

FIFTY-SECOND YEAR.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1900, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NUMBER 4

FRANCE DOES
HONOR TO KRUGERHis Progress is a Grand Triumphant
Tour.

IS WELCOMED EVERYWHERE

Cries of "Down With the English!"—
Fears that Trouble May Result
From the Paris Reception.

Dijon, France, Nov. 23.—Mr. Kruger has become, for the moment at least, the popular idol of the French. The triumphant passage northward through the country from Marseilles to Dijon has placed this beyond doubt. He met with a tremendous reception in each town along the route where the train stopped, culminating in scenes of frenzied enthusiasm here this evening, calculated to turn the head of any man.

The population of Marseilles gathered in thousands this morning to escort him to the railroad station and gave him a rousing send-off, while at Tarascon, Avignon, Valence, Lyons, Mâcon and Dijon the inhabitants who crowded the railroad stations made the rafters tremble with enthusiastic shouts of "Vive Kruger" and "Vive les Boers."

SIGNIFICANT DEMONSTRATION.

The demonstration was all the more significant because it shows that the fervid acclamations at Marseilles were not merely an exhibition of exuberance on the part of the warm-hearted and excitable populace of a sunny climate, but sentiments shared by even greater intensity by the usually more demonstrative and cold blooded inhabitants of the northern provinces.

The warmth of the enthusiasm increased instead of diminishing as might have reasonably been expected. This is a difference in character of the inhabitants in provinces through which Mr. Kruger passed, but one of the most important phases of the demonstration was the turn it took in anti-British direction. The few principally foolish Englishmen whose ill-timed levity at the Hotel du Louvre in Marseilles exasperated the people in the streets there never dreamed of the consequences of their act. They sowed the wind and today the English people are reaping the whirlwind.

"DOWN WITH THE ENGLISH."

The news of the supposed insult to Mr. Kruger seems to have spread across France, and at all stations, but especially at Lyons and Dijon, shouts for the Boers were mingled with loud cries of "Down with the English." Indeed, at Lyons the denunciations of the English drowned the shouting for the Boers. This is a disturbing feature which is universally discussed.

Fears are expressed that tomorrow's reception in Paris may assume a character calculated to arouse the feeling of Great Britain against France, to such an extent as to result in unpleasant relations between the two countries.

The warmth of enthusiasm received in Marseilles palpably raised the spirits of Mr. Kruger and his advisers to a high pitch. The faces of Dr. Leyds, Mr. Fischer and others on the eve of the arrival of Mr. Kruger revealed the anxiety they felt regarding his reception, which was highly important to the confidence and confidence. Evidently hope had revived in all that his mission to Europe would be crowned with success.

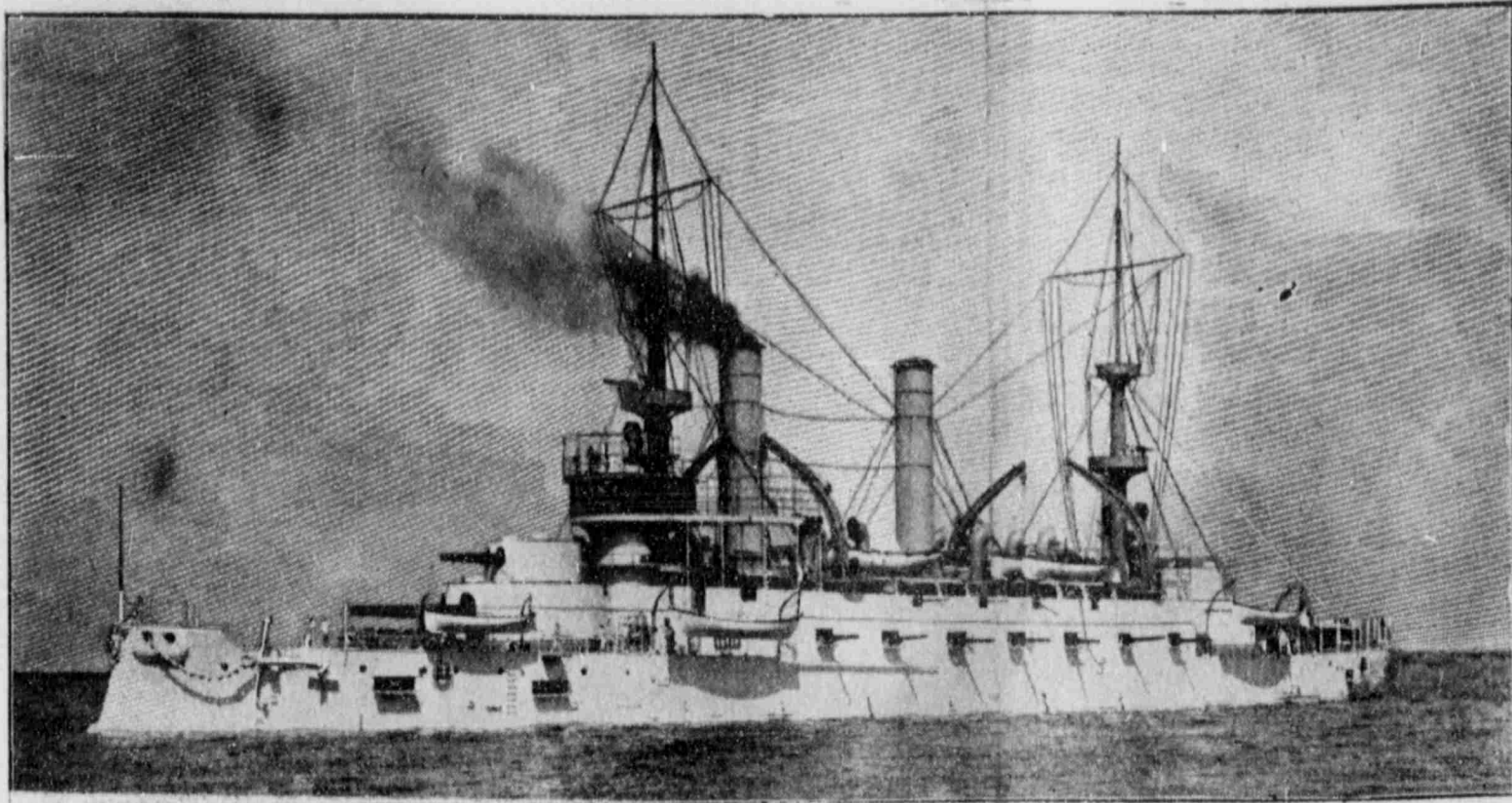
KIND WORDS FOR AMERICA.

Mr. Fischer spoke to Mr. Kruger today regarding the visit of the Boer envoys to the United States, and told him of the welcome they had received there from the American people. He expressed himself grateful to know that the American people had expressed sympathy with the cause of the Transvaal, adding that he was not surprised to learn this, as he had expected all along that the freedom-loving citizens of the American Republic would stand by the Boers in the struggle to defend the liberty which they had previously won for themselves.

Today Mr. Kruger was dressed in familiar attire, wearing the rosette of the Legion of Honor in the button-hole of his overcoat. As soon as the

KENTUCKY NOW TRAINS BIG GUNS ON MOROCCO.

Practically Blockading Tangier to Enforce Our Claim for the Killing of an American Citizen.



The Sam's splendid battleship K entucky stops at Tangier on her way to China long enough to terrorize the Bay of Morocco into settling our claim for \$5,000, as indemnity for the killing, not long ago, of Marcos Essagin, an American by naturalization.

train left Marseilles, amid deafening salutes, he took a seat in the saloon in an arm chair amid his friends, where he sat for the most of the time silent, listening to the conversation going on around him and puffing his big-bowled pipe.

CROWDS AT THE STATION.

At Tarascon delegations awaiting the train's arrival, on the platform presented addresses and bouquets. He made his appearance at the window, and bowed in response to the cheering. Similar scenes took place at Avignon and Valence, where the platform in each case was black with people. Numbers climbed upon the roof of the trains waiting at the station and some clambered to the roof of Mr. Kruger's own car.

During the run through the rural districts the train passed groups of peasantry, who waved handkerchiefs and hats and cheered. At one point the train stopped at a station, and, clinging to the branches with one hand, they waved handkerchiefs with the other. At several points infantrymen and cavalrymen on foot drew up near the roadside, whistled their hats around their heads and gave the military salute.

DEMONSTRATION AT LYONS.

The most remarkable demonstration along the route occurred at Lyons station. As the train slowed down on entering the town, the windows and roofs of houses within view were seen to be crowded with people. When it stopped in the wide, lofty station, every inch was covered with a concourse of thousands, who set up mighty shouts of "Long live Kruger" and "Down with the English." Again and again the cheers resounded with the shouts for the Boers and the anti-English cries. It was a memorable scene.

The people swarmed on the steps and roofs of the train, and even clambered on the locomotive. Many clung to the roof and there also a few climbed to the roof of Mr. Kruger's car.

Outside the station stood a still greater assembly waiting to witness the presentation of the address of the municipal authorities in the square in front of the station. Mr. Kruger, his friends alighted from the carriages and proceeded through the station to the square, which lies high above the level of the town.

The ceremony of presentation took place on a parapet which looked down upon a sea of upturned faces. French men held a tricolor beside Mr. Kruger, and he bended to the address, which breathed sympathy and admiration, and when he concluded the cheers were renewed. He bowed and waved his hat repeatedly, returning then to the station. The train started again, many persons clinging to the footboard of the carriages to shake Mr. Kruger's hands.

As the train passed over the Rhone, the passengers could see thousands massed along the riverbank and on the

FRENCH OFFICERS PRESENT.

A noteworthy feature in the crowd at Lyons station was the presence of a number of French officers in uniform, who joined heartily in the cheering. Their scarlet caps, with gold embroidery, were conspicuous. At other stations officers ran as eagerly as any one from end to end of the train to catch a glimpse of Mr. Kruger's features and to join in the acclamations.

ARRIVAL AT DIJON.

The Boer statesman and his friends were much welcomed, but they had never foreseen the still more elaborate enthusiasm that was awaiting their arrival at Dijon, which they reached at 5:15 p. m. The municipality had taken the train into the city, and the result was a demonstration such as never before had been witnessed within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The route from the station to the Hotel de la Ville, where Mr. Kruger was to pass the night, was illuminated with a double row of lanterns, and the street was decorated with bunting, in which the Boer colors were prominently displayed. Cafes and houses along the route and the hotel itself were brilliantly lighted.

WELCOMED BY AUTHORITIES.

Mr. Kruger, on alighting from the train, was welcomed by the authorities, and then walked to a two-horse landau standing before the door of the station. Near the landau stood a band, which, as he emerged, struck up the Boer hymn, which was followed by the "Marseillaise." It was now dusk. In the absence of better illumination, a double row of petroleum house lights lighted his passage to the landau. The crowd gathered around, giving vociferous cheers for Mr. Kruger and the Boers. The moment the landau started, a battery of artillery began to fire a salute of twenty-one guns. The cannon were heavily charged, and carapillings of shells accompanied him as he slowly proceeded to the hotel. Illuminations and salutes heightened the excitement of the large concourse which crowded upon the roadway, barely leaving a passage. Finally the carriage reached the hotel, which faces on a spacious square. Mounted gendarmes kept a space open across the square and escorted the landau. Mr. Kruger, who was bareheaded, bowed to the right and to the left as he rode along.

A SEA OF FACES.

His apartment, which is on the first floor and has a balcony, draped with Boer and French flags, overlooks the square, and the spectacle from the balcony was such as Mr. Kruger had never witnessed before. Below him was an ocean of faces, illuminated by dazzling electric lights. Enthusiasm

was at white heat. An unceasing roar of cheering arose from the throngs of the multitude, which numbered many thousands. A veritable forest of hats, canes, hands and handkerchiefs was agitated until Mr. Kruger came to the front of the balcony and acknowledged repeatedly the hurricane of plaudits. He uttered a few words of thanks, which were interpreted and shouted down to the people.

Mr. Kruger then retired from the balcony and received the major members of the city council and various delegations presenting addresses and bouquets. The city council had made great preparations to entertain him, and offered presents in his honor in the biggest hall of the town. He excused himself from attending the function, but Dr. Leyds and the other Boer delegates represented him.

CROWD HOSTILE TO ENGLAND.

The crowd in the streets was decidedly hostile to England, raising anti-British cries. A procession of students paraded, chanting denunciations of everything English. The enthusiasm lasted until a late hour, college students tomorrow morning at 6:25 Mr. Kruger will start for Paris. Dr. Leyds says he has been informed that Mr. Crozier will greet Mr. Kruger at the Gare de Lyons, Paris, in the name of President Loubet.

Germany Russia's Greatest Enemy.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 24.—"Germany is Russia's greatest and strongest enemy," says the Svet, "and against her Russia must be eternally on guard."

From the beginning of the new year Russian customs houses will have laboratories for the examination of importations. It is suggested that this step is taken with a view of forcing Germany to terms in commercial negotiations.

TRUSTS HAVE COME TO STAY.

So Declares Charles R. Flint in an Address at Mont Clair, N. J.

New York, Nov. 24.—Charles R. Flint, in the course of an address before the Outlook club at Mont Clair, N. J., referred to trusts as follows:

"This new consolidation has come to stay. Let no young man think otherwise. That fact was settled in our recent presidential election. The trusts are here for good, and under the new system that it brings in business, increased intelligence and mental acumen are demanded of the business man. It has been heard of our colonies in China and elsewhere, that the mental training it involves will in the future be of greater importance than it was in the past to the business man. In a measure this has perhaps been already shown."

London Times on Hay's New Note.

London, Nov. 24.—The Times this morning comments editorially, in a somewhat incredulous tone, upon Secretary Hay's fresh note to the powers, saying that it does not imagine Secretary Hay as objecting to the execution of the guilty officials after, as was under-

stood, assenting to the French proposal. It admits that, so far as outsiders can form an opinion, "the United States appears to be the leading obstacle to the working of the concert of powers in China."

With reference to Mr. Wu Ting Fang's speech in Cincinnati, promising the United States better commercial chances when peace is restored, the Times says: "We would not advise Chinese ministers in Europe to enter upon such a line of argument, as there are countries where so gross a proposal would be resented as an injury."

The Daily News, evidently despondent as to the outcome of the negotiations in Peking, says: "The concert must either dissolve or compromise. We hope that Mr. Hay may be able to suggest a compromise which all the powers will agree to adopt firmly and in union."

The Daily Chronicle remarks: "Even if the powers are won over to the views of the United States, we do not see how matters would be advanced unless the Chinese court can be induced to return to Peking."

SERIOUS DIVERGENCE ARISES.

It is Over the Question of Punishment of Boxer Leaders.

London, Nov. 24.—"A serious divergence has arisen in England," says the Tien Tsin correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring Wednesday, "Japan, the United States, Russia and France favor demanding a milder punishment than the execution of Prince Tuan and the others, while Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy deem anything less than the death penalty useless."

An important decision has been arrived at, however, that this divergence is not to interfere with the general peace negotiations.

"Another remarkable feature of the situation is the sudden bold face of Russia, which now declares either to withdraw her troops from the province of Chi Li or to hand over the railway as promised."

The Russian military authorities announce that the order to hand over the railway has been rescinded, but no reasons are given for this step. Until Tuesday last civilians had been allowed to travel free. Since that date, however, fares have been charged, and the passenger tickets are printed in the Russian language.

Story of Capt. Shields' Rescue.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23.—Mail advices from Manila give in considerable detail the story of the rescue of Capt. Shields and fifty men of the Twenty-ninth infantry after their capture by the insurgents in Marinduque.

The fifty men in question were pursuing a party of insurgents of superior force into the mountains, when they were ambushed in a box canyon by a force of 250 fighters and 1,800 bolomen. They made a continuous fight for eight hours, killing a large number of insurgents, and were overpowered only after they had fired their last shot and practically were smothered in a hand-

to-hand fight with their 2,000 adversaries.

Serpts. Williams and McCarthy, who were in charge of some of the wounded, were cut off from the rest of the party during the retreat and entrenched themselves on the hillside, where they stood off their assailants for about three hours, surrendering after every cartridge had been exhausted.

Scarcely a man in the expedition escaped being grazed or slightly wounded during the fight. The total number killed was five. Capt. Shields was wounded early in the fight, but continued to direct the operations of the rear guard during four miles of retreat. He finally was knocked out by a bullet through the jaw, neck and shoulder, which rendered him unconscious. The rescue of the party was effected by Gen. Hare.

Capt. Shields and his men say that they have no complaint to make of their treatment during captivity. Maximo Abad was the insurgent in command, and in response to Capt. Shields' request allowed some of his men to secure medicines and dressings for the wounded soldiers.

Consulate at Harpoot.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The refusal of the Turkish government to grant an exequatur to the American consul at Harpoot has not yet been notified to the state department. It was scarcely expected that such notice would be made, as the Turkish government is procrastination, rather than direct refusal, which serves the same end, without giving tangible ground for reprisals. The Harpoot, who was appointed consul at Harpoot, has now been in Constantinople awaiting his exequatur about three months. The claim of the United States in this case was based upon article two of the treaty of May 1839, which reads:

"And the United States may appoint their citizens to be consuls and vice consuls at the commercial places in the dominions of the sublime porte, where it shall be found needful to superintend the affairs of commerce."

The Turkish objection to the establishment of a consulate at Harpoot and Erzer under this apparently clear permission has been based on the rather novel reason that there was no commerce at these two points, and it has been rather difficult for our officials to establish the contrary proposition. But some time ago the Turkish government acceded to the British government's request to establish a consulate at Harpoot, and the state department immediately based an analogous claim on the "favored nation" clause of its general treaty which would appear to warrant it in demanding the same privilege of establishing a consulate at a given point. In Turkey was granted to Great Britain.

Reasons of Alliance.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 23.—S. M. Provost, third vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, and a director in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, and a director in the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic railroad which, two weeks ago, was bought by the Pennsylvania Railroad, Mr. Provost said that the object of the Pennsylvania in acquiring sufficient stock in the Baltimore and Ohio to entitle it to representation in the directory, was the maintenance of rates.

"Competition in the rates, between the two companies is at an end."

In answer to another question he said in part:

"The mutual interests of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio companies by which is meant a mutual interest of the owners of the two companies was not brought about with the preconceived idea of an advantage in rates. Far from it, the object in view was to secure a stability in rates. But another, and to the public, a more important object is accomplished. It is the establishment of an equality in rates."

Cabinet Discusses Message.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The cabinet meeting today was unimportant. The President's message is almost complete, and there was some discussion of the various recommendations it contains. Secretary Hay reported the Chinese situation as progressing favorably, but beyond this the Chinese situation received no mention.

Torpedo Boat DeLong Launched.

Boston, Nov. 23.—The torpedo boat DeLong was successfully launched at the Navy's shipyard today. Mrs. Mills, of New York, was the guest of honor. Commander DeLong, who christened the boat yesterday, and a large number of spectators were present. The launching was postponed yesterday, as conditions were unfavorable.

PRESIDENT'S
CHINESE POLICY.Is Waiting for Confirmation of the
Reported Disagreement,

AND THEN UNFOLD HIS PLAN

It is to Have Negotiations Transferred
to Some European Capital—Mod-
erate Indemnity Favored.

New York, Nov. 24.—A dispatch from Washington to the Times says: Mr. McKinley only awaits confirmation of the reported disagreement among the ministers at Peking to propose to the powers a plan for taking the negotiations out of the hands of the envoys and entrusting them to the commissioners who will meet in some European capital.

The President has no official information of the reports. All that is known, however, indicates that it is a serious difficulty. Should the differences be settled, the commission plan, of course, will not be broached, but the state department has no expectation that this will be the case.

Seth Low in all probability will be one of the commissioners named by the United States. The plan is to have three from each country. This is not a new idea of the President's. It is a plan which was favored at Washington from the first. The other powers thought it offered a fair compromise, and yielded for the sake of harmony. The plan of the other powers has been tried and apparently proved a failure, and on receipt of the first definite information proving this failure, the President will revive and press his original scheme.

The administration intended to propose a conference at Brussels or Berlin. The President had even gone so far as to select the American commissioners, who, it is now said, were Seth Low, General Wilson and Minister Conover, with W. W. Rockhill as secretary.

But the European powers insisted that the ministers to China being on the ground could reach an agreement more quickly and would understand the situation better.

The United States was obliged to yield to the powers for two reasons. The first was to have objected to a scheme which would have placed the general assent among the powers, and which nobody else questioned, would have placed the United States in the light of an obstructionist, which was the character the President was most anxious to avoid. In the second place, when the other powers were so confident of the judicial powers of their respective ministers, it would have seemed like an understood slight on the United States for the United States to refuse to do so.

MODERATE INDEMNITY FAVORED.

New York, Nov. 24.—According to the Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, the attitude of the state department in favor of moderate indemnity to be paid by China for recent outrages is governed by the belief that a prompt settlement upon such a basis will prevent quarrels among the nations, and will lead to the partition of China or armed conflicts between those having the strongest military forces.

The Chinese revenues are not well organized except the customs under Sir Robert Hart, and the meeting of an excessive indemnity would require reorganization. If this cannot be escaped the United States will not be the sufferers in the long run, for their citizens are likely to play an important part in reconstruction. The other powers continue to insist upon an indemnity which is obviously beyond the power of China to pay in principal, the United States may find it advisable to support a plan of reconstruction, which, if once accepted, it is felt that it might be better in some contingencies to provide in advance for an international board of fiscal control rather than leave the matter to future conflicts among the nations. It may be possible to provide for a proper balance of power and for a policy which will be acceptable to the Chinese imperial government.

MORE OF MEXICAN WHITE INDIANS.

Benj. Cluff Continues His Investigations—At a Ranch in
Southwestern Mexico—Mormon Exploring Expe-
dition Treated Well—Running a Mexican Ranch—
The Mayos, Yaquis and Tehuecos.

Special Correspondence.

Navajoes, Rio Mayo, State of Sonora, Mexico, November 23, 1900.—Next to the Mexican towns, the ranches are the most interesting, especially where they are away from the influence of foreigners. Such is the Bactos ranch, where we camped last Wednesday night. We had traveled all day through a dry country. In fact, the people everywhere complain of the "terrible drought," for it has not rained half so much during the last year as it usually does. Our horses were very hungry and weary, so the sight of a pasture, with good feed and a ranch house close by, where we might expect water, were very welcome to us. It so happened that the owner, Senor Ocharan, though he lives at Alamos, was on his ranch, and when he heard who we were and what our mission was, he bade us welcome, and without charges or price gave us the privilege of his best pasture wherever we were best suited.

A MEXICAN RANCH.

In a little while our animals were in good feed and the regular routine of milking, cooking supper and preparing for the night, was going on. Much to the surprise and interest of the curious natives. After supper some of us spent the evening in the ranch house with Mr. Ocharan and some of

wife was not explained, and of course we did not press the question.

Until five years ago an attempt at agriculture had been made, but now an abandoned corn, a few beans and a few raised, these and raising well without irrigation even during this year of drought. About thirty men are employed continually, all of whom are married, their families living in little huts covered with straw and dirt near the ranch house. These hands are paid from ten dollars to twenty dollars per month, in silver.

CLOTHING IS SCANT.

How a Mexican lives on these small wages it is hard to tell, for everything is dear, especially food stuff, clothing is expensive, but as not much is used especially by the children, many of whom wear the same suit nature gave them at first until they are ten years of age, the cost is not great. Some of the older ones, too, economize in clothing. We saw a man at work the other day with nothing but a hat, a cloth and a vest on, and the rest was extra. But I do not wish to imply that these people have not good clothing, for on any feast day, or great occasion they dress in clothes that would be suitable in any of our poorer cities at home.

Senor Ocharan is a Spaniard by birth, having immigrated to Mexico to seek his fortune in 1870, when he was but sixteen years of age, and as a son of Spain he deeply sympathized with his country in her little scrap with the United States. He said nothing to us, however, and treated us with the greatest consideration, but to Mr. Henning, a German, he unbosomed himself once or twice.

GATHERING THE STOCK.

In the evening until late all was bustle. The pat, pat of the tortilla-maker was heard in the ranch house as well as in every little hut of the workmen; for the men came in late with a band of wild mules, and the women were preparing supper for them. Some of the little boys brought in a heard of goats and sheep, and cat-dogs, the latter being used for riding down to water, for the watering places during the dry season are very scarce, and the best one is near the ranch house. Until dark the lassoing and

branding of mules continued. The hands were expert in throwing the rope, and seemed to enjoy their work. The next morning, possibly for our benefit, a wild mule was ridden. At first the animal appeared dazed, not knowing exactly what was going on, but when the sharp spurs of the rider sank deep in his flanks, and he gave a cut across the back with his hat, he head flew down between his legs and she showed both grit and ability. Once or twice we thought the rider would be thrown, but he remained on until the beast stopped jumping, though he received a severe churning.

INTERESTED IN "MORMONS."

The superintendent of the ranch, an intelligent Mexican, was much interested in us because we were "Mormons." He has heard of our colonies in Chihuahua and Sonora, of their prosperity and especially of the ability of the people to redeem the desert. A man on the Yaqui river, he told us, who was having a large tract of land cleared for cultivation, once became impatient with his workmen, and threatened to discharge them all, and hire "Mormons," saying, "A Mormon can do more work in a day than any of you do in a week." With this remark in mind, the gentleman asked us many questions, especially concerning our method of cultivating the soil and of irrigation.

SOIL IS RICH.

From Bactos our course was south-west. The country continued dry, but still covered with mesquite, cactus and other thorny bushes, but the next day we came out of the hills and reached a level plane gradually sloping to the ocean, which only a few miles away. The same vegetation appeared, but the land is richer and the trees and bushes greener. There had also been more rain, and the feed was better. This level plane continued with but a slight interruption until we reached the river bottom, where we found extensive corn and wheat fields, and a soil that will produce in abundance everything that is planted. The corn fields, or rather the river bottom, continued for two miles when we reached the Mayo river. I never saw a better yield of corn, and perhaps land is nowhere more poorly cultivated. The

plowing is mere scratching, for the old wooden stick is still used; and by the weeds I judge that the after cultivation is nothing, and yet large, well formed ears of two or three on each stock are produced.

FLOODS IN MEXICO.

The river disappointed us a little. It was as wide as a box canyon, but not so deep, being easily forded by man and animals. At times, however, it is not so shallow, as abundant signs indicated. Recently a flood came down which raised it twelve feet, spreading out over the bottom for over a mile, and doing much good to the growing crops, and but little damage to the inhabitants. On the other side, or south of the river, so we were told, a flood came down a dry canyon, and so great was the amount of water that it spread out over the valley, making a stream ten miles wide and in place fifteen feet deep.

We bargained with an Indian for pasturage for our animals and pitched our camp in a grove of large mesquite near the village.

AN INDIAN TOWN.

Navajoes—pronounced Navahos—is a pueblo of nearly five thousand inhabitants, though to look at the number of houses one would not think it had more than a few hundred. About nine tenths of the inhabitants are Indians. Mayos, the rest are Mexicans. No foreigners reside here. There are ten stores, some of them merely shops, but others respectable stores, and four meat shops. Meat is not kept in cold storage, but is cut in strips wide and thin and hung out to dry. There are no saloons, though most of the stores sell mezcal, no drug stores, no doctors, no lawyers, and but three police, one for day service and two for night service. Just now the government has stationed eight soldiers here, but this is on account of the Yaqui outbreak.

The houses, as is the case with most of the Mexican houses, are built of adobe, with flat roofs and no windows, the light being admitted through the door, some, however, are of brick and have a decidedly modern appearance. A plaza or square adorns the center of the town, in which recently trees have been set out and comfortable seats placed.

Just when the town was founded no one seems to know exactly, though it is agreed to be over a hundred years ago. Other towns on the river are older, being first settled by the Indians, Mexicans and Spaniards. We called on the President, Senor Angel Quinos, a very intelligent and well educated gentleman, who received us kindly and offered to render us all assistance in his power. He is in the mercantile business, but finds time to study the English language, which he speaks and writes quite well, also to take correspondence lessons in drawing from a school in Chicago. By him we were referred to Senor Antonio Morales, who was born here, and with but slight interruption has lived here all his life. He speaks the Mayo language well and is well acquainted with the people. From him we received a letter of introduction to his brother, Jesus Morales, who is the owner of a large flour mill at San Ignacio, two or three miles down the river.

MORE WHITE INDIANS.

Our object in meeting these gentlemen was to get such information as we could concerning the white Indians before meeting the Indians themselves, and to learn where we might find these white Indians. The president told these white Indians only four years. He had seen a great number of white Indians, some with blue eyes, some with black, most with brown eyes. Some were as white as Americans, others darker. Had not seen any albinos among them.

Senor Morales was better qualified to speak on this subject. He had seen a great many of these white Indians. They were mostly in the outer settlements, in the smaller towns. In Bactos, Achijoa, San Ignacio and on ranches around. One or both of the parents was always white. Some have blue eyes and light hair. There used to be more white Indians than now. The Mayos are not maintaining tribal relations now. Their last chief was dark. His name was Totoloco and he ruled about ten years ago. The white Indians are usually smarter than the dark ones. They have no regulation concerning marriage whereby the white ones keep apart. Have talked with

some about their color, but none knew why they are white, how far back their parents have been white. They do not speak the Spanish language unless they learned it recently. In answer to the question, "From where do you suppose they get their white blood?" Senor Morales replied that in his opinion it was by mixing with the Spanish years ago, so long ago that they have lost all tradition of it.

INDUSTRIOUS AND VIRTUOUS.

He continued: They are an industrious people, and a virtuous people. The women so far as persons outside of their tribe are concerned are virtuous. At this juncture a white Indian boy passed by and was called in by Mr. Morales. He was, perhaps, eighteen years old, dark hair and eyes, and light skin; about what I would call a three-fourths white, or a very light-brown white. In answer to questions, he said that his mother was dark, his father white. They are both Mayos, pure Mayo Indians, so far as he knew. His grandfather and grandmother on his father's side were both white. He has three brothers, all of whom are as white as he. The boy does not speak Spanish neither do the other members of his family.

COAST INDIANS.

There are three tribes of Indians along the coast, all of whom speak dialects of the same language, called by the Spaniards "Chiricahua," from the fact that this word, which means "nothing," "don't know," "not any," and which seems to be a general negative, appears so often in their conversation, but they call their language "Chiricahua." These tribes are the Yaquis on the Yaqui river, the Mayos on the Mayo river, and the Tehuecos still further south. They have until recent years been more or less united, and have assisted in different degrees in the interference of the Mexican government, claiming that they were and would continue to be free and independent. The last rebellion of the Mayos was as late as 1893, when they armed themselves and took the town of Navajoes. Nearly two hundred of them were killed before they were again subdued.

We shall go Monday to the outer settlements and visit some of the white Indians.

BENJ. CLUFF, JR.