## CREAT EPOCH IN PHILAN THROPY

drew Carnegie Offers Greater New York \$5,200,000

M FOUNDING LIBRARIES.

fre Branch Libraries to be Freeted Dr. Billings Makes a salement About the System.

to York, March 15 .- Andrew Car. who, since retiring as an active leage his time exclusively to his pasion the founding of libraand ther of that kind ever adwel I New York will provide the eter and the maintenance, he has to give \$5,209,000 to establish mode basch libraries in this city, of as made in a letter to Dr. at Mings, director of the New of Mary, last Thursday. The rescrience in connection with the de sas made public tonight as fol-

New York, March, 15, 1901 .- Dr. John lings, Director of New York Pubhrary:-Our conference upon the is of the greater city of New York nch libraries to reach the masses ; the people in every district has conme of the wisdom of your

Sixty-five branches strike one at first a very large order, but as other es have found one necessary for ev-60,000 or 10,000 population, then the aber is not overestimated. You esti-le the cost of those libraries at \$80,being \$5,200,000 in all. If New York furnish sites for these branches, he benefit of the masses of the and also agree in satisfactory ovide for their maintenance should esteem it a rare privbe permitted to furnish the or the buildings, \$5,200,000 five libraries at one stroke probof big operations, and New York con to be the biggest of cities. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

tary G. L. Rivers of the New ok Public Library association wrote Mayor Van Wyck submitting Mr.

fork, March 15,-Robert A. Van By direction of the board of ons, I have the honor to hand you with a copy of a letter, which we lived from Andrew Carnegie on the With, the day of his sailing for Europe You will observe that Mr. Carnegi s to bear the expense of building iber of branch libraries at an es ated cost of \$5,200,000, provided the will furnish the necessary land ovided satisfactory arrangements e made for all these branches. are no other conditions.

am instructed that if the city aues look with favor on the gen plan, our board of directors will itself in readiness to co-operate nt purposes which are the ob of Mr. Carnegle's munificent offer. understood that Mr. Carnegie's intended to apply to the entire The methods and agencies of adering branches in boroughs other Manhattan and the Bronx, will be

be settled hereafter. further instructed to say that in sting Mr. Carnegie's proposal. Dr. "In the conferences re by Mr. Carnegle, the sugges. th I have made related mainly the public library system for the mais of Manhaitan and the Bronx. ed that such a system should great central referen ty-second street and Fifth out forty branch libraries for small distributing centers public school buildings which to such purposes, and a eling library system operated central building. Each of the should contain reading-rooms ixty to 100 adults, and for to 125 children, and in should be about 5,000 volclopedias, dictionaries, at-There should be ample arrangements the branches and the central

require at least five years. The average cost of the branches I estimated at from \$75,000 to \$125,000, including sites and equipment. The cost of maintaining the system, when completed, I estimated at \$500,000 a year. The circulation of the books for home use alone in these boroughs should amount to more than 5,000,000 volumes per year, and there should be at least 500,000 volumes in the circulation department, with adthere should be at least 500,000 volumes in the circulation department, with additions of new books and to replace worn-out books, of at least 40,000 yearly. With regard to the other boroughs of Greater New York, I have made no special plans, but I think about twenty-five libraries would be required for them

five libraries would be required for them.

"Following are some of the data which I have furnished Mr. Carnegie. The population figures are those of the last census. Boston, with 560,922 people, has fifteen branch libraries and reading-rooms, and fourteen delivery stations, and appropriates \$288,641 for library purposes, being at the rate of over 50 cents per head of population, and of about 2.5 of the valuation of the property. Chicago has 1,566,678 people, six branch libraries and sixty delivery stations, besides stations in the public schools, and appropriates \$263,397 for library purposes, being at the rate of library purposes, being at the rate of schools, and appropriates \$263,397 for library purposes, being at the rate of 15.5 cents per head of population, and seven one-hundredths of 1 per cent of the assessed valuation of the property. Buffalo has 352,387 people, and appropriates \$145,238 for library purposes, being at the rate of 41 cents per head of population, and five one-hundredths of 1 per cent on the assessed valuation of property. New York city (borough of Manhattan and Bronx) has 2,050,600 population, and appropriates \$183,935 for library purposes, being at the rate for library purposes, being at the rate of 8.9 cents per head of population, and 6-10 one-hundredths of 1 per cent of the 6-10 one-hundredths of 1 per cent of the assessed value of the property. Greater New York has 3,43%,202 population, and appropriates \$299,663 for library purposes, being at the rate of 8.4 cents per head of population, and 8-10 one-hundredths of 1 per cent on the assessed value of property.

"The contract made by the city of Buffalo with the Buffalo public library, under the provisions of chapter 16 of the laws of 1897 of the State of New York, is worth careful examination how best to provide for the maintenance of best to provide for the maintenance of a free public library system of New

G. L. RIVERS, Secretary.

Dr. John Billings said today "Mr. Carnegie's offer to provide library buildings for Greater New York at a cost of over \$5,000,000 is made with his usual conditions. If accepted it will result in the greatest free public library system in the world."

COMMENTS ON THE OFFER,

New York, March 16.-Discussing the conditional offer of Andrew Carnegie to give \$5,200,000 for a system of public libraries in New York city, Bishop Pot-ter is quoted in the World as saying: "Mr. Carnegie must be credited with "Mr. Carnegle must be credited with having performed a most noble deed in making such an offer to the city. The least the city can do is to provide the sites for the proposed branch libraries. It is by such deeds as this by Mr. Carnegle that a nation is uplifted."

Other collisions are as follows:

Other opinions are as follows: Seth Low-Such a stupendous and magnificent gift marks an epoch in philanthropy. Mr. Carnegie is indeed setting a swift pace for philanthropists. money could be better spent than in a library. The educational influence of such a library system as he proposes cannot fall to be very great. The city authorities should meet Mr. Carnegie at least half way.

Edward M. Shepard-Mr. Carnegie's gifts go far toward relieving that difficult problem-how the rich man can money without corrupting the cipient. The requirement of self-denying co-operation by the seems to me the most admirable feature of these marvelous and noble

Dr. C. H. Parkhurst-This is a fine specimen of judicious magnificence. LIBRARY OFFERED ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., March 15 .- Andrew Carnegie has offered to donate \$1,000,000 for the building of a new public library in St. Louis. The offer is similar to many others which Mr. Carnegie has made to cities throughout the United States and abroad. The condition or which the gift is to be made is to be easily complied with by the city of St Mr. Carnegie asks that the city furnish an unincumbered site for the library, and that a maintenance fund of \$150,000 per year be assured,

Mary Beach Tousey's Will Sustained

New York, March 16 .- Surrogate Thomas has handed down a decision upholding the will of Mary Beach Tou-Protestant Episcopal churches and in stitutions, ignoring her relatives. will was contested by Donald Tousey, a cousin of Mary Beach Tousey, who lives in Minneapolis. Surrogate Thomas said there had been no proof of undue influence or of testamentary incapacity on the part of the testator. It is said a suit will be brought in the

supreme court by a Mrs. Rohr, to up-

Colored People Can't Ride. London, March 16.—The Capetown correspondent of the Daily Telegraph

galety and splendor of the departure of the Duke of Cornwall and York for

Australia and Canada, with the last voyage of the dead queen across the Solent, a dispatch to the Tribune from London says: When the Ophir weighs anchor for her long voyage, the Alberta will pilot her down the harbor, with the king and queen, Princess Victoria and Princess Charles on deck, and with a fleet of torpedo boat destroyers astern, and when the royal yacht finally turns within sight of Osborne, the same swarm of black wasps which headed the fundal destroyers. eral flotilla across the Solent to the accompaniment of booming gues and the requiems of naval bands, will es-cort the king to Portsmouth. The joy-ous imperial function will be a reminis-cence of the majestic tribute of sea power to Queen Victoria. These details have been deliberately planned for the Ophir and two royal yachts, with the king's family, last night, were near the anchorage, where the queen's bler re-mained under guard of a mighty fleet. The mission of the Duke of Cornwall to the colonies was one of Queen Vic-toria's last imperial projects, and the royal family were uniting in carrying

The Windsor naval guard, which saved the situation when the horses attached to the gun carriage became un-manageable, will be at Portsmouth tomanageable, will be at Forsinger to-day, at Queen Alexandria's request, to drive Victorian decorations for their last services to the beloved queen. While the work of empire building goes on, Victoria is not forgotten.

#### Killed His Girl's Father.

Shamokin, Pa., March 16.-Constable John Schleif, aged 50 years, last night, upbraided William Wagner, aged 20 years, because the latter paid attention to Schleif's 18-year-old daughter without his consent, and as a result of the quarrel Schlelf is dead with a bullet through his heart and Wagner was shot

Young Wagner vas standing in the dry goods store of his father last night when Schleif entered and began to upbraid him. Both men grew excited and finally the constable drew a revolver and pointed it at the young man's face and the latter in trying to knock the weapon out of Schleif's hand caused the revolver to be discharged, the bul-let striking Wagner in the hand. Wagner picked up the revolver and opened fire on Schleif and the second shot penetrated Schleif's heart and he fell, dead. Wagner gave himself up to the

J. P. Morgan Makes a Donation.

New York, March 16.-It is announced that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has denoted \$100,000 towards defraying the debt of \$300,000 owed by the city branch of the Young Men's Christian associa-tion. Mr. Morgan was a director in the association for a number of years and is well acquainted with its affairs.

London, March 15 .- A dispatch re-

ceived here from Tien Tsin by Reuter's

Telegram company, dated from that

in the disputed territory. A company

of the Hongkong regiment, with fixed

bayonets, is in front. while two com-

panies of the Madras pioneers, under

the command of Maj. Johnson, are held

British are awaiting instructions from their governments."

the Times from Washington says: The

arrangement by which the sultan of

Turkey was to pay his debts to the

United States under cover of the pur-

chase of a cruiser from the Cramps has

fallen through. The Cramps have not

begun work on the Turkish cruiser and

will not do so. The prime cause of

the failure of the device so ingeniously

contrived by the sultan was the shrewd

move of Germany, recorded in Euro-

Germany was determined that if the

American claims were paid, hers should

be paid as well. It was impossible to

pean dispatches last December.

Both the Russians and the

"The Russians are now intrenching

city today at 3:20 p. m., says:

### COVERNMENT OF NICARAGUA.

American Holders of Concessions After a Big Grant.

ZELAYA CALLS A NEW LOAN

Money to be Devoted to the Improvement of Roads-Prospects for a Central American Union.

Manuaga, Nic., Feb. 24.-(Corres-

pendence of the Associated Press.)-Hon. Isaac Manning, United States consular agent at Matagalpa, Nicaragua, Willim H. De Lavigney and William De Laney, a United States citizen residing in Matagalpa, owners of large coffee estates and holders of the concession of the government of Nicaragua to the Compana de Transportes de Matagalpa, are here-endeavoring, apparently, with a good chance of success to get the government of Nicaragua to grant them \$20,000 in installments as follows: Ten thousand dollars when they have twenty-five miles of the entire eighty miles of dirt road between Matagalpa and the National at Motomobo in good condition to operate a train of freight cars joaded with coffee by an automobile machine; \$5,000 when they get the first automobile machine at work on the road, and the remainder work on the road, and the remainder when they get the first train of cars to Matagalpa from the railroad at Motomobo. They declare that nearly one-fourth of the coffee crop of last year in the Matagalpa and Jinotega coffee districts was lost because of lack of sufficient transportaition facilities. They propose to solve the difficulty by getting the government of Nicaragua to assist them to improve the condition of the dirt road between the National railroad at Motomobo and Matagalpa so that automobiles can be tagalpa so that automobiles can be used to draw trains of cars loaded with coffee, cocoa, etc., over the road with-out endangering the automobiles.

President Zelaya has called for a new loan of one million pesos in Nicaragua paper currency now at 3 of currency for 1 of gold to be taken by 'voluntary subscription," so the call declares; six hundred thousand pesos at Blue-fields and Cubo Gracias a Dios, and four hundred thousand resos in west ern Nicaragua. The bonds for the money are to be in sums of from five

A dispatch from Pekin says: "The

Russians at Tien Tsin took possession

of the railway siding and armed sen-

the British forces, hesitates to act, ap-

lee, feeling sure that bloodshed would

with Sir Ernest Satow (British minis-

American military line has been sold to a private company."

be paid for the sultan had so cleverly contrived the payment that he would be

able to reply to Germany that he was

merely buying a warship, and was not

paying any debts. Germany therefore

flanked the sultan by making her de-

mand, not for the payment of an in-

demnity, but for the payment of a bill

owed to the Krupp concern for armor

before he bought any more war ma-

This move of Germany, it is now

learned, has been completely successful. The sultan was able to pretend that

was not going to pay the American

'He had a long consultation today

parently in the absence of Gen. Gase

"Gen. Barrow, second in command of

tries are now guarding it.

RUSSIANS AND BRITISH ARE ANGRY

SULTAN WILL NOT PAY INDEMNITY

New York, March 16 .- A special to | assume that the American claims would

dred thousand pesos in duty at Blue fields and Cubo Gracias a Dios—and four hundred thousand pesos in the custom houses for imports into western Nicaragua, or the importer must pay 16 per cent more than the duties on his imports if he pays in the money of the country instead of in bonds. The bonds bear no interest, but will be de-livered by the government to the pur-chasers at par and sold by the latter to importers as required by the importers at a premium of 10 to 15 per cent.

The money derived from the sale of these bonds is to be applied, so Presi-dent Zelaya declares, to the construction of good wagon roads and ratiroads in Nicaragua.

President Igelesias of Costa Rica has sent to President Zelaya of Nicaragua.

a long telegram thanking him in most expressive words for having notified him (Iglesias) of the escape of Frederi-co Morer and his armed associates from the vigitance of Zelaya's frontier guards and the invasion of Costa Rica in an effort to overthrow the present govern-ment of that country, and also for the capture of Zelaya's frontier guards of Morer and his force, on their return to Nicatagua. In his telegram Igelesias promises, unconditionally, to recipro-cate in kind hereafter and not to permit any conspirators against the government of Nicaragua to go from Costa Rica. He declares his earnest desire for more cordial relations between his gov-ernment and that of Zelaya than has existed heretofore. Zelaya responded by telegram in most courteous and kindly terms, promising to continue in his ef-forts to increase friendly and trustful relations between his government and that of Igelesias as well as between his government and of each of the Central

merican states. El Liberal, the recognized organ of the government of Nicaragua, in a re-cent editorial, reviews the proceedings and work of the "congreso juridico" in its second meeting at San Salvador City Salvador, which terminated a few

days ago as follows:

(a) That its work will result in the unification of the civilians of the Central American states.

(b) That it has greatly increased the harmony that has recently developed between the governments by the dictator presidents of each of the Central American states. (c) That its work has succeeded in

(c) That its work has succeeded in a large mesaure toward having a free of duty or tax exchange between those country of the products of each.

(d) That it has opened an easy pathway and laid a sure foundation for the complete organization in a few years of a Central American national union.

The editorial declares that President Zeleva of Nicaragua is heartly and

The editorial declares that President Zeleya of Nicaragua is heartily and enthusiastically in favor of the objects that this "congreso juridico" has developed the end—a Central American union—it has had in view and that the governments of Guatemala, Hundoras, Salvador and Costa Rica favor a na tienal union of the Central American tional union of the Central American

DEWET SAID TO BE INSANE. Prisoners Who Have Lately Been Released Declare He is Mad.

London, March 16 .- A dispatch from money are to be in sums of from live pesos to five hundred pesos each, and are redeemable at the custom houses. Forty per cent of the duty on imports has to be paid in these bonds—six huntred by the beautiful form of his feelings have unballing to the has undergone, his anxiety and the has undergone, his feelings have unballing to the hard the has undergone, his feelings have unballing to the hard t intensity of his feelings have unbal-anced his mind. Apart from this view of Gen. Dewet's mental state, some of his peculiarities are that he rarely sleeps within the bounds of his camp, He seeks rest outside with a few trusted followers. Thus the orderlies of his subordinate commanders are frequently unable to find him to receive orders. His secrecy is extreme. He absolutely imparts his plans to no one.

"Gen. Dewet repudiates the peace ne gotiations which are going on. He de-clares openly to the men that no terms except independence will satisfy him. A recent utterance attributed to him is that, after the British, he hated the Transvaalers. The whereabouts of Gen. Dewet during the last two or three days is unknown, nor is it known whether President Steyn is with him."

#### Burn Negro School House.

Chicago, March 16 .- A special to the Record from Corsicana, Tex., asys: A negro school house at Corbet, eight west of Corsicana, has been burned by incendiaries. The negroes in that neighborhood were warned to leave in 48 hours. Several shots were fired into a negro house, but none of the occupants was injured. The negroes fear a race war as a sequence to the recent burning of John Henders,

AS TO PLURAL MARRIAGES.

Mrs. Susie Young Gates Says Mor

monism Can Go On Without It. New York, March 16.-Mrs. Susie Young Gates, of Provo, Utah, a daughter of Brigham Young, and herself a Mormon, is visiting friends in this city. She is anxious to have placed before the public of this part of the country the true position of the Latter-Saints in regard to plural marriages. of the Latter-day "It is always so much easier," said, "to make one's observations

indemnity but he could not pretend that that he was not negotiating with he a community fit in with one's prejudices Cramps for a ship. The negotiations and preconceptions. That is why peowith the Cramps therefore had to fall. | ple who go to Utah get such an unfair | Canada ....

idea of us. The Mormons are, above all things, loyal Americans.

"As to plural marriages, I wish as much as possible to follow the advice given me by the President of my Church. He said to me, 'Don't talk about that. The time is past when it could be talked about, and the people have given it up.' But I would like to say that, even in the old days, only about 4 percent of the Mormons were of to say that, even in the old days, only about 4 percent of the Mormons were of that order. At Provo, where I live, I had occasion the other day to count up the number of families that had practised that institution, and there were just two out of fourteen hundred. I would not have any one understand me as opposed to the dootrine in theory, but our fellow citizens may be sure that as Mormonism began without polygaas Mormonism began without polyga-my, so it can go on without polygamy, now that we are sure that polygamy is against the laws of our country."

#### Exchange Members Suspended.

New York, March 16 .- The board of managers of the New York Produce exchange has suspended about forty members of the exchange for non-payment of extra gratuity fund assessments. The list of members suspended includes some of the oldest members on the floor of the exchange. Their suspension was due to a refusal to pay the assessments on the ground that the managers had no right to impose the assessments pending the decision of the courts as to the legality of an amendment to the exchange rule by which the former limit of fifty assessments a year can be exceeded.

At the executive offices of the ex-change a list of the members suspended was refused on the ground that some of them may wish to pay and be re-instated before the expiration of the two weeks allowed previous to the post-

#### AMERICAN TROOPS IN CHINA

An Order Sent Gen. Chaffee to Withdraw April 30 to Manila.

One Hundred and Fifty to Remain as a Legation Guard-This Closes Chinese Question for War Dept.

Washington, March 15.-An order was sent to Gen. Chaffee today for the evacuation of China by American troops, leaving only a legation guard of 150 men. Troops will be removed from China the last of April. The dispatch to Gen. Chaffee, in Pekin, is as In reply to your telegram, secretary

of war directs you complete arrangements to sail for Manila with your command and staff officers by the end of April, leaving as a legation guard an infantry company composed of 150 men, having at least one year to serve or those intending to re-enlist, with full complement of officers, medical officers, sufficient hospital corps men, and if you think best, field officer especially qualified to command guard. Retain and instruct officer of the quartemaster's department, to proceed to erect necessary buildings for guard according to plan

and estimates you approve.

Col. Chas. E. Humphrey, on arrival, will make an inspection of quarternaster department Philippine islands until July 1st, when he will be assigned to duty as chief quartermaster at Manila, and Miller ordered to the United States. All stores and supplies not required legation guard to be disposed of in your best judgment; of course, serviceable supplies needed in Philippine islands will be sent to Manila. Division of the Philippines will furnish supplies for legation guard, MacArthur notified

It was said at the war department that this closes up the Chinese question so far as the war department is concerned, as the protection of legation can in no sense be taken as occupation of Chinese territory and the guard cannot be used for any other

The transports Sumner and In diana will be sent to Taku to take the troops in China to Manila. These troops consist of the Ninth infantry, four troops of the Sixth cavalry and the light battery, formerly commanded by Capt, Reilly. Two transports will oring away the 1,100 have been used by the army in China. Gen. Chaffee has advised the depart. ment that the best place of embarka-tion is Taku, which no doubt will be clear of ice on the date fixed for de-

Bank Clearings.

parture.

The following shows the total clearings for the United States and Canada for the week ending March 15, 1901:

Salt Lake City....\$ 2,760,238 ... 23.4 Total United States 2,105,217,109 ... 30.7 Outside New York. 678,630,348

## BRICHT OUTLOOK FOR BUSINESS.

All Departments Are Decidedly Promising.

LABOR TROUBLES REMOTE.

Textile Markets Fall to Respond to the General Confidence-Steel Mills Are Much Behind,

New York, March 15 .- R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say: Improving wheat crop reports, a pig iron production seldom exceeded, strong cash prices for all iron and steel products that can be delivered, heavy grain exports at good prices, activity in minor industries, and a money market that imposes no hardship upon business, comprise the bright side of the picture of the week. Threatening labor troubles seem more remote. The textile markets, long backward, have again failed to respond to the general confidence in commerdal circles. A slight recovery in cotton was not held and the goods market show a decline in a month from 5% cents to 5% cents in standard brown sheetings, 22 cents to 21 cents in wide sheetings, 5% cents to 5% cents in brown drills and 5% cents to 5%

cents it, staple ginghams. Steel mills are still much behind their orders, and contracts for Bessemer pig for July delivery indicate that the ac-tivity is not considered temporary. Yet the wide difference in quotation be-tween immediate and distant sales suggests some fear that present high prices cannot be maintained. While the various pools and associations are extremely conservative about advancing nominal price lists, actual business continues to be transacted at premiums which are according to the urgency of

purchasers. Structural material is still a feature, and the rapid development of newly discovered oil fields is creating an un-usual demand for plates, pipes and drilling machinery. Steel rail contracts have been increased and railways need rolling stock. Pig iron production, ac cording to the Iron Age, has increased to 292,899 tons weekly, which is about 5,000 tons below the high record of Feb. 1, 1900. It is surprising to find, despile an output at the rate of over 15,-000,000 tons annually, that furnace stocks decreased 21,236 tons during February, making the total 535,443 tons on March 1, against 760,531 tons five

months ago Boot and shoe shops are well occunied eastern factories having their full capacity engaged, in some cases up to Sept. 1, and even the less fortunate Leather is active and well
d. Slight improvements in makers have contracts sustained. special lines of textiles are occasionally oticed, but prices are maintained with

Further declines are reported in wool, making a material fall since the month opened. At the last concessions Boston holders exhibit an inclination to refuse bids, and there is more indication of steadiness than previously this

Prospects for a good winter wheat yield are considered bright. Official reports of supplies on the farms March showed the expected loss compared with last year, but a good gain over recent years prior to 1899. Failures for the week were 209 in the

United States, against 190 last year, and thirty-three in Canada, against twenty-three last year. Question of Cremation in Quebec.

New York, March 16 .- A bill now before the Quebec legislature authoriz-ing the cremation of bodies in the Protestant cemetery of Montreal is now Montreal under discussion, says a Montreal special to the Tribune. The opposition to the bill has been led by Dr. Guerin, member of the government, who submitted that cremation being a pagan burial custom, not approved by the ec-clesiastical authorities it can not be permitted in a Christian land. He fur-thermore contended that cremation making exhumation and autopsy impossible, would be used to cover up traces of crime. The Protestant mem bers of the legislature are supporting the measure and a special dispatch from Quebec sporthat the bill's passage through the legislative assembly is now assured. In the last few years

# THE FAMOUS RUINS OF MITLA, MEXICO

plentiful. It is a land of desolation, and yet viewed from the ruins or from the hill above the ruins the whole is picturesque in spite of its desolation. IN THE MIDST OF RUINS,

The little town contains no more than three hundred people, and is a typical Indian village, with thatched huts, a large plaza, and several long, low houses, containing stoves. These last, however, are derived from the Span-ish idea. We admired very much two large trees covering nearly a half acre of ground with their copious shade, standing, one at one end, the other at the other of the plaza. A few women were under a shed near one of the trees

selling fruit, meat and sugar cane.

Passing the plaza we went up a street north for a few rods, crossed a small stream of water, and suddenly found ourselves before the first of a series of three ruins. On our left stands a changl on what leathers as hill. a chapel on what looked to be a hill, but what proved to be a teocale, or artificial mound on which sacrifice was made. In front, a quarter of a mile further on, stands a church, not only built on one of the ruins but the material composing its wall was the choicest hewn stones from the other ruins.

The three buildings are similar in structure, and doubtless abes and cactus are not even

walls, or those now standing, are from five feet to ten feet thick, built of cose, irregular stone laid in an abundance of clay mortar. On the outside and inside, except where they were plastered with a hard finish superior to any I have before seen, they were covered with hewn stone laid up without mortar, so closely and exactly did they fit together. Many large pannels are still complete, separated off by large, well hewn stones, and filled in with smaller stone in mosaic, forming various figures. Millions of little stones newn to exact fit are used in this mosale work. The figures are simple on the whole beautiful. Many of these walls are now in total ruins, the outside decorations, or finish being entirely gone, while others are so perfect apparently as the day they were put up. Time and the weather have done but towards their destruction. hands of man, however, have laid many of them low. Just now the government has stepped in, is making repairs, and by placing an officer empowered to pro-tect them, is taking steps for their

Mr. Saville, under the auspices of the American Museum of Antiquity, is making the excavations, and a hundred workmen are busy clearing out the de-bris that has accumulated. Recently an underground tomb, in shape like a cross, has been discovered, or rather rediscovered, for evidences were found showing that the Spanish had been there before. The entrance is in the large court. A heavy stone blocked the door, which when removed, left the passage clear. One descends, then asends a few steps and finds himself in the tomb. It is shaped like a cross and is 45 feet each way. The ceiling is about seven feet above the floor and walls about four feet apart. The whole is formed of hewn stone beautifully carved in different figures similar to those of the Momale work outside. The paint, or whitewash, is crumbling off now, and in places the pencil marks of the carvers are plainly seen. On one the carvers are plainly seen. On one carved or covered with beautiful mo-

seen in any part of the building. Another cross-shaped tomb is found on the north side, this one being on The two are similar though not

The buildings are on the four sides of a square or court which measures 117 feet 3 inches. This is nicely paved on the bottom and up the sides to the ter-race just below the doors of the builds. The pavement seems to as good today as the day it was put down.

northeast we see on our right hand on the principal building. principal building. It is north side of the square. A on the series of steps leads to the door, or, rather to the doors for there are three openings to all the buildings. tels, or stones above these doors are what mechanical means they were car ried from the quarry and placed in their present position. They measure 19 feet 11 inches long, 5 feet 4 inches wide, and 3 feet 10 inches deep, and this is approximately the measure all the stones above the doors. reader can form some idea of the im-mense weight of such stones. The quarry is five or six miles away, and the lift from the ground to their pres-ent position about twenty feet, though the door itself is only about 7 feet high. Passing through the doorway we enter long hall the full length feet wide containing six circular columns of solld stone, 11 feet high above the floor, and five feet in circumfer-ence. The floor is paved. The walls are plastered, or have been plastered, and then whitewashed, where the plastering remains it is shown to be very hard and put on with skill. A dark passage made of hewn stone, leads from this hall into a room behind, the most beautiful and richly into a room behind, beautiful and richly

decorated of all the rooms, doubtless the holy of holies, four sides are four alcoves, a

rock is found the Greek cross, not be- [ saic. The walls are in a good state of ] preservation and show better than anywhere else the skill of the workmen. The floor is paved or cemented. Over both of these rooms originally were roofs of hewn stone, but the stone was taken for the building of the Catholic

Church a few rods above,
Again entering the court we pass to the left and go by the opening of the under ground tunnel. Passing up some steps we enter another long hall in which there are two columns. Doubtothers originally stood in the room, but they have been removed.

The room on the south as the one on the east, is completely in ruins, and debris. The stones were taken for the building of the church

WHO BUILT RUINS OF MITLA?

Who built the ruins of Mitla? This tled. The builders were mechanics in every sense of the word, and the people were civilized and educated. There must have been schools in the days that Milta flourished, and perhaps the ence and the arts were sought after by the young as they are today.

Senor Don Leopoldo Batres, the ernment agent at the ruins, and him-self a student of archeology, gives it as his opinion that the ruins were built and occupied for a long time by the Toltecs. Afterwards these were driven out by the Zapotecs, who in turn were destroyed or driven away by the Aztecs Others claim that the ruins were built by the Zapotecs. The last worship known to have been celebrated was about twenty-five years before Cortez reached the Mexican shores. There were no idols in Mitla.

One more point of interest and we are through. The teocale that we saw to the left proved to be a hill, a pyra-mid covering a half acre of ground, and built of adobes laid in strong clay mor-tar. The top has been leveled to per-mit the building of the charel of wise but little damage has been done, east, which is in a state of ruins We spent a very profitable day. Mr

Batres proved to be very genial and pleasant, and gave freely all the information at his command concerning the palaces. Prof. Laulie, we were sorry to learn, had gone a few days before to Vera Cruz, but his brother, then in charge of the excavations, gave us all the informations he could.

Next morning, Saturday, Feb. 9, at :30, we were again in the saddle, after a hurried breakfast of bean soup, and with a guide to show us a short cut to the main road, centinued our long march, crossing the valley where we were forced to pass through two or three wheat fields, we reached the comino nationel in two hours. Two hours more over a very dry. more over a very dry bench brought us to a pretty little valley of not more than two thousand acres, in the midst of which was a neat little village. The valley is well watered by two streams, and therefore contrasts greats in its and therefore contrasts greatly in its green color with the dry, parched hills

We stopped here for lunch, and succeeded in procuring some so-called bread, a few tortillas and a few onlons. following up the valley for three miles we suddenly came to a brink, a jump off. Below us and stretching out as far as the eye could see was mountain after mountain; not chains, but broken paints and teach the country of the countr points and peaks, chopped if you please like the wayes of the ocean in a wind) Our road descended rapidly. In four miles we came to a little ranch on the side of the mountain where there was grass for our animals and good water, and we determined to camp. Ahead the prospects were poor. A bun-dle of fodder would cost thirty-six cents, and it would take fifty-four bundles for us over night. On the other hand, while our horses would fare well here, the prospects for our comfort were poor. But we decided to stop, and we by raking and scraping managed to get food enough and passed a pleasant Sab-

On Monday we started early without breakfast, having consumed the last except to the flight of stone steps on the the ranch could spare us the night be-

a number of bodies have been sent to 31,707,010 .... 20.8 the Boston crematory. Our road continued down the mountain for a half hour, when we reached a canyon, and in two hours' drive down this canyon we came to a little village called Totolopa, on the books of the control of th banks of the river Tehuantepec. Here we breakfasted and fed our animals. Food was plentiful and reasonable, but feed for the animals was dear. On inquiry we learned to our great surprise that we would have to travel eight or ten leagues further on to reach feed and water that night. one thing to do; round our shoulders to the task and make the drive. Broth-er Henning and I rode on ahead, that we might reach the ranch before dark to make necessary arrangements. was a hard day and a hard drive. The road was mostly up steep mountains and across deep ravines. The sun was hot, and at times scarcely a breath of air stirred. All walked up the steep hills, for the poor animals fairly trem-bled under their loads. It was after eight o'clock at night before the packs arrived, and after ten before the animals were watered and driven to pas-ture. At eleven o'clock we sat down to our dinner. This was the hardest to our dinner. This was the hardest day we have had since we left the Sierra Madre mountain. The country is the roughest and dryest we have seen in Mexico, and the chances for feed for animals the poorest.

Today we have come mostly down The country has been as rough but not so dry. The mountains are covered with grass, for the rains from them. abundant on the high peaks, and lower down are oaks. At one o'clock we reached the little town of San Carlo, and having a letter of introduction to the hefe poletico of the district, who lives here, we were provided with pasturage for our animals and a good lace to camp; and so determined to reain for the night.

main for the night.

We are informed that one day more will take us out of the bad country, and then our roads will be good to Tehuantepec, where we hope to be by

Saturday ev BENJAMIN CLUFF, JR.

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Brigham Younfi Academy Expedition Explores Them-Some Doubt as to Who Built Them, but Whoever Did Must Have Been a People Schooled in Art and 

Orle, Mexico, Feb. 12,-An hour's ext morning, Feb. 8, brought us little town of Mitle, and a es later we were among the m ruins. Here the valley runs be west. It is the same valley entered at San Francisco last evening the same that we twed past Etta, Oaxaca and A It bends a little, for above cae was southeast, while here it The upper part is well wacopious irrigation streams. of copions irrigation streams, the everything is dry. Much of all relitivated to corn, but poor are produced, and these with effect, A small stream passes the town, sufficient for stock and purposes, and in the wet season as some for trigation, but not for irrigation, but not augh to cause mother earth and east are high and steep, a the north lower, and more grandstone. No trees grow on the sheet, and feely of sheet, and feely of sheet, and feel in the valley along the bank of the stream, bushes and cactus are not even