

# Suitable Honor to Be Paid to the Cabots.

### Quadracentennial of the Discoveries Which Are Responsible for the Fact that North Americans Speak English.

Why do the people of the United States speak English? The Times-Herald replies: It is because John and Sebastian Cabot discovered North America 400 years ago June 14 next. Columbus did not discover North America. Central and South America were the only parts of the continent upon which he set foot; on that account they were claimed by Spain, and Spanish is their language. But Cabot discovered North America, and on that account this part of the new world was claimed by the English, who later sent colonies to settle it.

The importance of Cabot's voyages is now beginning to be recognized, and this year the quadracentennial is to be celebrated at Bristol, England. Bristol's interest in the matter comes from the fact that it was from Bristol that the Cabots sailed. Their voyages were made in Bristol ships, outfitted by Bristol money and manned by Bristol sailors. The citizens of Bristol have organized a strong committee with the intention of adequately commemorating the part taken by their ancestors in the important expeditions. Exactly what form the memorial shall take has not been determined, but it is proposed that a monument shall be erected on some conspicuous spot within the limits of their city.

American residents in England are co-operating in the work. A committee has been appointed, of which Ambassador Bayard is president, and it will raise money to be used for some purpose in keeping with the Bristol design. It has been decided that the United States celebrate the Cabot voyages. That was the design of Colonel Jesse E. Peyton, the father of centennials, who first suggested the centennial of 1776, the Yorktown centennial, the constitutional centennial, the world's Columbian Exposition and the centennial of Washington's inauguration. It was his intention to work in behalf of the Cabot centennial, and were he alive today he would be doing what he could to bring it about.

**GREAT THAN COLUMBUS.**

Admirers of Cabot believe that Cabot is entitled to vastly more credit at the hands of Americans than is Columbus. Some of them go so far as to say that the world's attention should be directed to the Cabotian expedition, and that the World's Cabotian Exposition should have been held in 1897 instead of 1893. The expeditions of Cabot, however, in 1497 and 1498, in spite of their important consequences, have been almost forgotten by their ancestors. Even now the date of landing is uncertain, and it has been claimed that the first Cabot voyage took place in 1494.

Very little is known of the discoverer of North America, John Cabot, the father of Sebastian, and the leader of the expedition. Not even his native country can be ascertained. His name is variously given as John Cabot in

English, Giovanni Caboto in Italian, and Zuan Cabot or Zuan Caboto in the Venetian dialect.

His name is first mentioned in the archives of Venice, when he was given the rights of an adopted citizen, on March 28, 1476, after the legal residence of fifteen years. This does not contain any mention of his birthplace. It is next known that in 1495 he, with his wife and three sons, lived in Bristol, but it is believed that he had been there for several years previously. Geographers are almost unanimous in becoming convinced that the earth was a sphere, the opinion having been confirmed by the voyages of Columbus, and it was believed that the shortest way to reach the Indies would be to start west and circumnavigate the globe, especially since Columbus believed that some islands he had discovered were outlying bits of the Indies.

Inbued with these ideas, John Cabot applied for and received a patent which authorized him and his three sons, either of them or their heirs, to search for islands, provinces or regions in the eastern, western or northern seas; and, as vassals of the king of England, to occupy the territories found, with an exclusive right to their commerce on paying the king a fair part of all the profits.

**DISCOVERED NORTH AMERICA.**

Under this charter John Cabot sailed west some time in May, 1497, from Bristol, with his son Sebastian. When he had sailed a distance which he judged to be 700 leagues he came to what he believed was a part of the dominions of the "Grand Cham." In reality it was the coast of Labrador. He planted the banner of England and Venice on the shore, and then sailed 200 leagues along the coast and landed at various times, but did not see any person, although he believed that the country was inhabited.

Cabot and his son returned to Bristol in August. Bristol was then, next to Venice, the most important commercial center in Europe, and for years afterward it enjoyed a practical monopoly of the commerce with the West Indies and the southern states. The discovery of the Cabots attracted much attention, and on Feb. 3, 1498, Henry VII. granted John Cabot special authority to impose six English ships at no greater charges than it was the custom to pay for ships taken for the king's service, enlist companies of volunteers and take them to the countries discovered by Cabot.

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The date of the discovery is generally fixed at June 24, 1497, because of the date on the map of Sebastian Cabot which is cited in Hakluyt. But another copy of Sebastian Cabot's map exists at Oxford, upon which the date is 1494, and another in Germany has the date of 1492. Antiquarians dispute as to which is an error.

John Cabot did not make a second voyage to the new world, but the work which he had begun was continued by his son, Sebastian, who was the discoverer of the North American coast line as far south as Chesapeake Bay. There is nothing in existence to show the time and place of Sebastian's birth, and whether he was born in Bristol or

Venice is in dispute. Sebastian accompanied his father on his first voyage, and in May, 1498, taking advantage of the charter which had been granted by Henry VII, he sailed from Bristol, with two ships and a large number of volunteers, to discover a northwestern passage to China and Japan. His voyage was more northerly than that of the other navigators; he encountered many icebergs; so he turned toward the south until finally he reached Newfoundland. From that point he

**WANTED BY TWO NATIONS.**

Meanwhile the navigator was ordered by Edward VI. to return to England, and in answer to the summons he returned in 1548. He was regarded as a great navigator, and the king gave him a pension equivalent to \$800 in consideration of good and acceptable service done and to be done by him. The Spanish wanted him back, and on Jan. 19, 1550, the Emperor Charles V., applied for his return, but without result, for his influence in

conceding the northern continent to England. As a result of the Cabot voyages no serious attempt was made to dispute Great Britain's right to the northern continent, and Spain made no settlements north of Florida. Historians are unanimous in admitting that the voyages had the great consequence of presenting to the northern continent to the English-speaking people.

A meeting of Americans was held at London on Feb. 17, in the office of H. F. Stevens, at which it was decided that the Americans resident in England should co-operate in the celebration. As a result a committee was appointed, consisting of Poutney Bigelow, Colonel W. H. Chesbrough, Dr. Dr. Moncreuf, C. Conroy, R. Newton Crane, F. C. Van Duzer, J. Walter Earle, Thomas L. Field, Bret Harte, Orville H. Hayden, Frank Williams Jones, J. Morgan Richards, Isaac S. Sigmund, Colonel J. L. Taylor and Henry S. Welles. Ambassador Bayard was chosen president, Patrick A. Collins, consul general to London, was made vice president, H. F. Stevens, chairman; H. C. Potter, treasurer, and L. P. Lathrop, consul at Bristol, secretary.

**NATIONAL SWIMMING ASSOCIATION.**

**Decides to Hold the Championship Races at Chicago.**

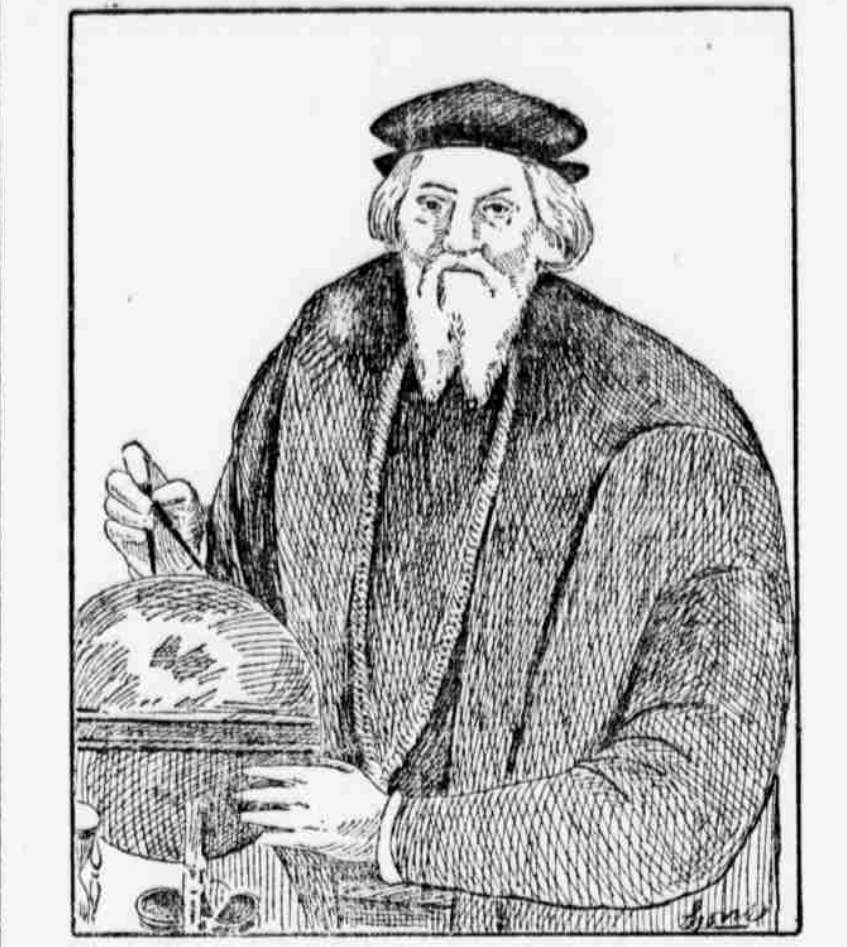
The National Swimming Association held its annual spring meeting recently at the Colonnade hotel, Philadelphia, with Professor Edwin J. Houston in the chair. It was decided to hold the national swimming championship races at the Lagoon, in the Chicago Washington Park, July 4, under the auspices of the Chicago Athletic club, and to invite Dr. A. T. Kinney, the Australian champion; C. H. Tyner, the English champion, and Daniel W. Jones, of San Francisco, the American champion, to compete.

Professor Houston made an address, asking the association to extend its swimming instruction to the High and Manual Training schools of the city, and said that the plan being carried out he would give prizes for the most proficient swimmers developed through such instruction.

Eight new members were elected. The membership now comprises 86 active, 9 honorary and 10 non-resident members.

A committee was appointed to find and make an estimate of the cost of procuring and furnishing a club house at Lafayette.

The following officers were elected: President, Edwin J. Houston; vice president, James H. M. Hayes; secretary and treasurer, James H. Sterrett; captain, Victor Binder; vice captain, W. B. Kugler.



SEBASTIAN CABOT.

crossed along the coast and made frequent landings, and saw Indians who wore the skins of beasts. His voyage was as far south as the latitude of Gibraltar, and finally in despair he abandoned the attempt to find the western passage to India.

Upon his return little was thought of his discoveries, though he had found an immense continent with a temperate climate. But he had not found the passage to Asia. His voyages were therefore dimmed by those of Vasco da Gama, who sailed around the Cape of Good Hope and had reached India.

As an instance of the little value which was attached to the discoveries of Cabot, it may be mentioned that the family allowed the patent to be lost, which patent had given the family an exclusive right to trade with the new world.

But the whole object in life of Sebastian Cabot was to discover a new passage to Asia, and at the death of Henry VII. when he found it impossible to obtain lands for the purpose in England, he went to Spain and Ferdinand appointed him one of the council for New Spain. In 1526 he set sail and attempted to find a south-western passage. In this voyage he reached Paraguay, which he discovered, but he abandoned the attempt to pass around the continent by the south and returned to Spain.

spired much confidence in England, where he was looked up to by all of the mariners, and on that account he was given a special reward of £200.

Edward VI. also granted Sebastian a copy of the patent which had been lost by the family, and in 1553 Sebastian organized a company of merchants to go northward to Norway and then sail southward to China. The expedition was, of course, a failure, and the ships were frozen in the ice, all of the persons on board perishing with the cold. Another ship which was sent on the same errand discovered Archangel and opened commerce between England and Russia.

Some years later Sebastian died, but the date of his death is not known, nor is the burial place.

The most important result of the voyages of the Cabots was that upon them was based the claim of England to North America. Although the date of landing was uncertain, as was the place of landing, the great fact remained that in an official map published in Spain in 1590 the North Atlantic coast from Cape Hatteras northward at different points and the words "discovered by the English" were related upon it. This admission by Spain, which the Spanish afterward greatly regretted, had the effect of

# The Interesting Story Of Amos York Smith.

### Short Chapter of Family History Which Carries Us Back to Pioneer Times.

The recent death in Wyatting of Mrs. Phoebe Gaylord Rogers recalls to the Pittston Gazette interesting recollections of a family closely associated with the early history of the Wyoming Valley, one of whose members, Amos York Smith, was one of West Pittston's pioneers, one of the town's most beautiful residence avenues, York, being named in his honor. The late Mrs. Rogers, the Wyatting correspondent of the Wilkes-Barre Record writes as follows: "Mrs. Rogers's maternal grandmother was a daughter of Amos York, one of the early settlers of Wyatting. He was taken captive by the Indians, and though exchanged some months later, died before reaching his family, who in the meantime having removed to the valley, were in the massacre. Wealthy, a daughter of Mr. York, married John Smith, father of the late Dr. Smith, of Wilkes-Barre, the Mrs. Rogers being her second wife. Her granddaughter, Mrs. Rogers's paternal grandfather, Major Gaylord, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and also served as scout in Gen. Sullivan's army. It was during the Sullivan expedition that he first saw Wyatting, Valley and being favorably impressed with the country, at the close of the war he came here and purchased the lands on the north side of the creek, they being the grounds on which the town now principally stands. The Gaylords have been one of the most prominent families in these parts, and the descendants are among the town's first people. Mrs. Rogers, who had reached her seventy-eighth year, was a lady of rare Christian graces, her life having been one of good deeds, spent and toil for the peace and comfort of her household and for the enjoyment of those around her. She is survived by two brothers, John L. Gaylord, of this place, and Miner M., living in New Mexico."

Mr. Smith passed away on Dec. 20th, 1881, at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. Olin F. Harvey, in Wilkes-Barre, and his remains were laid to rest beside those of his distinguished father in the cemetery at Forty Fort. Among Mr. Smith's surviving children is Hettie, wife of Frank H. Kite, of West Pittston, whose second son, York, bears the honored name of his grandfather. Mrs. J. C. Edgar, of West Pittston, and Mrs. W. P. Trexler, of California, are also daughters of Mr. Smith.

**EARLY AMERICAN IRON WORKS**

**They Existed in New Jersey Over Two Hundred Years Ago.**

The first iron works in New Jersey were situated on a large tract of land embracing the whole of the present Monmouth county, which was granted to James Groves and others in 1665. The grant was known as the "Monmouth Patent," and the iron works were put in operation as early as 1667. Upon a change of land property Groves soon found that there were valuable deposits of what was called bog ore, containing forty per cent. of metal, in the wet meadows forming part of his property, and he took immediate measures to develop an industry which promised excellent results.

He sent to New England for two mechanics skilled in the building of furnaces and in the preparation of other appliances for the reduction of iron ore. Under the direction of these men, forges, smelting furnaces and other works were built. These operations were very expensive for that time and were subsequently carried on by Lewis Morris. As late as 1714 mention is made of encouraging these iron interests. Not a vestige of them, however, now remains.

**GOLD BEATING.**

**How the Valuable Substance Called Gold Leaf Is Made.**

The process of preparing gold until it is reduced to a thickness of 1-280,000 of an inch is necessarily elaborate, says the Sun. The gold is first cast into ingots 4 inches in length and 1 inch in width, which weigh from 10 to 37 ounces, according to thickness. It is then passed between polished rollers, worked by steam, until it forms a ribbon 28 yards long and 1-800 inch thick. These ribbons are cut up into 100 pieces, each weighing 1/32 of an ounce, between vellum, and then the real business of the gold beater is begun.

He beats for half an hour with a 20-pound hammer, making the inch square into 3 inches square; then these pieces are quartered, becoming 1 1/2 inches square. He beats again for one and a quarter hours, until the 1 1/2-inch square becomes 4 inches square. The 4-inch pieces are again quartered and beaten and finally cut to proper size, viz., squares of 2 1/2 inches, of a thickness of 1/100 of an inch. The value in this direction is evident, and it would tend not only to keep the dampness from the feet, but to retain the warmth generated by the body. Dryness and warmth of the feet are of prime importance in cool climates.

**INNER SOLES OF SHOES.**

**Once Made of Tar Paper but Now of an Asbestos Preparation.**

As boots and shoes are now made, the interior of the sole is composed of porous leather or substances which are absolutely worthless as damp excluders. In fact, these materials absorb moisture, and being of a spongy nature, are very difficult to dry out; therefore, the inner sole being somewhat thin, and being porous, contracts and the feet become chilled. Asbestos as an intermediate sole is one of the latest inventions, and has the merit of good sense at least. This material is pressed into thin sheets, cut into soles and waterproofed on the lower side. Asbestos being a non-conductor of heat, its value in this direction is evident, and it would tend not only to keep the dampness from the feet, but to retain the warmth generated by the body. Dryness and warmth of the feet are of prime importance in cool climates.

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CURES THE WORST PAINS IN FROM one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

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55 Elm Street, New York.

# SIGHTS TO BE SEEN IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Theo. Hart, in Pittston Gazette.

To think of "doing" the City of Mexico in three days—the limit of the National Editorial Association excursionists' stay there—is as absurd as was the idea of the fellow who talked of writing up London after a week's sojourn. At the end of a week the tourist concluded to take a month at the job, and after a month's sight-seeing he came to the conclusion that as yet he knew very little about London. The traveler in Mexico will have a somewhat similar experience in its cosmopolitan capital, every inch of whose ground is historical, and crowded as it is with unique attractions for the American visitor and scores of places of surpassing interest.

On the second day of the newspaper men's sojourn in the Mexican metropolis there was no special programme. Small parties secured carriages and guides, in many cases, and started out at pleasure in various directions. Not a few had done so the preceding day. Some visited the venerable and costly churches. Others made a tour of the markets and business places, where very many novel sights were to be seen. Others inspected the numerous hospitals and schools. There are over 300 public schools in the city, attended by upwards of 20,000 pupils. The schools are mainly conducted in buildings that were formerly convents of the monks, and in some cases a conservatory of music, fine colleges of medicine and law, and a school of mines founded more than a century ago. The building in which the latter is quartered is one of the finest in the city and cost nearly two millions of dollars. Immense metallic meteorites are shown here, weighing thousands of pounds each, which were found in different parts of the country.

**NATIONAL PAWN SHOP.**

The Monte de Piedad is a place of interest to most strangers. It is the national pawn-shop, and tourists find many curious and other articles there which they may profitably invest. Nearly all Mexican towns and cities have these government institutions, which are established to prevent the extortions of pawn-brokers. It was formerly the rule to charge no interest on money loaned at these places leaving the borrower to make a gift to a charity fund upon redeeming his pledge, but now the government collects low rate of interest. When an article is sold for more than has been borrowed on it, any excess above the loan and interest is returned to the borrower. The Monte de Piedad in the city of Mexico does a business of over a million dollars a year.

On the afternoon of the second day a street car trip was taken by the editorial excursionists in a body to Chapultepec. This was the summer palace of the Montezumas and later rulers, including Emperor Maximilian, and is at present both the White House and the West Point of the Mexican republic. President Diaz has never made his home in the National Palace, the great building in the center of the city in which the officers of the several governmental departments are located, as former chief executives did,

has preferred to have his home in the more secluded castle so beautifully situated upon the crest of the suburban eminence called Chapultepec. It is a mound rising from the plain to a height of three hundred feet. The horse car passes under the park gate and the castle is reached by a winding road up the rocky side of the hill. On one side a cave may be seen which opens to an underground passage that leads to a shaft sunk from the garden on top of the hill. This is said to have been once used as a secret passage way. Our party was kindly allowed to go through the magnificently furnished apartments of the castle, a privilege seldom granted to the natives, we were told, and never except upon a permit issued by the government authorities.

**CHAPULTEPEC.**

The place possesses a special interest to our countrymen as we witness the scene of one of the important battles of the war with America, on Sept. 13, 1847. After having visited the place, one finds a new pleasure in reading Gen. Grant's "Personal Memoirs" and his story of the battles in this vicinity, in which he participated, together with others who afterward bore prominent parts in our civil war. "My experience in the Mexican war was of great advantage to me afterwards," wrote Gen. Grant. "I had been at West Point at about the right time to meet most of the graduates who were of the suitable age at the breaking out of the rebellion to be trusted with large commands. Graduating in 1848, I was at the Military Academy from one to four years with all cadets who graduated between 1849 and 1846—seven years. These embraced more than fifty officers who afterwards became generals on one side or the other in the rebellion, many of them holding high commands. All the older officers who became conspicuous in the rebellion I had also served with and known in the army. I met, for instance, A. S. Johnston, Holmes, Herbert and a number of others on the Confederate side. The acquaintance thus formed was of immense service to me in the war of the rebellion, for I knew the characters of those to whom I was afterwards opposed. The natural disposition of most people is to clothe a commander of a large army whom they do not know with almost superhuman abilities. A large part of the National Army, I mean what I learned of the president of the country, clothed General Lee with just such qualities, but I had known him personally and knew that he was mortal, and it was just as well that I felt this."

**NEARBY BATTLEFIELDS.**

The neighboring battlefields of Churubusco and Molino del Rey, the latter easily reached by a branch horse car line, are in view from the broad porch of Chapultepec castle. Indeed the prospect from here is unsurpassed in the vicinity. On one side may be seen in the distance the snow-capped peaks of Popocatepetl and Ixtaccuacatl, the former beautifully described in Indian legends as guarding his dead sweet-

heart, the Woman in White, stretched snowy upon her lofty bier," while from the front of the castle is a grand view of the city, lakes and suburban towns and villages, mountain and plain, in the distance the Gulf of Mexico.

The National Military academy is also located on the heights of Chapultepec, the buildings being really connected with the castle. The place was bravely defended by the cadets, when captured by the American army in 1847, and a handsome monument in the park at the foot of the hill was erected to the memory of the young men who fell in the fight. General Grant pronounced this one of the unnecessary battles of the war with Mexico, which he characterized generally as "one of the most absurdly waged by a stronger against a weaker nation."

Tacubaya, the Monte Carlo of Mexico, was afterward visited by our party. Upon the tables on which the various games of chance are played—roulette, faro, monte, etc.—were great piles of silver coins, amounting to thousands of dollars. There was no gambling while we were there, except a few plays made by visitors to show the party "how the thing is done." As we left the place we saw smaller gambling games for the poor people, the progress by the dice, the "bankers" sheltering themselves under umbrellas, and in some cases women and children taking part. The little fellows being so small that they had to tip-toe to place their "centavos" upon the tables. Gambling is indulged in, however, by the natives of all classes and conditions, that it may be properly designated as a conspicuous national vice. Lotteries are of course very popular, and these enterprises are regulated and conducted by the national government. Every where one is confronted by peddlers of lottery tickets—men, women and children—and regular drawings are held every Sunday.

**FLOATING GARDENS.**

The floating gardens, "chinampas," on the Xigla Canal, were visited by some of the excursionists, and the trip was greatly enjoyed. The gardens are reached by horse cars to Embarcadero and thence by boats, each fitted with seats under a bright colored canopy. The native goddoller propels his craft with a pole and this part of the journey is a novelty. Lower excursions to the lakes and more distant towns may be made, and are said to be most delightful. Within a short distance from the center of the city one may see extensive tracts under cultivation which were once swamps, and the prospect of the country, clothed General Lee with just such qualities, but I had known him personally and knew that he was mortal, and it was just as well that I felt this."

One of the attractions most strangers desire to see is the Juarez memorial, on the Pantoneo de San Fernando. The recumbent figure of the Indian president rests beneath a Grecian temple of white marble. Half supporting the

body is a figure representing Mexico mourning for her honored dead.

**BENITO JUAREZ.**

The history and career of Benito Juarez are among the most interesting of Mexican annals. In 1855, with the downfall of Santa Ana, who had set himself up as dictator a few years after the war with America, Gen. Alvarez became president. He made Juarez his chief adviser, and by Gen. Comonfort they instituted radical reforms in the government. A new constitution was framed which Lincoln's secretary of state, William H. Seward, pronounced "the best instrument of its kind in the world." European intervention overthrew this administration, but Juarez and his government were soon reinstated and again took up their reform work. The Maximilian usurper once more broke in upon the programme of the Indian president and Juarez fled to the United States. Upon the collapse of Maximilian's empire and the restoration of President Juarez to his rightful place, he entered vigorously upon the work commenced in 1857. Gen. Diaz, the present chief executive, was not until he himself became president, in 1877, that the reforms instituted by Juarez twenty years earlier and extended in 1873 under his immediate successor Juarez having died the preceding year) became a reality. Following is a synopsis of these laws as given in Dr. Butler's "Sketches of Mexico."

"The absolute separation of church and state.

"Congress inhibited from the passage of any laws establishing or prohibiting any religious observances.

"The free exercise of religious services—the state not to give official recognition to any religious festivals save the Sabbath as a day of rest.

"Religious services to be held only within places of worship, clerical vestments forbidden in the streets and religious processions prohibited.

"The use of church bells restricted to calling the people to worship, which should be public only.

"Public discourses advising disobedience to the law, or injury to anyone, strictly forbidden.

"Gifts of real estate to religious institutions declared unlawful, and all ecclesiastical edifices exclusively for the purposes of the institution.

"The state would not recognize monastic orders nor permit their establishment.

"Marriage was made a civil contract to be duly registered, although religious services might be added."

The new constitution and reform laws provided for the confiscation of all church property, including cathedrals, churches, chapels, convents, etc., and secured the expulsion of all secret religious orders from the country. Thus it was that church property valued at between two and three hundred million dollars, including an annual income of \$20,000,000, became nationalized. The churches required for public worship and so designated were leased for a term of ninety-nine years, but the title remained vested in the government. Much of the confiscated property—convents, monasteries and houses of religious orders—was sold and the proceeds turned into the national treasury. That the originator of this great

scheme should occupy a conspicuous place among his country's public men—whatever may be thought of the justice of the proceeding—is not strange. He was of pure Indian blood, and at twelve was covered by a huge wooden globe for a time and subsequently removed from the plaza. Nearly thirty years later, the Mexican feeling against Spain having softened, it was placed where it now stands. It is 15 ft. 9 in. high and is a real work of art. There was also a fine statue of Columbus—one of the first erected on the continent that he discovered. Guatemala, the nephew and successor of Montezuma, is also honored by a beautiful memorial and statues of many other Mexican celebrities have been erected all along this magnificent boulevard.

Guatemotzin (sometimes written Cuatemotzin) was the last of the Aztec monarchs. He came to the throne in 1520, at the age of twenty-four. Montezuma died on the day before Cortez and his followers were driven out of the capital city by the natives, after the brief Spanish occupation of less than eight months. The night of their evacuation is known in history as la noche triste, and a tree beneath which Cortez is said to have sat down and wept, on the night of his defeat, still stands in the suburb of Popotla, surrounded by an iron railing to protect it from the vandalism of relic hunters. When the Spaniards succeeded in regaining possession of the capital city, a little more than a year afterward, they found that the treasures of the Aztecs had been either destroyed or concealed, and to extort the secret of their whereabouts from Guatemotzin he was cruelly tortured by Cortez, who had the feet of the captive ruler placed over a fire, but was only able to learn that the king's great wealth of gold and precious stones had been cast into the lake during the siege of the city. The erection of the splendid memorial to Guatemotzin on the Paseo was ordered by President Diaz in 1876, when he first became president. It is the work of a native artist, Jimenez. The relief designs and inscriptions tell the story of the heartless torture by the Spanish conquerors, and bear ancient Aztec symbols. Surrounding all is a large bronze statue of the heroic young ruler. It represents a plumed warrior standing erect, in the act of taking an arrow from his quiver.

**PASEO DE LA REFORMA.**

The Paseo de la Reforma, the fashionable drive of Mexico, is about two and a half miles long, and was laid out by the unfortunate Carlotta during the reign of Maximilian. It leads from the city to the Chapultepec castle. At the entrance of the Paseo, going out of the city, stands a massive statue of Charles IV., said to be the largest solid bronze figure in the world. It was made in 1802 and weighs over thirty tons. It was first erected upon a pedestal in the Zocalo, the plaza in front of the National Palace, but about 1820 the feeling against Spain became so bitter, growing out of the revolutionary struggles, that this statue was covered by a huge wooden globe for a time and subsequently removed from the plaza. Nearly thirty years later, the Mexican feeling against Spain having softened, it was placed where it now stands. It is 15 ft. 9 in. high and is a real work of art. There was also a fine statue of Columbus—one of the first erected on the continent that he discovered. Guatemala, the nephew and successor of Montezuma, is also honored by a beautiful memorial and statues of many other Mexican celebrities have been erected all along this magnificent boulevard.

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