## AMONG THE WHITE INDIANS OF MEXICO

Interesting Letter From the B. Y. Academy Expedition Mays Indians With White Skins, Blue Eyes and Reddish Hair-Came From Some White Race in Centuries Gone By-Many White Indians-Sunday For Recreation Rather Than Church-going-Whole Town Drunk, Yet Not Quarrelsome or Impolite.

In morning married mar e-fourths, taking an American as

he standard, and intelligent looking, man: "My father and mother were white: I have eight brothers and sis-

chite: I have eight brothers and sixcos, all of whom are white.

"My mother had eyes as bloe as
cours," pointing to Mr. Henning, who
cas light blue eyes. "My grandfather
and grandmother were white. We are
if Mayon. Do not know of any mixare among the Spanish, but suppose
the received our white blood from that
course, expansi think or any other.

HUNDREDS OF WHITE INDIANS.

In this immediate neighborhood

once dark, while others are as white as

At present this is no great compliment to the white Indians. I think that for-merly there were many more white than now, and they were more secluded.

Most of them do not speak the Spanish

At Echojoa we found nearly two-

thirds of the village white in different degrees. Some could hardly be distin-

guished from Americans, so far as color was concerned. None seemed to

know how they became white but think it must be through mixture with Span-

jards or some other white people long

On Monday, as Bro. Henning and I

for a widow's fund, in case the argu-

ments of the opposition should become

AMATEURS ARE SHORT LIVED.

In South America only a horde of

henchmen and long political experience can justify the venture of an aspirant to the honors or emoluments of a high office. Amateur candidates are gener-

ally short lived. The admirers of a Peruvian Dewey would present him, not

with a gift dwelling house, but a gift mausoleum. In the Land of Pizarro presidential "campaigns" (a word of ominous fitness in that latitude) have

nvolved some twenty revolutions; in venezuela, about two dozen; in Mexico

ten or twelve, and so on down to little Paraguay, where Dictator Francia al-

ayed the convulsions for a quarter of a century. Our next neighbors, too.

have bought peace upon the terms of an autocrat, but all through the cen-

tral and southern latitudes the fires of t are still smoking, and every now

then same up in devouring con-

cannot think or any other if from that source the time

Special Correspondence.

Bacavachi, Mexico, Nov. 1, 1900,-Aside from the fact that there are white or light colored Indians among them, the Mayos are an interesting people. Their kindness, gentleness, industry and hospitality draw the stranger towards them especially if that stranger is a believer in the Book of Mormon; but at present the appearance of white skins and light skins among is so long ago that we do not know of it. I knew of a great many white Indians. Many with blue eyes, them, creates an additional interest. Our investigations show that the light colored Indians are away from the larger towns, and are in the smaller villages. and ranches. In by far the greater number of cases the Indians, both there would be about two hundred, whites and reds don't know how the Some are whiter than others. Some are whites and reds, don't know how the white blood came among them, and some there are who believe it has always been with them.

We have also learned that the whites are not albinos, for in every case both the skin and the eyes have a strong, healthy appearance, and the parents of the whites, one or both of them, are invariably white. In one case where the mother was dark and the father white. we found one child dark, but this is readily accounted for. As a rule all are shy of strangers, and we were informed that it would be impossible to get them to talk, but we were fortunate in gets were traveling fast to overtake the ting into their good graces and they barty, having remained behind to visit ting into their good graces and they party,

willow fence around posts, and plas-tered outside and in with mud mixed tered outside and in with mid mixed with straw. A shed extended out on one side, and a red from this was another shed. Neither the house nor the sheds bad anything but ground for floors. It was dark when we arrived, but the indies, a mother and a daughter-in-law, kindly received us and brought us hot tomales for our supper. These consisted of corn cooked in time, washed, and then crushed in the metate, wranged in corn shucks and boiled washed, and then crushed in the metate, wrapped in corn shucks and boiled again until they are tender and sweet. The shed outside was our bedroom, this through our choice: a mat spread on the ground was our bed, and our saddle blankers our bedclothes, while our saddles served as pillows.

SOURCE OF WHITE BLOOD.

We did not retire early, but had good casons for arising early. The evening was spent in talking with the old man, who proved to be quite intelligent, speaking the Spanish language well, though at his home he uses the Mayo. He had traveled about considerably in his younger days, and had seen many white Indians, some of whom had blue eyes. He thinks that the white blood came from the Spanish, though he does not know. He had never heard any one say that the Spaniards came here. There have been white Indians among the Mayos farther back than anyone in remember, and farther back than a have history of. The Mayos never l a written binguage, never had any oks among them, so far as he knew. heir ancient gods. The people are all Catholics now.

MAYO WORDS.

Some words from the Mayo language ill perhaps not be uninteresting. Give e Latin continental sounds to the let-

Poot-Wokl. Child-ilinsi. To eat-hibua drink-heia. Hand-mama. Older sister-inacore Younger sister-ingual. Older brother-insal. Younger brother-insaila. This is my child-inapo an ust.

AT BACAVACHI. Coming to Bacavachi, twenty miles

EXCITING INTERHEMISPHERIC RACE FOR NORTH POLE.

Yankee Peary and Norwegian Nansen Struggle to Win the Prize of Superhuman Endeavor,

Each for His Own Continent-American Argonaut Appears to Have the Advantage.

Steadfastly, against almost insur mountable obstacles, two men of iron are struggling to be the first to penetrate the mysterious center of the Frozen North. One is Lieut, Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., our gallant representative; the other, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the equally heroic Arctic champion of Norway. At this writing the Yankee has the lead in the race, but Nansen is as strategic as he is brave, and yet may give the plucky lieutenant the fight of his life.

answer to our questions he replied that he had seen in the neighborhood over three hundred of these white or light Indians. Some of them had blue eyes; but says it is bard to tell, and the Indians and there are thousands of acres of this good land as yet uncleared of the large cactus and mesquits that nature raises in such profusion. talked to us freely.

FEAR A CAMERA.

In one instance we could not persuade a very interesting white family, the lightest we have seen, to pose for a likeness. They were suspicious and seemed afraid of the camera, Brother Fairbanks took a snap shot at one of the girls, but the picture is not entirely satisfactory.

Below I give the results of our conversations with some of the Indians: A lady, 46 years old, white, about a lady of the camera in the language well. In series we found that in some from Navajos, we found that in some from Navajos, we found that in some of them had blue eyes, som dians. Some of them had blue eyes; some of them live in the towns, others

SUNDAY FOR RECREATION. Sunday is their great day of recreation. We remained at Navajoa last Sunday on invitation of Mr. Morales to witness an Indian Sabbath. The sports began Saturday night. There were drinking, and howling and yelling, and dancing, and music, all night. One would imagine that bediam had been turned loose. Early in the morning the people began to gather in the principal streets surrounding the plaza, from all the villages and ranches within ten miles of town. Some were on foot,

others with burros, many bringing stuffs to sell, such as the mezeui plastigar cane, tortillas, tomules, pi

sugar cane, tortillas, tomales, pics, cakes, etc., and most all having for rais their favorite liquer, mezcaj.

By ten o'clock, I should judge, three hundred had arrived, and by neon nearly a thousand were in the streets. It was a gaia day, All were talking, or singing, or dancing, or drinking, or making a noise of some kind. There were men, women and children, All the stores were open, and all did a good business.

But the streets interested us the most, There was no fighting, no quarreling: all were good natured and all were drinking. In the afternoon almost all were drunken.

STRANGE SCENE, INDEED.

We rode through the town about two o'clock and as we approached the crowd parted for us to pass. There was not a disrespectful word or motion towards us, though our peculiar costume, our saddles and our strange appearance attracted attention. We slopped a few moments to look at them; and not wish, ing to appear curious, made a few moments to rook at them; and not wish, ing to appear curious, made a few purchases at one of the stands. Under a large tree there was music, a visin and a harp, and daneing. Two, three and sometimes more would dance at a time, keeping slep with the music and and sometimes more would dance at a time, keeping step with the muste and throwing their bands and shouting at times, to the great amusement and entertainment of the crowd, Behind this group was another chanting and dancing, having what appeared to be rule instruments of music. Their chant resembled the olioli of the Hawalians, Still further on was a favorite stall for mezcal, and many surrounded it, dringing, laughing, talking, embracing one another and in other ways signifying their state of happiness.

BIG SUNDAY DRINGS

BIG SUNDAY DRUNKS.

Near the place where we passed through a man was down, being too full to stand. His wife held him by the hand while he vainly pleaded with her to let him have another drink. At one side two men in an affectionate state with their arms clasped around each other were going happily to a mezcal stand for another drink. In several places groups of people were seated eating beans and tortillas. Two soldiers eating beans and tortillas. Two soldiers with muskets walked along their beat, but otherwise had nothing to do. We did not see the policeman, but no doubt he was enjoying himself with the rest, especially if he were an Indian. The president or mayor informed me that as it was forbidden the natives to drink on the ranches or plantations, they were permitted to enjoy themselves on Sundays in town where order could be kept.

BENJ, C. CLUFF, JR.

# **ELECTIONS TAME** IN THIS COUNTRY.

Lively Latin Nations Make Them Exciting - Candidates Careful to Have Lives Insured-While Supporters Use Gunpowder Arguments - Civil War the Almost Inevitable Result of Political Campaigns in South America.

governous annous annous annous annous annous annous governous governous governous annous anno The traveler Wartegg describes a ! presidential campaign as a "tornado of | spotted apples, mixed with showers of equally fragrant bribes," and a victim of that storm admits that it has shortened his life ten years and might have done worse if his skin had been as sensitive as poor Greeley's.

But all those grievances are offset by the fact that the merit of political institutions can be generally measured by the degree of their popular interest, says F. L. Oswald in the Cincinnati Enquirer. In some countries of monarch ical Europe that interest is at zero or below, expressed in a Nihilistic abhorrence of all government whatever. In others it is proportioned to the scantness of the privilege to record an unavailing protest or vote of confi-

In republican France, however, elections keep the cities in an uproar for weeks together and the natives of the rural districts are fast outgrowing the of Bourbon absolutism. Fifteen years ago Jules Bernier saw them stare at the antics of a partisan agitator or scowl as if they would have greatly preferred to witness the somersaults of an acrobat. If they applauded at all it was in recognition of some oratorica tour de force or anecdotical drollery for the argument itself they seemed to care little or nothing.

Now they evolve fervid orators of their own, and go to the length of serenading the chief supporters of a specially popular candidate. The grangers of Ivernois, near Pau, at the foot of the Pyrenees, last year collected a sum of several thousand francs to indemnify a retired official who had canceled other engagements to re-enter the political arena at their request. the political arena at their request,

INTEREST IS INCREASING.

And there is no doubt that in the United States, too, the interest in political campaigns becomes more general from generation to generation. It is not only the "overcrowding of other professions that drives men into tics," as a correspondent of the Boston Herald tries to explain it. Party is, sues become more and more intimately nterwaten with the problems of social life; bribery tends to become expensive. veters begin to crowd the polls under the impulse of personal, as well as patriofic motives. The time is gone by when a Louisville ballot broker could buy 20 Polk votes for the price of one counskin. Indifferentists are getting rapidly eliminated. If a man did not counskin, indifferentials are getting rapidly climinated. If a man did not vote to years ago he generally "wasn't in politics." At present he keeps aloof only because his politics differ from those of the organized parties. And it might even be a mistake to suppose that he had no interests at stake. "The imputation of an unsocial disposition," says Chamfart. "Is not only out to test to says Chamfort, "he not quite just to certain dwellers in solitude. One might as well say that a man is averse to outdoor exercise because he hesitates to risk a milinight premenade in the Forest of Bondy. The party tussles of the future may become even more rancorous, relentlers and rancorous, but they will pertainly they will certainly not be uninterest-

But is must be admitted that the But Is must be admitted that the tameness of a Wirtenberg village caucus would be preferable to the flerce interest of a presidential campaign in some of our Spanish-American elster republics. Almost everywhere between the Rio Grande and the La Plata the Tornadies of specified apples, are lable to got mixely with heavier missiles. Venezuela, majoradomos, guiter, mobs. ble to got mixed with heavier inlessles. Yenexuela major-domas gather mobs as Hamna gathers boodle. Reluctant blocks of five are piled with plation fire. Guzman Blanes donned a bullet-proof underjacket the moment his partisans requested him to give the country the benefit of his services for another term, and generally appointed an administrator of real earlier reserved. an administrator of real estate reserved win, war would break out on the morrow. In case he should be defeated those of a peace tribunal. The taxes of through illegal practices of his partisans war would blaze up at once. Our haif.

with der, "to measure myself with that Viilain-ton," as he called the fron Duke, a
Danish traveler urgently advised him to have a well-equipped ship in hiding

defeat, of the saving grace of an enormous bribe."

The futility of the trust in diplomatic factics was illustrated in the case of President Comonfort, of Mexica, and Still more strikingly in the fate of Manuel Balmaceda, the Chillan Jefferson, and all in all perhaps, the most universally gifted native of the Western Hemisphere. Ar an age of 20 years he had exhausted the educational facilities of his birthland and continued his studies by means of imported literature.

greatest public benefactor of the last 400 years, but all his transcendent merits falled to outweigh the temptations of the manual. He was Chillian statesman, was more prudent, and on the eve of the fateful election freighted his yacht with all his portable valuables and quietly moored her in an out-of-the-way cove some forty miles south of Valdivia.

Chile at that time had about 2,800,000 that protection of providers in million men ever awaited the result Two years later his eloquence crowded of an election with greater anxiety, the halls of the Santiago police courts. For the champions of reason had not Without other assistance than that of been idle, either, and stood ready to rehis contagious enthusiasm, he founded a literary association and a political of the storm-tossed ship would prepare a literary association and a political of the storm-tossed ship would prepareform club. He became the undisputed to repulse an attack of sea monsters. leader of the Spanish-American liberals, and during a six years' ascendancy of his party was lifted from office to office, till a presidential candidate of compromise coterie resigned fear-proof and bribe-proof patriot."

WAS A BUSY MAN.

For three years and a half the founder of the political reform club had things all his own way, and neither czar Peter nor First Consul Bonaparte ever made half as good use of their time. By sacrificing half his private fortune to eke out the deficiencies of available funds he contrived to reorganize the army courts of appeal and the customs house, dredge three harbors, improve the military highways and establish some 30 free public schools. He also secularized the convents—with the ex-ception of those connected with some charitable enterprise. His tariff system adopted in the third year of his admin-

HAD FIRE EATERS AMONG THEM.

They had their hotheads too, who swore to refute the belief in the superior valor of blind fanatisiem, and determined to sell their lives at a rate that would make their adversaries less anxious to frequent that market. Those operations are the other hand to be a superior of the state of the selection of the se opponents, on the other hand, vowed to eradicate liberalism to the last shreds of its roots. That they would fight un-der all circumstances seemed more than probable, unless their defeat at the polls should be decisive enough to scare their leaders across the border. Freedom, free trade and the right of free speech were at stake, together with the fruits of an unparalled progress, but also the hope of peace for months or years to

The friends of the administration, indeed, were warned to prepare for the worst, and their leaders convened counells that often lasted through the night into the late morning hours of the sec-ond day. Their poor followers, who com-prehended the significance of the Issue and then same up in devouring conflagrations.

The first year of the Lincoln controversy can give us an idea what elections mean in the land of intrenched proclamators. "If Don Guzman wins by a small plurality," said the Heraldo de Caracas, "there will be no hope to avoid adopted in the third year of his administrations.

Into the late morning hours of the second day. Their poor followers, who comprehended the significance of the issue only by a sort of intuition, were seen to 
ious disabilities and peonage (a creditor's right to enslave an impecualous 
debtor). Litigation was abated by in-

#### PRESIDENT RECEIVING CONGRATULATIONS AT CANTON.

Chief Executive's Old Neighbors Gathering at His Back Stoop to Express Their Satisfaction Over His Success.



One of the most interesting features of President Mckinley's tremendous victory is the eagerness with which his old neighbors at Canton crowded about the rear entrance of his private residence to congratulate him, just before his return to Washington.

the laboring classes were reduced onesans war would blaze up at once. Our
only hope of peace rests upon the
chance of the general's overwhelming
defeat, or the saving grace of an enormous bribe."

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tactics was illustrated in the case of
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built in all his properties of fate should fall against him. The
spoiled child of fortune neglected that
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protection of provisional guardians.

CIVIL WAR THE OUTCOME.

When the decisive day at last arrived business was suspended, and the familles of many prominent politicians assembled their friends and awaited results, as the relatives of a defendant in a life-and-death trial would await the verdict of the jury.

Some 50,000 intelligent foreign settlers were a unit in favor of the Reform President, but prejudice prevailed. The last doubt vanished on the afternoon of the third day, and when it became positively known that Balmaceda had been defeated, messengers hidden in all the principal cities galloped at break-neck speed to warn their friends in country towns and scattered haciendas. Millions in coln instantly vanished into underground hiding places. Women and

underground hiding places. Women and children were hurried off to camps on the eastern frontier. Whole villages were deserted by their human inhabitants, and Senor Salinez's yacht slipped out under cover of darkness.

And not a day too soon. A civil war rivalling the savagery of the Sicilian Vespers blazed up from Patagonia, to the Peruvian border. The number of noncombatants massacred in the course of the next 15 months has been estimat. of the next 15 months has been estimated at nearly 10,000, and not all captives were as lucky as President Balmaceda who anticipated the fury of the mob by a voluntary death, and, like the old Norse sea king, gloried in the chance to share the fate of his brave followers:

"Call him not alone who dieth Side by side with gallant men.

In the times of the Germanic empire lections more than once caused an international excitement. There were pacific kaisers, and others so aggressively warlike that their neighbors did not enjoy a week's respite from tribulations. Italy was their favorite cockpit, and pretexts for invasion could be found ready-made by espousing of the cause of the Guelphs or Ghibbelines, who were perpetually harassing the soil of the afflicted peninsula.

NO APATHY POSSIBLE.

The nomination of Frederick Barbarossa threw the Guelph cities of Lombardy into a fever of trepidation. Disging and trending was pushed with an energy as if King Alaric had arisen from his river grave, but several cities were still at work, with their rain-parts half finished, when our Fritz did cross the Alps, at the head of some 60,000 freebooters, who at once proceeded to tackle the problem of benevo-lent assimilation. Apathy about election returns was not well possible when a man risked to have to jump out of a third-story window in stress of politics, or export his savings on a race horse, with the champions of expansion at his

The election of Francis of Lorraine started the long series of Silesian wars that came near trampling the debatable territories into a desert before Prussia and Austria got done with each other. A hundred years later the mere nomi-nation of a Prussian prince for the vacant throne of Spain unchained the dogs of war on the Rhine, and proba-

The election of the successors of St. Peter, too, often decided the fate of dynasties on the other side of the Alps. though Rome naturally was the center of the far-spread excitement. The artisans of the river-side quarters used to improvise a holiday and assemble near the Ponte Vecchio, while the conclave of Cardinals was in deliberation, clave of Cardinals was in deliberation, and the moment the decision became known the cliff of the Seven Hills echoed a chorus of deafening whoops: "The Florentine's got it!". "The Milanese has it!" or whatever the result might be. Then a general rush for the city palace of the successful candidate. Doors were forced an entrance effected somehow or other, and everything movable dragged out as a time-honored perquisite of the mob and a sacrifice to fortune that would insure the good luck

### MRS. BRYAN GLAD TO STAY AT HOME.

Defeated Presidential Candidate's Wife Prefers Domestic Quiet to National Prominence.



Sympathetic though she is with her husband in his disappointment. Mrs. William Jennings Bryan rejoices in the knowledge that she need not surrender her pleasant home life at Lincoln, Neb. This is Mrs. Bryan's newest photograph, taken during her latest visit to New York. 

on his rival on the war path. 'Horace | kind to be worn was touched upon: re-Greeley was probably right that the Dixie Revolt had become unavoidable a year and a half before the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, but there is no doubt that the election of Felix Sylla was the direct cause of a murder grim and great," raging for years in the coastlands of three different continents.

WOMEN WANT THE BALLOT. Wisconsin Federation Will Insist Upon Voting at Elections Affecting Schools.

Racine, Wis., Nov. &-Woman's suf-Wisconsin State Federation of Woman's clubs on November Sth. and the next Wisconsin legislature may witness the five years old, has always been subject. frage entered into the convention of the novel sight of women lobbying for the passage of bills giving women the right to vote at elections for all school offices, says the Chicago Times Herald. Mrs. Rublee Cole of Milwaukee introduced he resolution and it was adopted as

Resolved. That the State Federation Resolved. That the State Federation of Women's clubs asks suon legislation as will carry out section 1, chapter 211, laws of 85 granting wamen the right of suffrage at any election pertaining to school matters, by providing for separate ballots and separate ballot boxes, as at spring and at general elections, to enable women to vote for county and state superintendent of schools and other school officers, in conformity with and state superintendent of schools and other school officers, in conformity with the decision made by the Wisconsin supreme court in the case of Girkey vs McKinley, seventy-fifth Wisconsin, 543. that additional legislation is necessary to effectuate the right to vote in school inatters, conferred upon them by chap-ter III, laws of '85; further

Resolved, That the president of the State Pederation appoint a committee of five members to prepare the neces-sary bills for such purpose and to secure their introduction in the next legislature.

It appears that test cases have been made under the amendment and that women have the right to vote, and Miss Small of Oconomowoc stated that the women of Waukesha county have been voting for six years on school officers. Mrs. Charles S. Morris of Berlin and Miss L. E. Stearns read reports of the library committee; the report on reci-procity was read by Mrs. Charles F. of the new pontiff.

But still more world-wide excitements were initiated in the same city at a time when the election of an ambitious consul was liable to start the partisans.

procedy was read by Mrs. Charles F. Lattimer; the report of the town improvement committee was read by Mrs. D. H. Flett; Mrs. George H. Noyes gave the report on the Consumers' league, in which the subject of corsets and the

port on the labor question by Mrs. C. W. Dean of Antigo was made.

A resolution was passed asking that the legislature be petitioned to make provisions for another factory inspector, who shall be a woman. A resolu-tion was also adopted that club women shall visit and investigate factories in their home localities and report all violations. This afternoon Miss Helen Winslow, Boston on the subject, "What the Club Should Mean."

A Village Blacksmith Saved His Little

to croup, and so bad have the attacks been that we have feared many times that he would dis. We have had the doctor and used many medicines, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is now our sole reliance. It seems to dissolve the tough much, and in. the fough mucus and by giving frequent doses when the croupy symptoms ap-pear we have found that the dreaded croup is cured before it gets settled." There is no danger in giving this remedy, for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult.

B. H. ROBERTS'

NEW BOOKS, Which have been in course of prepara-tion for several months, will soon be ready for delivery

"THE RISE AND FALL OF NAU-Will be on sale by the Deseret News on or about November 16th, 1900.

"MISSOURI PERSECUTIONS." The first supply of which was ex-hausted, will again be on sale by the "News" Monday, October 29th, Price of each volume, \$1.25. Special terms to classes, quorums, Sunday schools and Mutual Improvement Associations.

## CONFERENCE PAMPHLET.

The verbatim report of the proceedings of the seventy-first semi-annual conference of the Church is now printed and for sale at the Deseret News office.
The pamphlet also contains an account
of the General Conference of the Descret S. S. Union, held Oct. 7, 1900.
Price per copy postpaid, 15 cents.