THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1897.

Modern Mexico from an American Point of View.

Impressions of a Fortnight's Journey to the Capital City of Our Sister Republic.

drais

GUANAJUATO.

or looking upon it from the higher ground in the vicinity, with the ter-

raced buildings of antique appearance

ranged one above another so closely

that the crooked streets are hardly dis-

cernible at a short distance, the sight recalls pictures we have seen of ancient

towns in Palestine and other parts of

the Old World. Here, as at Aguascali-

entes, the few hours at our disposal

seemed all too short for a hurried view

of the principal objects of interest. Af-ter inspecting the silver reduction

vorks, we went through the mint-the

cluest in Mexico-and were then shown through a new theatre building, not

quite completed, that for elegance and

capacity is not surpassed, perhaps, by

here were spacious and magni-

any in this country. The old cathe

ficent in finish and furnishings. A ride

on the street cars to the higher por-

tions of the city gave an opportunity to

see the better class of residences.

among which were the homes of con

sular representatives of different gov-

ernments. Some of our party had the

privilege of meeting the Methodist and

Cumberland Presbyterian missionaries

at work on this field and visiting the

schools under their charge. The Meth-

odists have been laboring here for

of about a hundred members, with

schools for boys and girls and a med-

ical dispensary for the poor. They own

valuable property in the central part

of the city and their mission has an

An historic building in Guanajuato

is the prison, erected more than a huu-

merce. After Hidalgo, the patriot priest

of Dolores, was overpowered, in 1810,

he and the three generals who joined

THE PANTEON.

But the one overshawoding attrac

sepulture-an enclosure of two or three

are sealed in their receptacles, the outer

dred years ago as a chamber of com-

encouraging outlook.

Mexico's Washington.

twonty-three years and have a church

As one approaches the compact city

Theo. Hart, in the Pittston Gazette. The republic of Mexico is usually

spoken of as Old Mexico, to more readi-ly distinguish, perhaps, between it and our United States territory New Mexico. In these notes of a recent trip over the southwestern border with the National Editorial association excursionlats the writer prefers to speak of the country as Modern Mexico, for the changes made during the past two decades, with the transformations still in progress beyond the Rio Grande, have materially modified conditions in that long perturbed land. The country and people, under the rule of Diaz, and with the extension of railroads and telegraphs, the establishment of free schools and other kindred influences, have entered upon a new era almost as marked as was that following the Spanish conquest of 375 years ago. Contrary to the common view of the Mexican invasion by Cortez, a recent writer has lamented the ingratitude of republics as indicated in the fact that no monument has ever been crected to the conqueror of the Aztees, whose barharous tribal institutions were supplanted by a Spanish civilization which instituted the cradles of printing, education, art and organized charity in the New World 150 to 250 years earlier than they were known elsewhere in America. Be this as it may, a greater than Cortez is at the head of the government of Modern Mexico, and the nation is mov-ing forward in the development of the wonderful resources of the country as never before, under the impulse of their trusted leader's master genius.

ACROSS THE LINE.

It was a bright, pleasant morningthat of February 21-when the National Editorial association excursionists reached Eagle Pass and crossed the Ido Grande into Mexico, on a pleasure trip to the ancient capital of our neighboring republic. The special train of 'nine Pullman cars contained some two hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen. and those who were asleep in their berths upon arriving at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz were awakened by the music of a Mexican band. After breakfast had been served in the railroad dining hall. the mayor of the city made his appearance and through the city clerk gave the visitors a cordial welcome in Spanish. An interpreter in our party gave us the substance of the speech and responded on our behalf. By the mayor's special permission the band was al- Hidalgo now stands near the entrance lowed to play the national air of Mexico, it being unlawful to do so anywhere in the republic without proper official authority. This gate city (Ciudad is city) named after President Diaz, is

destined to become a large place, being favorably located and healthful. Here we had our first dealings in Mexican money, and were given a striking ob- j city, on a high hill, is the city's place of ject lesson on the currency question. One American silver dollar paid for two breakfasts, but their own Mexican some 500 feet long, in which are consilver dollar, although intrinsically structed vaults like pigeon holes, each more valuable than ours, would pay An exchange near the above another-perhaps ten or twelve for but one. railway station, for a commission of tiers. For \$25 a body is kept here five two and a half per cent, converted U. years, with privilege of renewal, or \$100 S. money into Mexican (both paper and will pay for a perpetual resting-place, silver, but no gold) for all who desired, and many are so marked. The coffins

on the two to one basis. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

everywhere apparent. For more than church there. The bishop doubting the hall of the ambassadors (which extends a dozen miles before reaching the city reality of the vision, the Indian rethe railway traverses a great ravine | turned to the place, as the story goes, from 3% to 600 feet wide and 150 to 200 and found the Virgin there again. A feet deep. This is the great Tajo de third time she spueared to the Indian Nochistongo, constructed at an im- and made the same request, and when mense cost of men and money in the the still incredulous bishop told the In-carly part of the seventeenth century dian to bring him some token in confirmation of his statement, he again reby the Spanish viceroy of that period, with the view of draining Lake Zum- paired to the scene of his former vipango, the highest of the several lakes sions, where the Virgin met him again in the Valley of Mexico, into the and many miraculous things occurred. sions, where the Virgin met him again Rio Panuco, Fearful epidemics had Finally she told him to pluck the flowers that sprang from the barren rocks scourged the city during the preceding thre -quarters of a century of Spanish at her feet as she spoke and take them I raphy. It is pronounced as though spelled "wan-a-wah-to," with accent on | rule, and in severe rainy seasons the | to the bishop for a token. He gathered them in his tlima-a coat made from overflow from the lakes had often floodthe next to the last syllable. A ride from Salao of twelve miles by steam ed the national capital. It was thought the coarse fibre of the cactus-and as cars and then by mule cars for three that the construction of this great the Virgin vanished, a spring of water drain would relieve the situation, bui gushed from the spot where she stood. face, an eagle eye and a commanding miles brought us to the center of the city, which has a population of 90,000. after thirty years' experimenting and The Indian hurried to take the fowers presence that will not soon fade from the expenditure of six millions of dol- to the bishop, as directed, and when he | the memory of one who had the privi-It is the capital of the state of the same name, and has an altitude of 7,000 feet. dars, the work was abandoned.

nearly half the length of the entire front of the building) is a fine picture of Washington. Our party, after passing through three large rooms of the palace, assembled in the fourth, where President Diaz received them, coming in from the fifth room. Although in his 67th year, he appeared much younger. He was dressed in a plain black suit, wearing a Prince Albert Coat. When in full military dress, ablaze with jeweled decorations-but, as one writer has said, "with not enough medals to cover

one aplece the scars that earned them' -this hero of more than fifty battles appears every inch a soldier without a doubt. He has a remarkably strong I emptied them from the tilma, an image | lege of meeting him. He is well built

him in the first struggle for independence from Spanish rule were executed Diaz to the presidency, twenty years ment. in the neighboring town of Chihuahua, ago. The great enterprise had been and their heads were hung in cages for most actively pushed during the past ten years at the four corners of this old building. A fine bronze statue of engineers decided to make no use of of the prison, and everywhere the the old Nochistongo cut, but started name of the Liberator is honored as Desague, as it is called, is some thirty miles long, including an oval-shaped tunnel thirteen feet in diameter, nearly seven miles long, and is the greatest tion for strangers here is the catacomb drainage canal in the world. Luis Esor panteon. In the western part of the pinosa, the engineer who has had charge of the work since 1879, is a naive of Guanajuato, of Indian blood and acres. Across one side is built a wall humble birth. He had few early advantages, but President Diaz recognized his ability and had faith in him, large enough to receive a coffin and one and his marvellous success, in carry-

> ica, nearly three centuries ago, in a July. spirit that must command admiration for its bravery and foresight, although the enterprise was doomed to failure-

The church was built in 1532 upon the site of the miraculous vision, and the new church, and above it is suspended a crown about the size of a ing studded with precious gems. This picture of the Virgin of Guadalupe differs from other images of her, in that it has a halo around the entire figure instead of the head alone. It is a familiar emblem in all Mexico, from the fact that the patriot priest and martyr, Hidalgo, when he and his followers took up arms against Spain and pronounced for independence, September 16, 1810, made this image of the Virgin of Guadalupe their banner. It fired

different." The great Cathedral aituated on the proves that the confidence reposed in Flaza mayor, is an imposing and vener-Espinosa was not misplaced. His able pile. The stranger will not need name will ever be coupled with that of to have it pointed out, located as it is in the most central part of the city. It complete system of sewerage for ing in and out during the services, while worshippers are kneeling here and there throughout the auditorium, there being no pews in any of these churches that we visited. The cornerstone of the cathedral was laid in 1573, but it was over fifty years later when the first service was held, and nearly a century later when finally dedicated. The building is 387 feet long and 177 feet wide, with interior height of 179 feet. The towers are 204 feet high. The carving, gilding and frescoeing of the interfor are simply gorgeous, a wealth of adornment being lavished on the several altars. The Altar of the Kings. the finest, was built by the artist of s similar one in the Cathedral of Seville that the editorial excursion train reach- Beneath are burled the heads of Hidal-Atlende Aldama and Jiminez. ge, which for ten years were displayed in cages at the four corners of a public building in Guanajuato, but were brought here after the independence of Mexico was recognized; and in another part of the cathedral rest the bones of There are fine paintings, Iturbide. some of them by the old masters, very many of great value and all by the best dations. The editor of the sazette with artists. There are fourteen parish many others found pleasant quarters churches in the city, three of which were established as carly as 1524, and structure was the palace of the first most of them are magnificently fitted

The Canadian Question Is Nearing a Crisis.

> Reasons Why Americans Should Keep a Watch on the litics of the Dominion in the Near Future

H. Denison

The policy pursued by the successiv governments of Canada from 1867, the year of the Confederation, up to the 2% of June, 1836, has culminated in a condition of things that is calling for great changes in the general affairs of that country

The Conservative party, that by a policy of wholesale bribery and extravhas been said before, its power is on agant expenditure managed to retain the wane, for it has been found to be its hold of office from 1872 to 1874, goveracd Canada more as an appendage of the Pritish Imperial system than as a self-governing American colony. Great expenditure was incurred in the construction of railways for military purposes-viz., the Intercolonial, from Hallfax to Quebec, and the Canadian Paciffe, from Montreal to Vancouver, with the avowed object of consolidating the imperial power and connection. These railways were not called for by the development of the country, for as a matter of fact the population of the territory through which the Intercolonial railway passes does not increase, and between Vancouver and Sudbury, in Ontario, a distance of over two thousand five hundred miles, there is only a population of some 600,000 scattered along the line of the Canadian Pacifics The cost of these two lines is an intolerable burden on the Canadian people and all the efforts made up to date to nduce the settlement of the regions west of Lake Superior by emigrants from Europe have resulted in failure.' The ountry between the Lake of the Woods and Lake Nipissing is practically unfit for profitable agricultural settlement. With the disappearance of the pine and other merchantable timber in the forests of northern Ontario and Quebec the neans of subsistence of their population also disappear. The climate is unfavorable to agricultural operations in general, and nothing but their poverty retains a large part of the population on those northern lines. The slow increase of population, the increasing debt and taxation and the want of profitable outlets for their agricultural and industrial products combine to produce depression and discontent, which manifested itself in June last in the decisive overthrow of the Conservatives, and the return of the Liberal party under the lead of Hon. Wilfred Laurier, the first French-Canadian who has held

INFLUENCES THE SAME. But though there has been a change in the title and personnel of the gov ernment at Ottawa, the influences that have hitherto dominated every successive government there, have means lost their power; and though the Hon. W. Laurler, during his electoral canvass, everywhere proclaimed himself a Canadian first, last and all the time, he found himself on succeeding to office under the necessity of sur rounding himself with men as colleagues of whom some are strongly imperialistic in their tendencies.

From a report to the Republican Club | tations of the fishery and other laws of the City of New York by Colonel C. and regulations that affect American fishermen in Canadian waters. It is this party that has inaugurated the policy of armaments in Cauada and of fortifications along the frontier from Quebec to Vancouver, and for its own urpose would, if it could, restore direct British rule in Canada. It is equally opposed to Canadian Independence or the Commercial or Political union of Canada and the United States. But as

> too entirely selfish in its pims and indifferent to the national welfare of Canada. The government and people of the United States cannot afford to continue indifferent to the movements now going on in Canada.

TIME FOR ACTION.

The time has, in fact, arrived when it becomes necessary to consider the best policy to be followed by the American people and government towards Canada. There are advocates in Canada of a policy of concilation and attraction, and advocates of a more or less coercive policy, pacifically but firmly applied.

Those in favor of a conciliatory pelley argue that for the United States to adopt a policy of non-intercourse would tend to throw those who control Canadian affairs into the arms of the party that is antagonistic to Continentalism or Americanism and favors Imperialism. They therefore ask for a general concession of commercial reciprocity from the United States. They, however, refrain from saying how far they are prepared to go in adopting the American tariff as against countries outside the American continent. It would seem as though they desired all the advantages of both Continentalism and Imperialism while avoiding linking themselves too intimately with either.

Had the Canadian people, through their government, during the last thirty odd years displayed a generally friendly and neighborly spirit towards the American people there might be something to urge on behalf of a policy of generosity and conciliation, but the reverse has been the case. Their press and logislation have been generally unfriendly, and not tending to the establishment of neighborly relations. It dies not appear, therefore, that the Canadian people are entitled to the consideration asked for on their behalf while they tolerate such exhibitions of

There was a vivacious smile on her face which was most winsome. "Oh, dear me," she murmured happily, T've just gotten such a bargain!

"How, dear?" inquired her friend. "I sent a telegram, only a quarter for ten words, and at least six of them were words of more than three syllables!"-Washington Star.

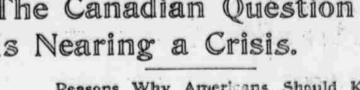
Under the Ruse.

Mr. Ennicott-There's a lot of steamer trunks piled out conspicuously in front of Mrs. Slimpocket's house waiting for the

expressman. What does that mean? Mrs. Ennicott (with scorn)-It means that she's going down to her u

decade and is now practically finished the sacred tilma was hung over the at a cost of \$18,000,000. The latter day altar. It occuries the same place in anew in an opposite direction. The man's head which is worth \$129,000, be-

ing through to completion this giant the Indian heart and "Guadalupe" be-undertaking-began before the first came their war cry. September 16th is now celebrated as the Mexican 4th of anxiously about him in all directions, THE CATHEDRAL



THE VISITOR: AND WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO MAKE OF HIM? MAMMA: I WANT HIM TO BE A PHILANTHROPIST. "WHY, THERE IS NO MONEY IN THAT." "BUT ALL THE PHILANTHROPISTS HAVE BEEN VERY RICH." -From Life, Copyright, 1897, by Mitchell & Miller.

Nothing further was attempted in of the Virgin of Guadalupe, in beautiful a medium height, and is as erect as the typical Indian. his direction until the accession of colors, appeared upon the coarse gar-

ESPIONAGE IN GERMANY.

An Incident Il!nstrative of the Dcgragation of Private Liberty.

One day, says Professor Thomas Dathe position of premier since Confederavidson, in the April Forum, there dined tion in 1867. with me, in a public restaurant in Berlin, an aged clergyman and his wife. The former had occupied the same pulpit for over forty years, had proved a father to his parish, had been a leader in many liberal movements, and in all ways had served his country nobly; while the latter had for the same length of time been a very great blessing to her neighborhood for many leagues around. In the course of conversation I asked him how he felt and then said: "If Fritz had lived ten years longer, things would have been

Besides the weight of public debt which presses so heavily on the Cana-When I asked, "Were you the important province of Ontario is a serious obstacle to the prosperity of that province. It contains two-fifths of the total population of the dominion, consequently it has to bear a two-fifths share of the general debt. In addition, according to returns made last year representing the operations of 89 loan institutions up to the end of 1894, obliged by their charters of incorporation to make such returns to the Ontarlo provincial government, there was a mortgage debt on the farms and real estate of Ontario of \$115,692,809 The amount in 1887 was \$75,494,963. But over and above this there were chattel mortgages on record on Dec. 31, 1894 to the amount of \$10,603,393, of which \$3,378,079 was on farmers' stock, etc. the rest being on the stock and effects of tradesmen and private individuals It is estimated that the amount loaned by those companies not making returns and by private individua would show a total mortgage debt for Ontario of not less than \$200,000. In the province of Ouebec, the Rom Catholic church having by law a fi charge on all lands cultivated a owned by its adherents for tithes a certain other charges, constitutes itself a permanent mortgage impor with the assent of the British goverment at the time Canada passed up der the control of Great Britain. Bu a, the church is not required to mak public its revenues, there is no possi bility of estimating the amount th

sentiment. Why She Was Jubilant.

Leaving Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, over the Mexican International railroad, about two-thirds of the long journey of 1,100 miles to the City of Mexico was covered during that and the following day. The heat and dust, as we passed over long stretches of barren country, with little to be seen in any direction save white sand, cactus, the short mesquiet brush, and here and there a few isolated huts-added to the discomfort of the party. The grades of the road. as we moved steadily toward the high table land, were heavy, and on this portion of the southward ran our spe cial train fell twelve hours behind its schedule. Only necessary stops were made, so that important cities and towns on our way, including not a few of much historic interest, were necessarily passed without other opportun ity of seeing them than was afforded from the car platforms or windows and some noted places were passed in the night. Branch roads lead to Mon tery, Saltillo and Bueno Vista, battlefields of Gen. Taylor's army in the war of '47, which are but a few miles dis-

tant. The second day's journey over the arld steppes of Coahuila and Zacatecas, being Feb. 22, was agreeably relieved by a celebration of Washington's birthday. The Pennsylvania and New York people planned the affair and prepared the programme. At Canitas, a small way station, the excursionists all gathered in the shade of the depot, during a half hour stop in the early afternoon, and the patriotic Americans celebrated the natal day of Washington with unstinted enthusi-

AGUASCALENTES

The morning of the 23d found us at Aguascalentes. During the night we had passed Torreon, a railroad junction at which we changed to the siexican Central. Aguascalentes (meaning hot water) is a quaint looking city of 50,000 inhabitants, founded over 300 years ago, capital of the state of the same name. It takes its name from the hot springs in the vicinity, and the public and private bath houses are places of interest to visitors. The aitiby fakirs with opals for sale. tude is 6.261 feet and the climate said to be most delightful all the year. Tour-

ists mark this place as one where the women make fine lace and drawn work, which is offered for sale at the with only 150 miles between us and our railway stations, on the streets and all place of destination. The day was a through the country. The public builddelightful one. The altitude gradually ings and churches here are specially advanced from that of 6.000 feet at interesting to strangers. In some of Queretero until at Marquez we were 8, the latter will be found rare old pictures of great value. An old monument in the beautiful plaza, crected to Mexico. commemorate the founding of the city, was formerly surmounted by a status of Ferdinand VII., but the statue was thrown down at some time during a political upheaval and never replaced Consequently the monument has an unfinished appearance.

Again under way, the town of Salac is reached in time for supper, after a few hours' run, and here the excursionists spent the night, to be ready on the morrow for a side trip over a branch road to Guanajuato, one of the most attractive points for sight-seers in all Mexico, as it is unlike anything be seen elsewhere in the country. For more than three hundred years the rich silver mines here have been worked, and they may be seen today reducing the precious metal, by the "patio" process employed by the Spantards in 1557. just as when they first operated the silver mines here. The name of the town, like the nomenclature of most Mexican cities and towns, is of Tolted

ends being inscribed with the name ages, etc., of the dead. Those whose friends fail to pay more, after the bodies have been there five years, are removed. If the body has mummified Diaz in the history of the Desague. in the dry air of this high altitude, as many do, it is stood up against the wall in a crypt constructed some fifteen feet beneath the "pigeon-hole" vaults Mexico's capital, now that the outlet canal is finished. The fact that so large on the surface-a subterranean chamand compact a population as that of ber reached by a spiral stairway. It is this ancient city, has been so free as it about 8x10 feet in dimensions and orighas from terrible epidemics, in the abinally five hundred feet long. Visitors are allowed to descend into this crypt, which is lighted from the top, and here may be seen many mummies leaning against either side of the chamber, while at the ends are corded up the skulls and bones of thousands of other

not care to linger there long.

THE TOLTEE CAPITAL.

"oazas grandes."

THE BIG CANAL.

sence of any sewer system-a city located in a great basin, a vast swamp, indeed, subject to overflow from the lakes in the vicinity-is a rare testimonial to the salubrity of the climate. As has been well said, altitude and aridity have surely been miracle-workoodies removed from the vaults above. ers for the city of Mexico. It is truly a ghastly place and one does

MEXICO'S CAPITAL It was near sunset at the close of the

QUERETERO. fifth day out from San Antonio, Texas, Returning to Salao the same evening. we resumed our journey southward ed the capital city of Mexico, the anover the Mexican Central road-through cient fenochtitlan of the Aztecs, A Irapuato, a pretty little city where delegation of local newspaper men were strawberries are grown every day in at the station to receive the party, and the year, and on to Queretero, the capiin brief addresses gave them a cordial tal of the state of Queretero. This city welcome. Many of the party concluded has a population of 50,000. We arrived to occupy their berths in the cars durthere the morning of Feb. 25. Here

ing the three days' stay in the city, but was ratified the treaty of peace between others preferred to try a change and Mexico and the United States in 1848. went out in search of hotel accommoand here Maximilian and two of his generals, Miramon and Mejla, were condemned and executed in 1867. The in the Hotel Iturbide, This roomy place of execution in the northern part of the city, is marked by three small emperor of Mexico seventy-five years stone crosses. The place where the ago. As general of the armies that had court martial sat is also to be seen. overthrown the Spanish rule of three and visitors to the state capitol are hundred years, Iturbide became a leadshown the table on which Maximilian's er of the disorganized elements, and death warrant was signed, the stools the following year the first congress of on which the condemned men sat and Mexico made him emperor. But a remany other relies of the unfortunate public was soon after proclaimed as emperor. These and other events give Vera Cruz and the empire speedily Queretero an important place in came to an end. Iturbide resigned and Mexican history. It has important manufactures, including one of the was banished from the country. was not aware that a decree had been largest cotton mills on the continent, issued imposing the death penalty imposing church edifices, a fine plaza should he return to Mexico, and after and a great aqueduct five miles long.

a brief sojourn in England he came of the arches of which are 100 back, was arrested, condemned to death feet high, for the city's water supply. and shot. So it is, on this historic There are opal mines in all this region ground-everywhere one finds just such and on every hand strangers are beset interesting associations. Each church has its traditions, and the field of research for students and litterateurs, among the legendary folk-lore treas-Having bade adieu to Queretero, our ured by the descendants of the abor special train was again under way. igines, is wide and fruitful.

CHURCH OF GUADALUPE. The limited stay of our party in the ity made it necessary to improve every mement, and then we could visit com-133 feet above the sea level, several paratively few of the many points of

hundred feet higher than the city of The magnificent Guadalupe interest. church was the first place visited by Within two hours of our journey's the editorial excursionists in a body end we came to Tula, the ancient capithe local committee on entertainment tal of Toltecs, founded about the year having so arranged and provided trans-638. The town now has a population of portation over the street car lines only 3,000 and is little more than a rail-These are drawn by mules. There are way junction, the branch road to Pano electric street cars in the city nor chuca, an important silver mining city, in any part of the country, we were connecting here with the main line of informed, although a syndicate of capthe Mexican Central. In the plaza at italists has recently been figuring on a Tula may still be seen Toltecan relics. change to electric power in the capital and interesting ruins of the oldest and other cities of Mexico. The mornknown city of the continent are yet ing was bright and pleasant, and after visible, although half buried in the a good night's rest the ride of five or

sands that for more than twelve centuries have swept over the plains since Guadalupe was very enjoyable. these temples were erected by the an-The object of our visit is a new tecedents of the Aztecs. The ruins of the ancient temples are called the and a quarter millions of dollars. It Aztee temple which it is said was the

As one approaches the Valley of dalupe appeared to a plous old Indian. Mexico from the north a marked improvement is observed in the appear-Juan Diago, while on his way to mass, ance of the country, and a more intelli-

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

up.

He

The National Museum and the Na tional School of Fine Arts were inspected by our party in a body, as a portion of the first day's sight-seeing, after which the visiting editors were given a reception by President Diaz in the National Palace. The museum is one of the great attractions with all strangers, possessing as it does so many rare prehistoric relics of the country. Among these is the wonderful "calendar stone, netimes also called the "stone of the Then there is the "sacrifical sun." stone," upon which human victims were once offered by the thousand, stone idels of the aberigines, and very many interesting relics of the time of the Montezumas, long before the Europeans came to the country. Articles associated with the later history of the ountry, under the Spanish viceroys,

Maximilian and subsequent rulers are shown in great profusion.

There was so little time to see the large collection of fine paintings and statuary in the National School of Fine Arts that the visit was not as satisfactory as it might have been. Mexico boasts of some great native artists and many of their best works are shown here, with several by Murillo, Rubens and Van Dyke. By special permission our party was permitted to go through this gallery after the regular hours for the public.

PRESIDENT DIAZ.

The event of the day, however, was the president's reception. The National Palace, in which are the president's offices and those of the several departments of the general government, occusix miles to the little suburban city of plea a whole square, once the site of the royal halls of Montesumas, and later the residences of the Spanish viceroys. church, just completed at a cost of two It has a frontage of 700 feet on the Zoczlo, (another name for the Plaza was erected on the site of an ancient | Mayor) but there is nothing palatial in the appearance of the exterior, the identical spot where the Virgin of Gua- plain white walls of the low, massive structure giving no idea of the handsomely furnished halls inside. Among seen after the conquest, and bade him the notables whose portraits adorn the or Aztes origin, with Spanish orthog- gent, practical tilling of the soil is tell the bishop that he should build a walls of the magnificently furnished

looking about for anything?" he said, "No: but one never knows who may be listening; and it would go hard with me if it were known that I expressed such opinions." To my surprise' I then Plans have already been prepared for is accessible every day, sightsmers go- learned that Berlin was full of spies of all sorts, ready to catch, and report to the authorities, the slightest word reflecting unfavorably upon the emperor, his family, or his actions; and that on such reports many persons, especially young men, had been seized by the police and kept in prison for monthsone, because, in the heat of discussion he had said the emperor was a Schafskopf! When I asked my guests what they thought of such a system, they looked mysterious and declined to re I afterward spoke of the matter to

several persons, who, whether from fear or conviction I cannot tell, informed me that they thought it quite right that the emperor, his family, and actions should be above criticism and that he should enforce this rule. I learned also afterward that the president of the Berlin Ethical society, a man of eminent scientific attainments, had been imprisoned for three months for venturing. In a public address, to express views on socialism different from those of the emperor, although he did so without naming him. I could not help feeling that the Germans were paying dearly for their empire,

BECH ERY.

Why should a person make himself nuisance? What gain is there in grim-ness, and sourness, and unsociability? Few people care to listen to whining and complaint. On the whole, the world uses us as well as we deserve. It is very hard for the defeated to admit this, but it is a fact, nevertheless, and, if only admitted, one of the chief reasons for defeat is re-moved. A cheerful philosophy is an important element of success. He who is perpetually suspecting others of ill treating him and keeping him down is not a welcome companion. Every man is of less importance to the world around him than he likes to think. But he can easily test it by asking how much he himself dwells upon the condition of others. By as much as their grievances do not particularly concern him, by so much his own are matters of indifference to them. So let him be pleasant, bury his sorrows, eket his affronts, make himself agree able, trust to Providence and thankfully take what comes .- Zion's Herald.

THE PROPHET.

Tormented by thirst of the spirit I was dragging myself through a gloomy desert.

When a six-winged seraph At the croan-roads appointed to With fingers light as a dream My eyes he touched And my eyes opened wise,

Like those of a frightened she eagle. My cars he touched, And roaring and noise filled them:

And I heard the trembling of the heavens And the high flight of the angels, And the movement of the creatures be neath the sea,

And the growing of grass in the valleys! And he laid hold of my lips, And tore out my sinful tongue-Sinful, frivolous, and cunning; And the ating of a wise serpent, Hetween my unconscious lips, With bloody right hand he planted, And he cut through my breast w with sword,

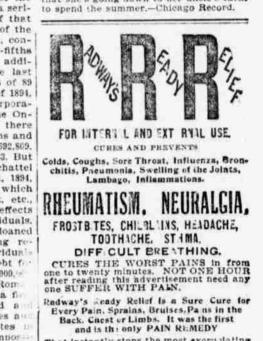
And took out the trembling heart, And a ceal, blazing and faming, Into the open breast he thrust. Like a corpse I lay in the desert, And the voice of God called me; Hise up, Prophet, and see, and under stand Filled full of My Will,

Goingforth over sea and land, Set men's hearts aftry with the Word. -A. S. Pushkin

people are compelled to contribute fo church purposes. That they are very large may be gathered from the facthat the Catholic church in the prov ince of Quebec has large surplus revi nues to invest in tram lines and other enterprises in the United States. It addition to this burden, the provincial government has created debt to the amount of \$32,000,000. The population of the province of Quebec three-tenths of the total dominior population. None of the provinces are exempt from debt in one form or an other. The country as a whole is practically in a bankrupt condition and its population almost at a stand still, if not actually diminishing. Emigration more than counterbalances the immigration, and many thousands of persons cross the frontier every working day buto the United States to ear the living they cannot find in Cana. This is to the prejudice of an equinumber of Americans who are the by deprived of a living, and contutes a question for the considerat of this government.

TWO CURRENTS.

It was accessary to go into the above detail in order to explain thereby the two currents daily gaining strength in Canada, one for Independence and the other for Continental Union or Annexation. It is true there is a party, al-ready alluded to, in favor of maintaining and consolidating the Imperial cor nection; but it is a party more no' than numerous. It however has, through the apathy and ignorance of the n of the people, succeeded in acqui-a decided control of the affairs of country. This power, however, 1 the wane, as the people have begun to realize that it is to that party they ow their present depreased condition It is this party, made up of the United Empire Loyalists, the d-scendants of the Tories of the War of the Revolution, the Orangemen, the Sons of England, and other politico-social organizations, that is now putting forth all its strength to hinder any establishment of intimate commercial or political relations with the United States, and that is responsible for the hursh interpre-



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