DAKOTA CITY HERALD

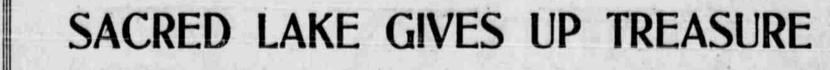
JOHN H. REAM, Publisher. DAKOTA CITY. . . NEBRASKA

MENACE OF DRUGS.

The number of people in this country who are becoming addicted to the different phases of what is known as the drug habit is so numerous as to excite alarm. Years ago the victims of drugs were confined to consumers of opium or morphine, says the Milwaukee Wisconsin. Now there is a considerable variety of habit-forming drugs, with cocaine at the head of the hist. At first it was hailed for its usefulness as a local anesthetic. Now It is dreaded for the number of men and women who have fallen under its sway, and whom it reduces to a condition of moral irresponsibility. Many -probably nearly all-of the victima of cocaine and other habit-forming drugs use them at first for medicine. They are prescribed by physicians to allay pain. The hideous evils that follow slavery to these drugs rarely are dreamed of by those who use them, antil after their use has become a habit, and then the damage is donefor dr habits, once formed, are inconceivably difficult to break. These drugs shatter the nervous system and blunt the moral faculties and predispose their slaves to crime. No wonder that physicians and officials charged with the administration of the criminal laws are banding together to check the sale and use of these insidious destroyers of health and morals

As our manners improve, have our children as good manners as our fathere or grandfathers had? We do not mean by good manners what the newer term social etiquette implies. Among the so-called social sets we find changing codes which direct the form of handshaking, modes of expression in meeting people, repetition of useless "don't you knows" in conversation, ability to select from multiform knives, forks and spoons for the multiform courses at luncheon and dinner, says the Knoxville Journal and Times. We can detect no purpose in these flippant forms of fashion excepting as the knowledge is a badge of fellowship. And there seems to be much striving to get within the circle. But these mannerisms are not good manners. The essence of good manners is kindness and courtesy. They extend below the surface deep into the character. A person habitually polite is one who has transformed into conduct the habit of thinking of others. They are apostles of good cheer, being unwilling to cause embarrassment or chagrin to either their social confreres or the lowliest person, they

They pay the waiter for the privflege of being served at all, after paying the head walter to get a table



LAKE GUATAVITA AS IT WAS

a room on one of the upper floors of a New York hotel a man stood with a cigar box in his hand and gazed proudly at the articles that it contained. They were not clgars-not anything that one might expect to find in a cigar box; they were queer little rings and toys of thin beaten gold, rough green stones, dulled circles of goldenbrown amber. The man took them out of the box and held them in his hand.

"El Dorado," he said softly, "El Dorado, after centuries. The gifts of the golden man. The treasure of the sacred lake."

Out of the Indian legends of centuries ago, the wonder-tales of the Spanlards in the New World. the man with the eigar box explained, had come these strange bits of gold and precious stones. Modern enterprise is discovering the lost treasure of a South American superstition. The sacred lake of El Dorado, the water of Guatavita into which Andean tribes threw their riches to appease their gods, has been drained; here are some of its treasures.

Plartley Knowles, the man with the cigar box. If the restaurant is full. They pay to is an English engineer who has made the excahave their hat and coat kept for them | vations and has now brought some of the things during the meal, pay for getting a to America. He says himself that they are all exceedingly valuable as antiques, and, intrinsically, as gold and gems. One of the Americans to whom Mr. Knowles has showed his treasures adds that the excavation of the sacred lake of the Andes brings with it a possibility that the excavator has apparently not thought of in discoveries as to the lives of prehistoric peoples and in civilization of prehistoric times. The story that lured a modern Englishman to South America, and is interesting American collectors in South American discoveries, is the same story that four and a half centuries ago called the Spanish adventurers to conquest in the unknown western world. It is the story of El Dorado. It is a tale that most of us have heard long ago, and long ago forgotten. It is the legend of the holy lake I'nen the original story of the sacrod lakes of the Chincha tribes in the northern part of South America innumerable myths have been built. The eacly tales themselves are well-nigh shrouded in mystery and somewhat obscured by legend. Yet the story of El Dorado has its historical foundation, and the tale of the sacred lake of Guatavita, or Guatabita, is accredited by historians today. Much of the wonder-tale of El Dorado as the Spanlards and their followers built it on the first substructure is probably untrue. But the story of the lake, so far as historians have been able to ascertain, is a bit of real historythe tale of a people and their sacrifices, the record of wealth thrown away in a religious ceremontal as an offering to the gods, the true story of an ancient superstition. According to the legends told by travelers and the facts set down by historians, the Andean tribes of the Chibcha venerated the mountain lakes of their province, and into them threw their jewels. Great feasts and great fastings, the accessions of rulers, the celebration of a pligirmnge, the prayer for the tribe's good fortune these were all accompanied by gifts of the gods. the gifts were thrown into the lake. Of these mountain lakes Guatavita was the largest and most important; here most of the feasts were held, the offerings made to the gods. And here excavators and engineers have gone from England with the latest dredges and engines and set up modern apparatus to drain the lake. The lake is drained now as nearly dry as the excavators dare to make it. Quantities of pottery, gold and precious stones have been taken The excavations are still going on, and it out. is believed that the discoveries have only begun. Various attempts have been made, in the last four centuries, to find the treasure of Chibcha piety; this latest effort is proving successful

before we reach it. But, according to the stories, the bottom of the lake is where the richest treasures are"

We have most of us heard in our childhood that the Spaniards of the sixteenth century dreamed of "El Dorado," the land of gold, and that they sought for it in strange and savage and ever hopeful ways among strange and savage peoples. We have read how the lust of gold seized the adventurers of Spain, and they pressed into the wilderness and found and conquered more and more land without ever finding the land of gold. But, as a matter of fact, the Spanish explorers did find El Dorado. Only El Dorado was not the land of gold; it was the golden man. And the treasure of the golden man's gift was not a treasure that could be found on' the land; it lay at the bottom of a lake, and the Spanlards could not drain it. The story of the real El Dorado is the story of the religious festivals of the Chibchas

The tribes of the Chibchas, according to recent historians, occupied the plateau region of the northeastern province of Colombia, and were among the richest, the most magnificent, and the most enlightened of South American tribes. In their wealth, their barbaric splendor, and their handicrafts, they ranked with the Aztecs of Mexico and the Incas of Peru. Their land was rich

"Not only was the ceremonial of Guatavita particularly elaborate, but it gave rise to the stories of El Dorado which so fired the imagination of the early conquerors and gave such an impetus to the exploration of the interior. According to Fresle, the population of the neighborhood repaired to the sacred lake of Guatavita ciad in their finest ornaments of gold and feathers. Innumerable sacrificial fires were kindled on the banks, and the lake was encircled with a cloud of incense. The ruler-elect was divested of his garments, anointed with an adhesive earth, and powdered with gold dust. Attended by his four principal sub-chiefs he embarked upon a reed raft ornamented with gold dust and furnished with four braziers for incense; at his feet was piled a mound of gold and emeralds, and amid the shouts of the multitude and the sound of whistles and other instruments he proceeded to the middle of the lake. There he plunged into the waters and washed off the offerings of gold dust, and the gold and emeralds were thrown in at the same time, the four chiefs making offerings on their own account. The raft then returned and the proceedings terminated with the revelry and chicha drinking so dear to the heart of the Colombians."

THE HOUSE IN

THE LAKE NEAR WHERE THE EX-CAVATIONS WERE MADE

The chief with his gold-dust coat was in reality "El Dorado," the golden man of Spanish legend and Indian history.

Splendid as were the ceremonies attending the consecration of the tribal chief at Guatavita, or Guatabita, as Professor Joyce calls it, the national pilgrimages and feasts were still more important. These pilgrimages were made periodically to all the chief lakes of the country. The northern Chibcha honored Guatavita almost

Mr. William A. Radford will answer nuestiona and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor. Author and Manufacturer, he the stranger feels at home the minute is kallor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 178 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, III., and only

A five-room cottage, with roof space for about three rooms more on the floor above, is shown in the accompanying house design. I find there is in some neighborhoods a strong prejudice against cottages, caused usually it is a very cheerful room, especially by the dilapidated appearance of small, hopeless-looking houses that are out of courtesy called "cottages." The fact is, however, that some of the happiest homes are enjoyed by families living in cottage houses-homes larger and more central, and feels of the well-to-do.

most large houses are encumbered for cause a hall in such a house is not a large share of the purchase price, necessary. It is an easy house to do I would never discourage a man from the work in, and it contains all the recuring a home because he couldn't conveniences necessary for a small pay spot cash for it; but I would family. strongly recommend him to select

something smaller-a neat little af. in every community. More cheap fair like this, perhaps-that he could houses means more homes owned by pay for without a great deal of un- the people living in them; and this necessary worry. The good wife can means a better community, more gentuck the bables away in a small room | eral improvements, and a higher stand-

dom or never emanate from pretty,

uals.

that is heated by a drum from the ard of living. Modern suburban transkitchen stove, and they will sleep just portation is bringing the outlying secas sweetly, and wake up and be just tions of cities and towns closer to as happy next morning, as they would business, when measured by time, in an expensive nursery presided over which in turn is increasing the deby a white-capped graddate from some mand for low-cost comfortable homes. fashionable clinic. The trundle bed Land is too valuable in or near busiexpense is only a fraction of what the ness districts to have such houses, beswell affair usually costs, and the real cause it does not pay to put a cheap

happiness is mostly on the humble house on a high-priced lot. side; at any rate, divorce cases sel-

The Witches' Tree. In many rural communities the eld-

well-kept cottage homes. Young folks often are ambitious, er is still called "the witches' tree," though no longer deliberately planted which is all right so long as their ambition takes the right direction. Am- near homes and barns for the express bition, however, differs with individ- purpose of keeping away the witches. The idea that the elder should not be One woman wants her children well educated, that they may become allowed to grow near a well, for fear useful citizens; while another wants the water will be spoiled, is not exto shine forth in all the latest finery, tinct. Anciently other than ignorant





he enters the door.

The size of this house on the ground

is 31 feet by 45 feet 6 inches, but the

front projection is quite narrow. The

itself, so it may be shut off from the

main part of the house; and this is

another economy which works out in

the saving of fuel in the winter time.

when there is a fire in the grate, and

The dining room, with its three

windows, attracts the family more

than the parlor in such a house; it is

There is need of just such houses

it is a nice cool room in summer.

parlor is in this projection away by

enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

that attract attention beyond the fam- more comfortable. When necessary lly and its immediate relatives, and the dining room may be used in conthat might serve as models for many nection with the parlor by leaving the sliding doors open. In general this It is difficult to be really happy un- arrangement of the rooms is good. No der a heavy mortgage, and I find that space is taken up with a hallway, be-

taxicab, and after it is over and pay the chauffeur for the privilege of riding home with him in a cab for which the company has had to pay the hotel license fee for the right to use the public streets, says the New York World. From the time they enter a restaurant until after they have left it they are subjected to numerous direct taxes, in addition to the indirect taxes imposed for music and marble corridors, which are but ill-disguised in the exorbitant prices charged for the food. Why should not the Hotel association round out the system of petty extortion by charging for admission?

If, as reported, the sultan of Turkey sent a bag of millet seed to the king of Bulgaria to show his numerical strength, and the king of Bulgaria sent back a bag of pepper seeds to show the style of opposition, the incident typifies the struggle between quanitity and quality which has had but one result since the world began. Mere brute strength and number no longer count in the great contests of the world.

The little Irish cow has proved a prize winner at the National Dairy Show in Chleago. Lord Decles exhibited a herd of ten, which was warded several first prizes, and three econds. Cows competent as these would beat the pig for paying the rent.

An English woman left \$500 in her will to another woman for smiling pleasantly at her as they left church. Such a bequest does more for the sunshine habit than any amount of mere talk.

The society leader who proposes that dog shall be eaten as a relief from the high cost of meat, should begin as an example. We do not know of any law prohibiting the consumption of Boston bull steak or poodle chops by the gilded circles.

Cholera killing 10,000 out of 21,000 cases reported in one province in India in a month is described as not being as severe as usual. What would they call severe, anyway?

An inventive Frenchman has discovered that a telephone message gransmitted through impure wine is indistinct. Probably it makes no difderence whether the wine is in the reselver or the transmitter.

A soldier who deserted two months the authorities and asked to be allowed to return to his army post. Some men never will give anything a fair trial.

"I should say that the gold and gems slready taken from the lake bottom amount to about \$20,000," said Mr. Knowles. "How much there is left I shouldn't dare to say. But I think that we are just reaching the most interesting part of our work and our discovery.

"I think that most of what we have taken out up to date is from the sides of the lake. We have not yet dug down to the bottom, and we don't know just how much more we have to dig

in emeralds. Gold they procured in great quantitles from their immediate neighbors. Rich textiles and dyed cotton stuffs, as well as the feath ers of beautiful birds, added to the wealth and their magnificence. Amber they obtained from their neighbors, and apparently from the other side of the world they procured in some unknown manner some quantity of jade.

Savage, uncontrolled in their indulgence of the arts of pleasure that they had cultivated even more eagerly than the arts of war, they were yet a thoroughly religious people. Their heirarchy of gods and goddesses had passed beyond the simple worship of the forces of nature and included definite delties with definite powers -delties to be propitiated. Occasionally they offered up human beings to their gods; often they sacrificed talking parrots to avert calamity. But for the most part they gave their possections to their delties, and worshipped with barbarle wealth of sacrifice, at the sacred lakes.

There were five of these lakes in the district that we now know as Colombia-Guatavita Guasca, Siecha, Teusaca, and Uhaque; of the five, Guatavita was by far the most important. Ubaque being its nearest rival. The people made pilgrimages to all the lakes, but to Guatavita most of all, and with the richest gifts. And it was at the lake of Guatavita that the great ceremony of the Chibcha tribes took place-the installation of the chief. Guatavita was the most important center of the Chibchas, the religious "capital" of the tribe.

The chief who came to his kingdom with sacrifices to the holy water of the plateau was an absolute monarch, whose power rested largely on the assumption that he was semi-divine. No subject dared look his leader in the face, but in the royal presence turned aside or assumed a stooping attitude. No messenger might approach the chief without bearing a gift, not to win the royal favor, but merely to do homage to the royal state Over every detail of his subjects' lives he ruled, and if a man of Guatavita wished to alter the style of his dress he must ask his leader's permission and receive the new garment from the royal hand. In his "South American Archaeology" T. Athol Joyce of the British Museum describes the state of the Zipa of Bogota: "His garments were of the finest cotton, his throne was of gold studded with emeralds, and he traveled in a litter hung with golden plates. His headdress was of gold, and a golden crescent ornamented his brow; nose and ear ornaments were of the same material, and also the breastplate he wore upon his chest."

For five years or more before a Chibcha chief became his people's ruler he must remain in seclusion, preparatory to the great ceremony of the lake. At the end of his rigorous period of probation-for it was also a period of stern selfdenial-the chief's nose and ears were pierced for the ornaments of his rank, and he made golden offerings to the gods. Professor Joyce, who in his book describes the ceremonies of the sacred lake as historically attested facts, quotes from the history of the conquest and discovery of New Granada, by Juan Rodriguez Fresle, written in 1636:

exclusively, while the southern tribes paid their religious homage at Ubaque, south of Bogota.

While the chiefs and nobles were throwing their gold and jewels into the sacred waters, the common people were burying theirs by the side of the lake or in secret places not far removed from the holy waters. Many curious bits of pottery have been recovered from the neighborhood of the lake of Guatavita.

When Mr. Knowles came to America a short time ago he brought with him many of the treasures that he had taken from the sacred lake. Most of the pieces are small. Whatever may be their value as ancient pieces of handicraft, the emeralds are undoubtedly the richest "finds" in intrinsic worth.

M. de la Kier of the Royal Institute of Paris is quoted as estimating the probable value of the articles in the lake at several million English pounds. But such estimates are, of course, guesses. The bottom of the lake has not yet been reached, and is still in a semi-liquid muddy the most part, by our neighbor's sup- to grow well in the immediate proxstate. It is believed that the articles taken out plies. to date were thrown or buried in the sides of the The number of pottery vessels found seems to substantiate this view.

The work done by Mr. Knowles' companywhich is incorporated in London under the name of "Contractors, Limited"-is but the final link in a long chain of explorations that stretches from the times of the Spaniards down to the present day.

In 1562 Antonio de Sepulveda of Santa Fe de Bogota lowered the waters of the lake to fifteen feet, or thereabout, and is said to have taken out great quantities of gold and an emerald of rare beauty. Sepulveda had made his attempt by digging a trench, and before the work could be finished the sides of the trench caved in, and the waters began to rise again. During the three centuries that followed several attempts to drain the lake, always by means of trenches cut from above, were made and falled.

In 1897 a small company of native engineers was formed and three years later sold out its rights to Hartley Knowles and his company.

"I had read about the legends of the golden man," said Mr. Knowles, who stands sponsor for the foregoing history of the attempts to drain the lake, "and, being an engineer, I thought I should like to have a try. I have been working at it for twelve years. The lake is drained as dry as I want it; if it is completely drained the mud at the bottom may solidify, and we do not want that. What we are after now is to dig down to what was the bottom of the lake 450 years ago. The present bottom is, of course, a sediment of years. The lake is cup-shaped. It is about 10,000 feet above sea level in the Colombian Andes. It took four years to drain the lake. Now we are excavating.

"The government of Colombia has been most kind in letting us make the excavations and take out the things. Of course the interest that attaches to the treasure is for aniquarians, museums and collectors."

Playing Heathen.

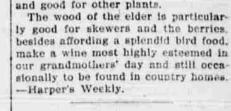
An exchange says: "A new game culation, an action which frequently called 'Christianity' is being played in Lack of Muscular Exercise, Gaused by sition the heart works with the least results in passive congestion of both certain parts of the city. The girls expenditure of efforts and the least sides of the lungs. For this reason get on one side and are the Christians. fatigue, and the circulation and the the simple fracture of a bone may be The boys get on the other side and are the cause of death, because when the the heathens. Then the heathens em-But unless the subject is exception- patient lies in bed there is no move- brace Christlanity." So far? as our first result of lying in bed. As a re- ally vigorous all the benefits are ment of the muscles to act as an ine knowledge runs, the game has not yet circles. However, we are willing to

youch for the welcome it receives A girl with a sour disposition is among the heathens, whenever it does coma -Dimmit Philasman

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as soon as it is sanctioned by the most [and superstitious persons regarded the pernicious fashion mongers. Between elder askance and Evelyn wrote: "I these types there are all grades of do by no means commend the scent of ambition and all sorts of motives, it, which is very noxious to the sir." among which, in a great many, per- Cattle rarely touch the elder, and haps most, cases, may be plainly seen the mole appears to be driven away the influence of wealthy neighbors- by the scent. Teamsters frequently all of which very well illustrates the place branches on their horses' heads fact that our wants are governed, for to keep away the flies. Nothing seems imity of elder trees, and when they

A cottage house is easily furnished. have been removed and the roots carelake and have been, in the ages since, carried It does not demand the expensive fully grubbed it is some years before toward the center by the pressure of the mud. combination of furniture, rugs and the ground becomes periectly sweet



Bacchanals.

The ancient custom in New Amster dam known as the Bacchanals appears to have been a variety of the general carnival festivities of Shrove Tuesday. The matter came up for the decision of Peter Stuyvegant on oral complaint (February 25, 1654) of the burgomasters and most of the schepens of the town that without their consent the director-general had issued "an interdict and forbidden some farm servants to pluck the goose at the Bacchanal on the eve of Ash Wednesday." Hardkoppig Piet responded that "It has never been the custom in this country during their time and is considered entirely frivo-

drapery that fashion says should go lous, needless and disreputable by with a large two-story house. The subjects and neighbors to celekind of furnishing that suits a cottage brate such heathenish and popish fesis more homelike, more in keeping tivals and to introduce such bad cuswith one's everyday life and business. tome into this country even though. Of course there are cottage houses as the burgomasters and schepens furnished laxuriously in one general pretend, it may be tolerated in some style throughout. This is especially places of our Fatherland or be winked noticeable in summer resorts, where at" (Documents xiv., 249). The order people of means build cottage houses was communicated by Claes van Elefor holiday use, and furnish them the landt, but the farm servants plucked same as they would stock a set of the goose defiantly, two or three villbook shelves, in fancy bindings with fled their superiors and were clapped colors to match, more for looks than into jail. for use or comfort. The house plan

Power From Ocean Tides.

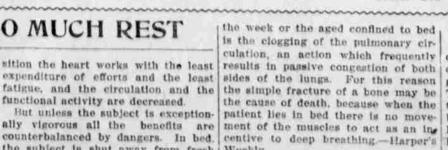
deal with the ordinary cottage home. Herr Emil Pein, who, it is an as it is generally built to shelter the family the year round and provide nounced, has mastered the problem of comforts month after month and year utilizing tidal action, is an engineer after year. Such houses look better of Hamburg and has devoted fifteen years to experiment. The works are and feel better if the furniture is not so very expensive. It may be good to be at Husum on the coast of and plain. The chairs may be uphol- Schleswig and it is estimated that the stered with cotton-covered cushions; electricity to be generated will supply the floors may be covered with car- nearly the whole of Schleswig-Holstein pets or rugs designed for wear rather north of the Kiel canal. The Pein than looks; and the windows may be system, it is said, will permit the curtained in a cheap, tasty manner; generation of power continuously, the but in such homes you will generally variation of the tidal force at differfind comfortable lounges decorated ent hours being compensated for by with soft, inviting sofa pillows, very the use of accumulators.

DANGER IN TOO MUCH REST

Lying in Bed, May Result in Death.

Lack of muscular exercise is the

ago to get married has surrendered to suit the appetite is weakened, the di- counterbalanced by dangers. In bed, centive to deep breathing.-Harper's been introduced into Clarendon society gestive action slows down and the the subject is shut away from fresh Weekly. muscles of the stomach and abdomen air and sunlight. The result of that cease to act upon the intestinal mass. deprivation is a condition similar to When the body is in a recumbent polanemia. But the supreme menace to nearly always in a pickle.



aneve ROCM

Floor Plan

here shown, however, is intended to