THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1897.

A Summer Journey from New York to Moscow.

Odessa, the Crimea, and the Southern to break into some of the mounds of regular the interior prevailed over every other attraction. It was still early in the afternoon when we took our places in Aspects of the Caucasus.

Hon. Charles A, Dans, in the Sun. Our ship had scarcely been fastened to the wharf at Odessa when a Russian officer came on board and informed me that orders had been given that our luggage was not to be subjected to Custom House examination, and, upon my inquiring the source of such politeness, I was told that it was done at he instance of Dr. Thomas E. Heenan, an old friend of ours, who for several years has been Consul of the United States at that port. Dr. Heenan appears to be a persona grata. not merely with the Americans, English, French, and other foreigners at Odessa, but with the Russian officials and Russian society as well. He soon afterward came on board in person. and was most warmly welcomed. He informed us also of an amusing occur-

in almost every direction. J mentioned this to an expert upon our steamer, and he agreed with me as to the desire, but added that experi-Starting in the morning from Sevasence shows that where it is gratified topol and driving with one or two the effort almost always results in dischanges of horses, we traversed the appointment. Most of these mounds, southern projection of the peninsula, he said, are merely the graves of noted and at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon individuals of prehistoric times. In passed through the Gates of Baidar, as the centre of the large ones is usually the passage through the Iaila Mounfound a skeleton horse standing with tains is called, and looked down upon a skeleton man on his back. This was one of the noblest spectacles in the a favorite mode of burial for the old world. Immediately before us lay the Cimmerian chleftains, and very rarely, boundless sea, the shore rocky and almost never in fact, are ornaments broken, with villages, churches, castles of precious metals found among the and little seaports, all made accessible relics: while the remains of pottery are by the great road cut into the moun usually of no value and of quite trifling tain side here and there, and then built interest. out upon walls over some abyss or val-

ley below, alone enough to make the We left the roadstead of Kertch bename of Prince Worontzoff forever meorable in all southeastern Russia. The vegetation on the mountain

stroll around the old tomb and down mus, at the close of the twelfth centhrough the streets of the town. We saw plenty of shops for the sale of en- Ossetes and dotted their heights with tiquities, as well provided with imita-titions of modern manufacture; but it been, we found on the beautiful fresh was impossible to gaze from the sumturf which surrounds the fallen towers mit of the hill over the vast country of her old castle, in the shade of the big trees, a most agreeable place for to the north and west without longing afternoon when we took our places in the train for Tiflis, the mountain rail-

way over which we were to travel having at last been repaired, so that there was a prospect of getting through to the Georgian capital, though there had been no communication with it by train for a month or more.

We had scarcely got out of sight of Batoum when the clouds that had so city of Mexico was Sunday, it gave an long concealed the mountains disap- opportunity to see how our neighbors peared, and we saw quite distinctly the long range extending apparently bath. The appearance of the principal from west to east, Elbruz, with its streets of the city was little unlike double summits on the west, and in the that of other days. Here and there a east Kasbek, a marvel of beauty, place of business was closed, but for

fore sundown, and the next morning found ourselves at Novo Rossilsk, a two, rising in a symmetrical though The flower market adjoining the great noble harbor, with every point on the slender pyramid, as we now saw it at Cathedral was a most attractive place, slopes toward the sea is wonderfully shores bearing evidence of the im- a distance of perhaps seventy-five Sunday being always an especially we could return, and have at least a maguey plant. Fulque more than one

MEN OF PROMINENCE.

Farewell Glimpses At Modern Mexico.

> How Sunday Is Observed at the Mexican Capital--Growth of Evangelical 'Missions. Some Disappointments -- General Observations.

Theo. Hart, in Pittston Gazette. dent to travel in a foreign land with no As the last day of our sojourn in the knowledge of the language of the people-a feeling of disappointment. we turned our faces homeward, that over the Rio Grande observe the Sabwe were compelled to make so superficial and incomplete a survey of the wonderful city of Mexico and its surroundings. While the city is very compact, a

worthy even to rival the solemn ap- the most part, during the afternoon, population of half a million necessarily parition of the Jungfrau, as one may all lines of trade were proceeding as covers considerable ground, and among behold it at sunrise from Interlachen. usual, and not a few stores were open the most interesting places to stranger But Kasbek, if somewhat inferior in all day. The scene about the Zocalo are some of the historic points a short distance outside of the city. We felt,

in the cities are men and boys licensed to carry baggage or parcels. They are ubiquitous fellows, too. On arriving at our hotel, in the city of Mexico, as our party of four stepped from the carriage a squad of cargadores took our grips and carried them into the hotel office. We supposed, of course, that they were waiters connected with the hostelry, but were soon made aware of our mistake when they demanded fees for the service rendered. They are always on the lookout for a job, and expect pay for anything done, however trifling. Railreaders are the best paid class

car for their friends. The cargadores

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n Mexico, and these are largely men from the United States. Most of the native mechanics work very cheap, 50c to 75c a day in depressed silver worth only half that amount in American currency-being the average wages, An American connected with a printing house in the city of Mexico told me that job work was done there for less money in their currency than is paid in our mency in America, but much of the work done is very inferior.

PULQUE.

Most visitors to Mexico desire to indeed, that ours had been little more taste the pulque, their national bever-than a prospective tour, and that if age, which is the fermented juice of the



NICHOLAS IL

COLONEL ALFRED S. BUCK. STEPHEN J. FIELD.

rence that had taken place an hour or two before, which we found afterward exploited at length and with a good pines. deal of wit in the Odessa Vaestnik. The police had been informed that when our party arrived it would be their duty not only to receive us with marks of courtesy, but to escort us and our impedimenta to the hotel dreds where lodgings had been secured for us. A Russian steamer had arrived pretty early in the morning, and the police officers inquired if there were any Americans among the passengers. Two gentlemen answering the description were found, and, without further inquiry, they were informed that they were expected that their trunks were to be passed unopened. and that the officers would at once conduct hem to their lodgings. Surprised but not displeased by this intelligence, the two gentlemen, both of them merchants of some description hailing from Boston, immediately started for the hotel, but, on arriving there, they declared that the rooms to which they were shown could not be intended for two persons only, and so the mistake was found out. Thus the Vacstnik had a chance to laugh at police, on account of this blunder, and the rare opportunity was well im-

ODESSA.

proved.

Odessa is indeed a very charming city boasting some 350,000 inhabitants. large part of a day in visiting it. There Spread out over an elevated and rather it fronts the wit

trees are oak and beeches, with binion activity which marks the business towns of modern Russia. A rallway cypresses, myrtles, mulberry trees, and occasionally fig trees min-gled among them. I was greatly im-the Don. New buildings seem to be pressed by a kind of dwarf beech which going forward everywhere, and the pe-I had never seen in any other svlva, troleum traffic, which has covered the and of which we passed that day hun- whole southwestern shore of the Cauof specimens. It often lay casian country with a series of the stretched out almost flat upon the ground, and again where the soil and busiest places in the world, was evidently in full operation here. But our the exposure were favorable, it would hope of seeing the great summits of the assume a form of perfect regularity and Caucasus was folled. Both Elbruz and rise to the height of six or eight feet. Kasbek were veiled by clouds, and so The leaves are exceedingly small and they remained during the whole day. lustrous, making it a very decorative ANCIENT PHASIS. plant. It seems surprising that botan Our next stopping place was at Souk-

ists have never brought it out to the noumkale, and the next at Poti, at the knowledge of the world, and made it available for general cultivation. Of mouth of the river Rion, likewise a place of extreme activity, with a branch the wild azaleas that we saw growing of the Trans-Caucasian railway exin the Crimea, and the Caucasus too, I tending as far as Kutals, on the way to Titlis and the Caspian. The Rion is am bound to add that they were rather poor and disappointing. Those of Pike county are ten times finer, YALTA.

About 5 o'clock we reached Yalta, an agreeable watering place wit , hotels, bath-houses, and other amusements, ious looking shores and the turbulent river, swollen to enormous extent by and perhaps 1,500 regular inhabitants. the spring freshets from the mountains We stayed there three or four days, and ! justified the description of the poet: one of our most interesting excursions was to Livadia, a country seat of vast

"He passed the sea, And reached a river opening into it, Across the which the white-winged fowl did flit extent belonging to the Czar. Getting permission from the commander of the guard, at the entrance, we spent a

From cliff to cliff, and on the sandy bar The fresh waves and the salt waves were are several extensive dwellings, all at war At turning of the tide." imple and convenient, not furnished

THE HON JAMES B. ANGELL. SENATOR HOAR.

> compare the Caucasus with the Alps. having seen the Alps frequently and being abundant and very cheap. Orfrom many points of observation, while of the Caucasus I have only had one chids that sell in the American market or two satisfactory visions and these rather too distant, yet I will confidently advise any enterprising person of esiure to pack his trunk at once and conveniently carry. start for this wonder of the world in astern Europe. My sober judgment is that, of all the great mountain displays, there cannot be any more noble, more beautiful, or more impresive than these little known groups of the Cau-casus. But on this subject let us pause for a moment, and listen to the to, while on a street car excursion

great poet of Russia: the finest residences are located. Flowlaucasus below me! Alone on the height I stand above the snows, on the brink of these awful steeps. An eagle rising from a distant summit Floats immovably on a level with me. Here I behold the birth of rivers And the first moving of the terrible ava-

the ancient Phasis, and hither the Argonauts came seeking the Golden Ianches, Here the clouds hover quietly beneath me; Through them I hear the roaring water-Fleece, and hence they returned after they had got it, . The low lying, malar-

falls: And see the naked hugeness of the rocks; Lower down the thin mosses, the dry shrubs; And there also the green shades of the But I am digressing.

forests, Where the birds chatter, where the deer leap

There also men build nests in the moun-And the sheep crawl over the grassy deelivities

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES.

varied and interesting. The prevailing mense manufacturing and commercial miles; and though I do not like to good day for business. Here are found month at our disposal, we would know day old is not considered good. The the choicest flowers grown in the val- just how to put in the time delightfully ley, orchids and roses of all varieties and profitably,

ANDREW D. WHITE.

Our train made good time on the way home. Leaving the city of Mexico Sunfor a dollar apiece can be bought for | day night, we crossed the Rio Grande a few cents, and two or three Mexican border Tuesday night and were landed dimes buy all the flowers that one can in St. Louis Friday morning. Had it not been for some delay on account of Along a foul smelling ditch on the railroad washouts in the vicinity of St. utskirts of the city I observed calls Louis we could have made the home lillies in bloom on plants growing in a run nicely withing six days, the schedsort of neglected way-as we common- ule time between the city of Mexico ly see wild roses by the wayside at and New York. We got through on home. And I am here remided of an the reventh day, notwithstanding the incident during our stay in Guanajua- delays. It took our mail matter from home seven days to reach us at the through the portion of the city in which | Mexican apital.

ZACATECAS.

ers were growing in abundance in many of the front yards and patios. A well dressed young man standing at As we passed through the city of Zacatecas during the night on the outme of the gates, upon hearing the ward trip, a stop of a few hours was ladies' remarks or observing their admade there on the way northward. miring glances at the flowers, plucked This place was founded in 1548. It the lovely magenta blessoms by the is the capital of the state of the same armful and distributed them to the exname, and has had a population of cursionists in the several cars. The re- | nearly 100,000, but owing to the duliness cipients of the polite young Mexican's in silver mining many have left the favors were as much delighted as they city. It has an altitude of over 8,009 were surprised by the generous act. feet. The city is compactly built on a hilly eminence, the streets running upwe visited. There are venerable and Many of our excursion party attended the Sunday morning services at the richly furnished churches here but the there was no railroad to Mexico nor

GENERAL WILLIAM F, DRAPER.

prime article tastes as one would fansy combination of buttermilk and yeast might taste. I heard of none of our party who cared to do more than sample it. The natives, however, drink it freely, and although many are wretched victims of drinking it to excess, for it will intoxicate, we were told that it is quite common for persons to drink a quart regularly with a meal. Maguey plantations are cultivated on a large scale, the fiber of the plant beng also utilized for many purposes. Tequila and mescal are distilliations from different varieties of the maguey, the heart of the plant being roasted

before it is distilled. These liquors are heavy and for the most part vile. It is caid that a very small quantity of mescal has been known to cause a large

sized revolution in days gone by, Ours was a happy party, with our feet once more on American soil, even though still 2,000 miles from home in distant Texas. The writer here recalled the fact that a little more than twenty-six years ago he rode into the State capital of the Lone Star state on the first railroad train that entered the city and for some time afterward there was no rail communand down very irregular. Altogether feation between Texas and "the it was one of the most unique places states," as the North and East were commonly spoken of. At that time Methodist Episcopal mission. They greatest attraction in this line is the was there one in the country, and in magnificeent church at Guadalupe, a many respects the land beyond the And the shepherd climbs down into the the heart of the city which was for- mining suburb, six miles distant, which Rio Grande was as "way back" as the

8.8



a bluff perhaps seventy feet in height. Along the outer border of this bluff is a neat little park called a boulevard. much frequented by ladies and chil The streets are wide, the public buildings many of them very handsome, the private houses spacious and elegant. We spent a part of three or four afternoons at the athletic grounds furnished by the city, where cricket is played mainly by foreigners and laws tennis cultivated by clubs of ladies and gentlemen. It was also our good for tune to attend a celebration in the cathedral on the day of the new emperor's coronation in Moscow. The singing was magnificent, as I have almost always found it in Russian Orthodox churches, though the choir consists of male voices alone and no instruments are allowed. A review in the adjoining public square following after the "Te Deum" in the church,was quite impressive, both for the martial appearance of the soldiers and the precision of their movements. Lieutenant high art. General Zelony, the political governor and military commander of the province, received us with extreme graclousness, recalling the time when, as subordinate officer, he had visited New York with the Russian fleet to

ward the close of the civil war. Leaving Odessa at about three in the afternoon by a Russian ship-and we are bound to say that these ships are elegant, comfortable, and satisfactory -we went directly to Sevastopol, land ing in that famous seaport of the Crimea before noon the next day. The entrance into the inner harbor is broad and without any obstacle, and the city which was destroyed in the Crimean war of 1854 now shows no scars of that calamity, but stretches out along its ridges and sunny slopes in a way most attractive and hospitable. Like the hotels of Russia in general, those of Sevastopol are spacious, clean and in every way agreeable, and the drive around the town are picturesque and His tomb is a rather recoco structure pleasing, quite apart from their interest as memorable scenes in modern history. In this latter respect, however, it is not too much to say that there is scarcely another place in Europe which can vie with this corner of the Crimea. The Malakoff, the Redan, the Mame lon, the vast field on the southeast that slopes toward Balaklava, the monuments that mark the charge of the Light Brigade, the cemeteries of the English, the French, the Italians, and the Russian defenders of the place, perhaps the most gailant of all, and Balaklava itself, with its wonderful harbor, whose entrance is so narrow that two ships cannot navigate it to gether, absorb the mind with memories of that tremendous struggle, at one one of the most heroic and most use less wars of modern times; useless be cause it has left no permanent fruits and the questions they fought about then are essentially the same as those which still confront the contending

THE CRIMEA.

powers.

The immense historical interest of the Crimea has combined with a certain comparative inaccessibility to pre- assured me had been dug out on the vent the universal recognition of its extraordinary natural beauty and attractiveness as a semi-tropical region for sale as specimens of prehistoric art. quite near to the Caucasus. But it was not until we had finished with the sights and the memories of Sevastopol | there nothing very impressive, the realand Balaklava that we came to appreciate the strange charm of the Crimea and the delight it has in store for travelisra woh are not too much in a hurry.

with any great magnificence, but suf ficient for every requirement of comflow. fort. In one bedroom of the imperial While the sun rose behind them, and they chateau we saw inserted in the par drew quetted floor a small cross of wood Into the river's mouth, nor failed to see Absyrius' galley waiting watchfully Betwixt them and the white-tipped turbid marking the spot where the late 1.m. peror Alexander III, had died sitting in is chair.

Therefore they got them ready now for We went through the greenhouses. finding them large, filled with many war With joyful hearts for sarp they sniffed interesting yet not extraordinary the sea plants, especially palms, but not oth-And saw the great waves tumbling green erwise remarkable. It was like the coland free Outside the bar upon the way to Greece lection of a millionaire, with no unusual taste and no extensive know-The rough greer way to glory and sweet peace. ledge of botany or of the marvels of modern culture. The collection But Jason, roaring as the lloness orchids seemed peculiarly limited. The When round her helpless whelps the hunt-

roads through the forest, which covors pross. Whirled round his head his mighty brassers much of the estate, are perfectly good, but nothing more. There seemed bound spear That, flying, smote the Prince beneath the for instance, to be a scarcity of vitas taking advantage of the opportunity ear. of looking out upon the adjoining sea As Areas's arrow sunk into his side Then, falling, scare he met the rushing It was a case of magnitude, but not of tide

Ere Argo's mighty prow had thrust apart There are several other famous e The huddled oars, and through the fait tates in the vicinity, one or two of ship's heart them belonging to members of the im-Had thrust her iron beak, and the green perial family, but we did not attempt 4.92.55 Rushel in, as rush the waters through a to visit them; and finally, having ex-

hausted the interest of the shops in That tunnels balf a sea-girt lonely Yalta, and that is saying a good deal, Then, drawing swiftly backward from we left the Crimea and its delightful the shock, And heeding not the cries of fear and woe climate one pelasant evening on a

most excellent Russian ship, whose They left the waters dealing with their final destination was Batoum, the last And at the following ship through back Russian port at he eastern extremity

a shout of the Black Sea. And seaward o'er the bar drove Argo out On the way we stopped first a Kertch, the ancient Panticapoeum at The gray sky and the heavy mists the Straits of Ienikale and the Sea of hiding the mountain tops, and even Azoff. It is a very pleasant place, with obscuring the mighty forests of their slopes, were all sufficiently in harmony thirty odd thousand inhabitants and with these classical fancies of the an important trade, especially in salt, The most interesting object here is the ancient world; but the pervading odor of potroleum and the rush of business so-called tomb of Mithridates VII., around the shores had nothing poetical or Mithridates the Great, next to Hannibal perhaps the most energetic and or beautiful in their suggestions; and irreconcilable foe of ancient Rome. we were not sorry when our anchor was pulled up, and the Colchian hills on the summit of a hill which overchind us grew faint and fainter as our looks the city and the harbor. Excaship pushed southward toward Batvations from the mounds about it oum.

BATOUM.

indication of active business, and

and elsewhere near the city, have contributed to the Imperial Museum We arrived there in good season the in St. Petersburg and to the British next morning, and our steamer passed Museum in London a quantity of witihn the great jetty which protects gold ornaments which compel attenthe harbor on the west. The anchortion even among the manifold treasage is extensive and perfectly safe ures of those rich and most instruswith an adequate depth of water, but tive collections on antiquities. The the place is said to be unwholesome, share of the British Museum, was sent owing to the marshy nature of the there by Major Westmacott of the country for a considerabel distance in-British army, after the allies had cap-The town is fortified, and a land. tured Kertch in 1855, during the operconsiderable garrison seems to be kept ations of the Crimean war. there. We saw on all sides the sam

BOGUS RELICS.

smelled the same vivid odor of petrol-We were able to drive nearly to the cum, which we had observed at the umit of the hill and to examine closeother ports looking eastward toward the great mountains and the Caspian. ly the ancient tomb. We found, howver, that the territory surrounding it We soon had the pleasure of a visit was still frequented by a number of from Mr. James C. Chambers, consul amateur explorers, who, with long iron of the United States, to whom, as well hooks, poke in the gravel to find anas to Mr. Stevens the British vicetiquities that have escaped previous consul, we were indebted for many acts efforts. From one of these I bought of courtesy during our brief sojourn for a few kopecks three or four little

in the town terra cotta images, which the seller Datoum is entirely a modern city in its appearance and arrangements, but spot; but, on careful examination, I all visitors are taken to visit the Zamok found that they had been made in Italy or ruined chateau of Queen Thamara. Its remains occupy the summit of a We also visited the museum in one of moderat outside the town and about the streets near the water, but saw two miles from its centre. This queen appears to have been a lady of conly valuable articles having long since siderable importance, and Mr. Fresh en taken away. But the view from field speaks of her with some enthusthe summit of the hill was superb, and iasm. "Queen Thamara," he says, "the we greatly enjoyed our afternoon's Charlemange of the Caucasian isth-

pleasant valleys Where the Aragva rushes against the shaded shore, Now swift beneath the our strokes Argo And the poor horseman hides himself in

crevice the beautiful Terek with fury Plays and roars, like a young wild beest

Struggling with hunger to escape his from cage; And he cushes against the banks, with

useless ruging. And licks the rocks with hungry wave. In vain: There is no food for him, no

And the dumb crags compress him terribly.

THE MONASTERY ON KASEEK.

High over the family of mountains, Kasbek, thy imperial tent Gleams with eternal splendors Thy monastery behind the clouds, Like a shrine descending from heaven Floats, scarcely visible, above the sum-

mits. Oh, distant, longed-for shore There, bidding farewell to all below, Let me rise to supreme freedom! There in a cell, cloud-envelope Hide me in the neighborhood of God!

On our way to Tiflis we passed withut much delay over the place where the railway had just been restored and arrived at our destination before 9 clock in the evening. Yet the next day the rails were broken again, and during the week that we remained in Tiffis there was not a day when a train ould be sent to Baku on the Caspian; and thus we were constrained to give up the idea of making a visit to Central Asia and is the old city of Tamer-

CHANGED HIS MIND.

lane.

"I want to get a good suit of clothes nade to order," he said to the tailor. "I made to order," he said to the tailor. "I never had a suit of clothes made to order, and my wife thinks it's time that I put on fittle style. "Certainly," was the reply, "You can

ook over the stock and make your selec-ion. And here is a picture showing the styles. You can make your choice from

that, as to how you will have the ruit made." The visitor gazed at the picture, and aying it down with a sigh turned towards

the door. "You're not going, are you?" said the

Yes. I hate to disappoint my wife and to see you lose a customer. But I guess Fm happier as I am. I'm not vain, but if this suit of clothes is going to make me look like a stiff-kneed, wooden-elbowed graven image with glass eyes and a faire nustache. I'm going to go without it."-Washington Star.

NON-COMMITTAL.

Jim's a cur'us sort o' feller: Scolds a terble heap; seen a-worryin' 'bout the tariff Tell he couldn't sleep. When I ask him how the taxes Takes effect on him, Then his eloquence collapses-"I dunno," says Jim,

Talks about the war in Europe, And of tyrant foes; Says "Hurrah" fur lots o' people Thet nobcdy knows. When I ark him whut's the reason Fur his war-like trim: Whut's the actual cause fur fightin'-"I dunno," says Jim. That's the kind of occupation Seems ter suit him best; 'rets 'bout things thet don't concern him; Never takes no rest. When I ask him of his income Wouldn't be less slin Ef he'd stick ter his own troubles-"I dunno," says Jim. --Washington Star,

Francisco, and four hundred years ago asylum at this place, in which are over was comparatively an unknown counwas the site of Montezuma's summer palace. Here are ample quarters for the various departments of their misdon work-a large auditorium for church meetings, also a chapel, rooms for the boys' school, the editorial and publishing work, a book store, the agents' office and three parsonages. Rev. John W. Butler, D. D., is in charge of this district, which extends over a large section adjacent to the dity.

MISSION WORK.

While several of the other evangelical missionaries in Mexico during the past quarter of a century, it is a singular fact that no European has ever been engaged in the work there. The Baplists have a church with over 250 members in the city of Mexico, of which Rev. William H. Sloan is pastor. They have a fine chapel and the mission is one of the most prosperous in the country, having three out stations at suburban points. They publish a semimonthly newspaper, La Luz. The Baptists also have valuable properties at

workers stationed in a dozen or more ther places. There is an Episcopal church in the city of Mexico, and the English and American colonies maintain regular services at this place of worship. I have heretofore spoken of the successful missions in Guanajuato. There are now Protestant congregations in nearly all of the twenty-eight states of the republic, the whole number exceeding 600, and new ones are multiplying throughout the country. The number of such communicants reported to be about 18,000, with adherents numbering about 50,000. Connected with these churches are Sunday schools having an attendance of some 10,000 and day schools with 7,000 pupils.

These results have been largely accomplished within a quarter of a century

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.

Many things have tended to make the Mexican Sunday much like the ontinental Sabbath. Of the varied Sunday attractions in the capital citythe bull rings and other sporting re- ton or black lace garment wrapped orts, the public band concerts on the plazas, the galeties of the fashionable promenades and the throng of pleasure eekers to be seen on the magnificent boulevard, the Paseo de la Reforma crowded with carriages all the afternoon, I have heretofore written.

That our sight seeing in the city of Mexico would have to be done in a very hasty and unsatisfactory manner, owing to the limited time at our disposal, we understood at the outset, and our pearing personage. experiences in the other places visited were much the same. No one would think of "doing" a city of fifty to seventy-five thousand population in a few hours, with so many rarities and points of interest to be seen as are presented in the places at which we halted on the outward journey, and so, even with our brief stops on the way, we expected little more than the blrd's-eye view afforded from our car windows on eithor side of the railroad tracks, hurriedly traveling a distance of nearly 1,100 miles, as we did, from the Rio Grande, over the elevated table lands of the country to the capital of the republic. There, we were told, we would see all Mexico as in a nutshell. While we saw much there, and enjoyed it to the utmost, we confess that we shared the feeling expressed by many-after mak- to hire funeral cars use these, which ing reasonable allowance for imposare provided by the street car comsibilities, and the disadvantages incl-- panies, either with or without an extra

merly a portion of the convent of San is reached by street ears. An orphan time of the Pharnohs, indeed, Mexico a thousand children, was formerly a try to the outside world. The railconvent building. Zacatecas has been roads have done great things for localities for five years.

churches of the United States have had at the stations and towns where stops a period of twenty years when he poor peons in clusters of little dingy on the barren desert so far from any sign of vegetation other than sage brush and cactus that one must wonder how they exist there. That they barely existed was too apparent. Frequently in front of the hut, we saw the woman of the house making tortillas-grinding corn on a stone tray with a stone roller, wetting up the meal and

Zacatecas and Aguascalientes and nave | baking it over a little wood fire-just as ner Indian ancestors had done centuries before. About the rallway station and all through the larger places there were beggars innumerable. of all ages and conditions, each pleading pltfully for a "ceptavo." The climate, of course, favord their scanty dress, but often were met boys without shirts and women with very little covering. The. latter frequently carried small children, and I recall one with a small babe in his arms who held out its tl y hands for alms. Thus it is this class come up, begging from the cradie to the grave. A crowd of Mexicans presents an odd state endowed by the government, beappearance to a stranger there, as one looks upon a multitude of their steepletopped hats. The poor class require but little money to provide a sult of clothes. I should say fifty cents would he a good average price, barring the sombrero, which may cost anywhere from fifty cents to two hundred dollars. Nearly all wear the primitive sandals strapped over the feet or go barefooted. The women usually wear a colored cotabout the head, if they do not go bareheaded. Many of them look quite pretty in handaome black mantillas grace-

fully worn over the head. The better class in the cities, both men and women, quite commonly wear the American style of dress. The typical Mexican, however, in tight trousers with rows of silver buttons up the scams of the legs, and a complete outfit to correspond, is a decidedly "stagey" ap-

THE BURRO.

The burra is one of the "institutions" f Mexico everywhere in evidence, and the patient, hard-working little beast seems almost indispensible. They are as plentiful as casti,and apparently as prolific and irrepresable. The loads they carry on their backs are simply astonishing. One sees no wheeled vehicles in use anywhere for carting purposes. The burros even transport the silver ore in sacks from the mines to the reduction works. It is equally common laborers will carry on their backs. In the cities one of these peons may occasionally be seen trudging along alone, carrying a coffin to the grave on his back. Those who are able

one of the most important silver min- Texas in a quarter of a century, as ing towns in the country, its shafts they have for all of our great We and tunnels having been operated over | and to them ,also, is mainly due the 250 years. The value of the precious wonderful development of Mexico's metal taken from these mines is esti- marvellous resources. Her forty difmated at \$1,000,000,000. The long ferent railroad lines, with 7,000 miles droughts are a great drawback to this of track, must certainly be reckoned ection, no rain's having fallen in some as a mighty factor in promoting the changed conditions there. That the The same wretched sights with which genius and rare executive ability of became familiar on the outward run President Diaz, who will have served were made, were again presented to completes his present term, have also view on our return. There were the been essentially potent in the advancement of our neighboring repubadobe huts, in many cases away out the is generally understood, and his record as a soldier and statesman

jusily entitles him to the honor of being called the creator of Modern Mexico. The wife of the president is a lady of rare beauty and accomplishments. She was educated in America and speaks English and French as fluently as her native tongu

THE FUTURE.

A recent writer has well said that Mexico and her ruler are to be congratulated upon having a government which governs, and contemporaneously, a people which has learned to be ruled. The brigand is an unpleasant memory and one may now travel sufely anywhere. There is no hamilet of a hundred Indians that is without its free public schools, and free night schools are provided for the working classes. These are conducted on a uniform system, being under the direct charge of the general government. There are normal schools in every sides many industrial and technical schools, also private schools of high standing. Teaching of religion in the free schools is prohibited, and in no country are church and state so absolutely divorced, notwithstanding the president is a Roman Catholic and the ople practically a unit in that faith. In every public school above the primary grade, every private school, trainschool and college the study English is compulsory. Diaz is said to have remarked, in discussing this feature of their schools, that he expects to give the next generation of Mexicana two idiomatic languages.

The patriots of the American revolution who led the way in the struggle for government by the people were doubtless the chief inspiration of simflar movements in Mexico, Central and South America, and although the mixed races descended from the Spaniards

and aborigines have made slow progress in working out the problems of self government, there has been some advance; and the rapid strides now being made by our Mexican neighbors, with their population of thirtcen millions, must have a favorable influence upon the republics to the south of them, whose population is perhaps sixty mil-Hops more. Some years before Cortez made his first conquest of the land of the Arters, another hold Spaniard, Balboa, had landed on the isthmus to the southward. As he first looked out upon the waters of the great Pacific, from wonderful to see what burdens the the green clad hills of Panama, it is said that the explorer hurried down to the sea, and kneeling in the surf, dedleated the American continents, in the name of God and his king, to Christianity and civilization forever. Let us hope that Balboa's benediction may he more fully realized in the not distant future,