cultured capital city, molder of thought, home of savants and thinkers, is a metropolis which, while offering to the tourist no startling display of New York or Broadway skyscrapers, boulevards or promenades, claims attention by reason of the gifts with which nature endowed it. Spring is there eternal; the climate is ideal; the fertility of the soil surrounding is extraordinary.

Bogotá conserves vestiges of her colonial period. Over the portals of rambling old houses which defied the ages are to be seen coats of arms. The century-old churches, venerable relics of the past, guard beneath panels of gold and costly wood collections of masterly paintings; Byzantine cornices of arabesque designs abut the granite pilasters which support arches, and under dais of wrought gold and silver the choir lofts are to be seen; long spiral staircases, massive towers, and spiral spires stand out against the blue sky, just as they did centuries ago.

On the other hand, the tendency toward twentieth century building is irresistible, and the most up-to-date talent is displayed in the erection of luxurious homes or public buildings in Bogotá today.

The national capital situated on the southern side of the Plaza de Bolívar, resembles the Church of the Madeleine in Paris, and is considered one of the best stone edifices in South America.

Along the entire western side of the plaza extends buildings uniformly of pure French style, and along the northern side modern buildings occupied by banks and commercial houses; the eastern side is occupied by the cathedral, a massive structure, the towers of which rise 30 meters, and there are few old houses.

In the heart of the plaza there is a small park which attracts notice principally because of the statue of Bolívar.

**Self-Evident.**  
"My girl is a dream. She's pretty, a good cook and is very quiet."  
"Then you needn't tell me she's a dream if she's all that."

**Great Discovery.**  
"The trouble with Jones is that he hasn't found himself yet."  
"And it isn't going to be much of a find when he does."

var the Liberator, which rises upon its marble pedestal in the center of the square, being one of the finest works of the Italian sculptor, Tenerani.

From the Plaza de Bolívar the main thoroughfares extend in every direction, almost all paved with asphalt and kept in excellent condition by the municipality. Calle Real, the principal business street, and Florán street are the most bustling of the city. The former, a wide thoroughfare, merges into Republic avenue (Avenida de la Republica), flanked by modern buildings and traversed by electric cars.

**Cultured and Prosperous.**  
The Colombian capital has long been the patron of science. The astronomical observatory, National Library, the academies, museums and universities form a group of institutions which maintain the right of Bogotá to be considered the "Athens of the South," the name with which a European scholar christened her.

The observatory owes its existence to the efforts of the naturalist, José Celestino Mutiz. It is octagonal in form, 2,636 meters above sea level; hence, is one of the highest of the world and possesses a valuable set of instruments for taking observations.

The academies were established by devotees of science and art. The Language academy recently took possession of a new building. The Museum of Bogotá contains objects of beauty and considerable historic worth. A Museum of Natural History founded by the Christian Brotherhood (Hermanos Christianos) possess exhaustive collections.

The universities happily own adequate buildings. Recently the building to be used for anatomic lecture halls was completed, equipped much like the corresponding building of the University of Paris. Public instruction is becoming constantly more widely diffused and Bogotá is the center of secondary schools supported by the government.

**Cultured and Prosperous.**  
Bogotá, by the refinement of its inhabitants and the luxury in evidence, might be taken for a European city. Culture is marked; foreign news is received promptly; desirable features of Paris and London are imitated to stimulate progress. Unfortunately, owing to the extreme narrowness of the streets, many of the architectural features of the city cannot be appreciated; nevertheless, upon contemplating the constant progress of the capital and its development, one is forced to the conclusion that Bogotá will become an imperial city in the western world, the heart of the plateau which extends 16 leagues from north to south and 8 from east to west.

Economically Bogotá is on a sound footing, being a commercial and banking center of constantly growing importance. There are five banks of large capital, the American Mercantile bank (Banco Mercantil Americano) having been established last year, and at present the establishment of another is under consideration. Several insurance companies contribute to the success of financial enterprises. Large export houses have founded headquarters there and importation is conducted on rather a large scale. Foreign credit companies in the United States and Europe are added factors in Bogotá's development. Industry also is being exploited. Thread and textile industries compete with foreign establishments in the production of fabrics and cloth. Stock raising is increasing considerably on the plain, the strains having been carefully selected from stock brought from England, and the wool market is plentiful.

**THE LAST WORD.**  
A woman always has the last word.  
Not always. Sometimes she condescends to let a man write it as the signature to a check.

**Great Luck.**  
He chuckles and his smile is bland. With joy he'd like to holler; His wife went through his pockets, and she overlooked a dollar.

# SCRAPS of HUMOR



**Liked the Model.**  
"Oh, Mr. Kipling, is that your child?" said a gushing dame, stopping the poet on one occasion.  
"Yes, madam," he answered, none too graciously.  
"What a delightfully beautiful and healthy child she is."  
"I am reasonably satisfied with her make," returned Kipling, and on he went.

**Bad Influences.**  
"I wish," said Mr. Chuggins, morosely, "that they would succeed in rounding up all the auto bandits and run runners in the world."  
"They do a great deal of harm."  
"Yes. And what frets me is to find every time I surrender for violating a traffic regulation that my greater fellow criminals have utterly spoiled the dispositions of the police."

**Operating.**  
Church—Is your friend the doctor operating much now?  
Gotham—Oh, yes; every day.  
"Must be making a lot of money, then?"  
"On the contrary, he's losing money. He's doing his operating in Wall street."

**HER HOPES.**



**Allice—It's quite a secret, but I was married last week to Dick Gay!**  
Jane—Indeed! I should have thought you'd be the last person in the world to marry him.  
Allice—Well, I hope I am.

**Belated Recognition.**  
For genius so despised in life. A wondrous epitaph they plan. 'Tis strange how in this vale of strife A funeral will improve a man.

**In at the Finish.**  
Askitt—What a long neck Miss Lanky has. Did you ever see her in a low-cut costume?  
Tellit—Yes. Once.  
Askitt—What did she look like?  
Tellit—She looked as though her dressmaker had her skinned a mile.

**A Cheaper Way.**  
"My dear sir, nothing but an operation will save your life."  
"What will it cost?"  
"About 500."  
"But I have only \$150."  
"In that case let's try what these pills will do."

**Tied to Type.**  
"Nobody wants me except as a villain. I represent a type, but I'm tired of villain parts."  
"You're benevolent alongside of me," said the movie actress. "Nobody wants me except as the cruel superintendent of orphan asylums."

**Delayed Decision.**  
"Senator Twobble says he is retiring to private life for the sake of his family."  
"Umph!"  
"Maybe he's sincere."  
"I doubt it. He managed to put his family by for twenty years."

**In Complete Accord.**  
"Did you ever try to lay down the law to your wife?"  
"Yes," declared Mr. Meekton.  
"Did you get by with it?"  
"I did. After I had agreed to all the amendments she demanded she was perfectly satisfied to do as I said."

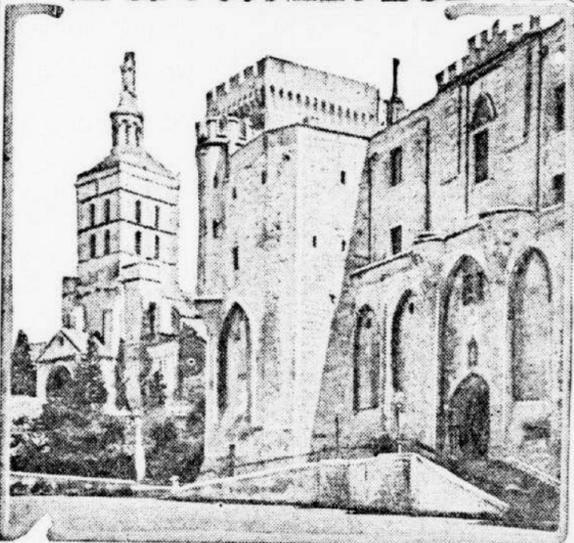
**Chopping Him Off.**  
"You have had your say, Mr. Gloom. Now, I contend—"  
"I am no more interested in the other side of an argument than I am in hearing both sides of a bass drum," returned J. Fuller Gloom. "Good day!"

**Misunderstood.**  
Fat Old Lady—Could I get a seat near the stage, please.  
Box Office—Why, certainly, what row do you want?  
Fat Old Lady—Don't get fresh, young man.

**Prompt Work.**  
"Tom is certainly a man of action."  
"What has he done?"  
"Why, the very day after the jobless accepted him he gave up his job at the bank and joined the Don't Worry club."

**Uncomplimentary.**  
Bell—Your hair is always so beautifully dyed, you must devote a great deal of attention to it.  
Nell—Yes, I must confess my head is my chief weakness.

# PALACE of the POPES at AVIGNON



Western Facade of the Palace.

IT IS more than 20 years since I first saw that mighty Palace of the Popes at Avignon which Froissart called "the finest and strongest house in the world," and the most important occurrence in that period, from the point of view of the architect and the historian, is that in 1307 the huge building was at last sheltered from its dangerous task of relieving soldiers, who cared as little for its beauty as for its associations, writes Theodore Andrea Cook in Country Life. It was, perhaps, better to be a prison like Tarascon, or a disintegrating ruin like Beaucaire. But none of these three glorious relics of Provençal history deserved so ignominious a fate, and the department of historic monuments earned the thanks of every scholar by its change of policy toward these splendid castles of the storied Rhone.

One invaluable result of clearing the Palace of Avignon has been that for the first time it is possible to compare the actual constructions of this extraordinary building with the records preserved in the Vatican and investigated by Eugene Muntz, Maurice Faucon and F. Ehrle. This comparison was carried on by Felix Dignonet, the learned guardian of the museum at Avignon, and when again the continent I hope that visitors will be able not only to see the whole of the palace, but to understand the original intention of its builders, and to realize the skill and care with which all the ancient masonry is being preserved or reproduced after the century of defacement and neglect which followed the most deliberate vandalism of the Revolution.

**Color and Massiveness.**  
The vast and deserted esplanade in front of this giant block of masonry is a fitting framework to so massive a memorial of dead majesty, and the whole atmosphere of the scene is as different as possible from anything you have passed on your way through the modern town from the railway station of the republic. The exquisite color of the pale gold masonry—"teinte uniforme de fenille seche," said Henri Beyle—is one of the loveliest attributes of the buildings of Provence, as it is of our own Dorsetshire houses; but it is the titanic strength and elemental pride of this enormous building which first impress themselves on the beholder who stands before its ruined western entrance gate. The huge and sony carcass of some creature of the prime, fossilized in bygone ages of the world, and couchant still within its ancient hair, seems brooding like some monstrous menace over the Valley of the Rhone. Ruined and mutilated, as it is, of all its former splendor, this cliff of cut stone stands stupendous above the petty highways of our smaller life.

The octagonal turret jutting from the tower immediately on your left of the main entrance preserves, in its name of "The White Cardinal," the memory of that humbly born Cistercian monk who, in December, 1335, assumed the title of Benedict XII, and really began the foundation of the palace as we see it. Two-thirds of the whole, at the proudest, he planned; and his is the portion that is the simplest and strongest of it all.

No marble was used anywhere in the palace, which was wholly of French workmanship and Provençal design, with the square towers which mainly differentiate that school from the round-towered style of the French which is so massively exhibited in the contemporary Fort St. Andre just across the river. The deeply arched machicolations, still to be seen here and there and originally placed in every tower and wall, had only just been introduced by the end of the fourteenth century. Those on the great facade are the largest in the world, sometimes two yards in length by 18 inches deep, sufficient to hurl iron timbers that could sweep a dozen storming ladders off the wall or crush a whole company of sappers.

The only luxury observable in the palace was to be found in its interior furniture, which has wholly disappeared. Nothing but the solidity and imposing strength of its exterior wall remain to hint at what Froissart so much admired.

The old pontifical chapel of John XXII, enlarged by Benedict XI, and since restored, is now the province and the extreme northern line of buildings between the Tour de Trouillas at the northeastern corner and the Tour de la Campanie at the northwest. Benedict's work was built the older structure, originally the parish church of St. Stephen, by Pierre Poisson of Mirepoix in 1335. For some time it was turned to the base uses of a common goal, and I was Revoil who designed its present barrel-vault at a height from the ground which is equivalent to that of the two original buildings one above the other. Their frescoes by Pierre du Puy have all disappeared; but we know that his workmen were paid four shillings a day of our money, while he had nearly 20; and that their colors were white, green, sky blue, indigo blue, vermilion, saffron, and so forth, laid on with white of egg, with olive oil and linseed oil, and garnished with fine gold. In 1336 Benedict XII finished the tiling of the floors, and some remains of them are preserved in the Musée Calvet in the town. This chapel was not used for more than 30 years, and was gravely damaged by fire in 1392. Its place was taken by the far more splendid building of Clement VI on the south side of the main courtyard.

**IN LEGISLATIVE HALLS.**  
Did you see the lady senator?  
I did. And what was she doing when you saw her?  
She was powdering her nose.

# DURING These Hot Summer Days REMEMBER--

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**CHARTER.**  
Board of not and a Cashier and Assistants, Cashiers and a Trust Officer and Assistant Trust Officers, and may appoint such officers to serve during the pleasure of the Board as may be necessary in the conduct of the business of this corporation, and shall be a member of the Board of Directors of the corporation may require and to fix the compensation of its members, and delegate power and authority to the same. Any vacancy which may exist or occur in the Board of Directors shall be filled by said Board of Directors or Directors so elected shall serve until the next ensuing regular election or until the successors of said Board of Directors have been duly elected and qualified. Any member of the Board of Directors who shall be entitled to such fee for attending the meeting of the Board of Directors as said Board may be fixed. No stockholder shall be eligible to membership on the Board of Directors of this corporation until he shall be a member of the Board of Directors of another State Bank or Trust Company in the City of New Orleans except with the approval of the Board of Directors of this corporation.

**ARTICLE I.**—The name of this Banking Corporation shall be "Commercial Trust & Savings Bank," and it shall have and enjoy succession for ninety-nine years from the date of this amendment. And it was resolved at said meeting that Article V of the Charter of this Bank be changed and amended so as to read as follows:

**ARTICLE V.**—The capital stock of this Bank is hereby established at Four Million (\$4,000,000) Dollars to be divided into forty thousand (40,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars each. And at said meeting, it was resolved that Article I of the Charter of the Commercial Trust & Savings Bank be changed and amended so as to read as follows:

**ARTICLE VII.**—All the corporate powers of this corporation shall be vested in and exercised by a Board of Directors composed of thirty stockholders each of whom shall be in his own name not less than ten shares of the capital stock of this corporation, and twelve of whom shall constitute a quorum for the management and transaction of the business. And it was resolved at said meeting that Article VIII of the charter of the Commercial Trust & Savings Bank be changed and amended so as to read as follows:

**ARTICLE VIII.**—On the first Monday in January of each year or on the next legal day hereafter, if said first mentioned day be a holiday, and annually thereafter, an election shall be held by ballot for the election of the Board of Directors of the corporation to be held at the main banking house of the corporation under the supervision of three commissioners appointed by the Board of Directors. Notice of said election shall be given by publication three times in ten days, in a daily newspaper in the City of New Orleans the last notice to appear on the day of the meeting. Every holder of stock shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock held by him or her name on the books of the corporation to be cast in person or by proxy; but no stockholder shall be entitled to vote at any election on any shares of stock transferred to him or her within fifteen days immediately preceding the election. The persons receiving a majority of the votes cast shall be duly elected and shall serve for the ensuing year or until their successors shall have been elected and qualified. In case there shall be no election of Directors on the day appointed therefor as may be practicable on a day to be fixed by the Board of Directors; and previous notice of such election shall be given in the manner heretofore provided. The failure for any cause to elect Directors on the day or days stipulated shall not dissolve this corporation, but the officers and directors then in office shall hold over until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified.

The Board of Directors so elected shall at its first meeting elect a President and a Vice-President from among its members (who shall hold office during the term of the Board making such election); and in case of vacancy in said positions, the same shall be filled by election by the Board of Directors. The said Board of Directors may elect other Vice-Presidents whether members of said

In Witness whereof I, Paul H. Saunders, Notary Public, have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal, this 9th day of August, 1919.

HERMAN L. BARNETT,  
Notary Public.

Aug. 21 Sept. 25