

ments followed. Montezuma himself not escaping imprisonment.

Notwithstanding this great defeat and retreat, seven hundred Spaniards and over 100,000 Indian allies, as recruits, after much bloodshed re-entered the City of Mexico on 13th August, 1521, and never left it again. For three hundred years the country was held in allegiance to the Spanish throne, covering a period from 1586 to 1821. In 1810 Hidalgo uttered the "grito" of Mexican Independence, which was followed by a series of wars and revolutions, resulting in various forms of government—vice-royal, imperial, provisional, and republican. Iturbide was President in 1821 and Emperor in 1822. Then there was a resumption of the republican form of government till 1841, when a dictatorship was established and lasted till 1844, when the country was again republican. In 1845 the U. S. of America commenced a war which ended in 1847. From 1848 to 1861 there were continual internal dissensions; foreign powers withdrew their representatives, France declared war April 16, 1862, which resulted in the placing of Maximilian on an imperial throne in 1864. The empire was short-lived, and ended with the execution of Maximilian June 19th, 1867. After minor revolutions Porfirio Diaz became President, and in 1884 was re-elected and served until the present time of prosperity. Mexico was never in a better condition of freedom and liberality than now. It is said that the present representative is of "original stock," and is universally loved by his people.

Yesterday (Sunday) a sad affair took place. A large party marched up with banners and music to Mayor Plaza's shouting, and my attention was drawn to a general rush to the door leading to one of the large bell towers. The mob became larger. One strong-armed man, with a large hammer, battered down one of the doors, but not until after much effort did the strong door give way. The police were soon off the ground, and without harm the grounds were cleared. But I am informed that this morning a new rally was made when two parties with flags met, a row took place and the civil power was brought to bear. One man was killed and several wounded and about twenty made prisoners.

I have seen far less drunkenness and heard less swearing in Mexico than in the United States. The people seem to enjoy themselves very much, and festivities are indulged in. Some few streets near the centre of the city are clean, and are occupied by many Americans. Everything looks prosperous, but the poor wear only sandals, a factory shirt and factory pants, and many of them work for only 25 cents per day. There are many drawbacks in Mexico, but room for making improvements. The people are "a mixture," but the native blood prevails and the natives are kind-hearted.

EDWARD STEVENSON.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 16, 1892.

Kaiser William will visit the coast of Norway in July, proceeding to the North Cape, after which he will return to Germany, and in September go to Sweden to hunt elk in the neighborhood of Gothenburg.

THE BOSTON VISITORS.

This morning at 7:30 o'clock the visiting Boston officials were received at the Union Pacific depot by the reception committee appointed by the Salt Lake Council. The committee consisted of Messrs. Bell, Beardsley, Folland, Evans and Hardy. The distinguished delegation from the famous city of culture and literature are as follows:

John H. Sullivan, John H. Lee, Thomas F. Keenan, Thomas W. Flood, John E. Dener, Michael J. Mitchell, Jacob Fottler, Edward J. Leary, Otis Eddy, aldermen; David F. Barry, president city council; John M. Galvin, city clerk; James M. Hilliard, committee clerk; Alvah H. Peters, city messenger; T. J. Breunan, city press representative.

They were driven to the Knutsford Hotel, where they regaled and recuperated themselves after their toilsome ride across the mountains. At 9 o'clock an informal reception provided for by the Mayor and City Council took place. There were no speeches, and after about half an hour of pleasant intercourse between the Bostonians and Salt Lakeers, carriages were ordered and the City Hall made the first objective point of visitation. Here Chief Stanton of the fire department gave an exhibition of what his corps could do. The regular process of answering a call was very creditably accomplished. The visitors expressed themselves more than pleased with the efficiency, activity and promptness with which the manoeuvres were performed.

The carriages were again entered and driven to the west entrance of the Tabernacle. The visitors and their Salt Lake friends proceeded to the east end of the building. Prof. Radcliffe rendered two pieces on the great organ. The performances were applauded. Mrs. Bessie Dean Allison gave an aria from Rossini's *Stabat Mater*, and, as an encore, gave the *Last Chord*. Prof. Thomas next entertained the visitors with a description of the building, and demonstrated its acoustic properties by rubbing his hands, speaking in a whisper and dropping a pin on the rail in front of him.

The party next drove to Fort Douglas where they were received in the club rooms by the following officers: Colonel Blunt, Major Clapp, Captains Noble, Allen, Palmer, Morrison, Woodbury; Lieutenants Tyler, Cowles, Steadman, Newton, Vance, George, Thurston; all of the Sixteenth infantry.

The gallant officers joined with the Salt Lake delegation in extending the hospitalities of Utah to their eastern guests. After a pleasant conversation the party proceeded to the quarters of the two Indian companies. Major Clapp, through the interpreter, a half-breed, explained to the soldiers the character of the visitors from the great city by the Atlantic.

Mayor Baskin also addressed the Indians, and complimented them on the soldierly deportment, and their admirable conduct on the streets of the city, when off duty. All this was imparted through the interpreter and received with a stolidity and impassive-

ness almost statue-like on the part of the bronze warriors.

In looking over the roster of the Indian companies Michael J. Mitchell, one of the Boston aldermen, noticed the name of Mitchell among the names. He expressed a desire to see the bearer of the name. Major Clapp ordered him to the front. The alderman inquired how he came by his patronymic. The brave replied that he got it from his father, who was a full-blooded Irishman. This caused general merriment, inasmuch as the alderman is also the son of an Hibernian, and at once friendly relations were established between the city father from the far east and the Sioux brave from the prairies of the west.

The club quarters were again visited, and Mayor Baskin, on the part of the City Council, extended an invitation to the officers and their ladies to join in the excursion to Garfield Beach, this afternoon, and to the banquet at the Knutsford this evening.

About 12:45 p.m. the party left the Fort and drove to the Temple and ascended the tower to take in the magnificent view of Salt Lake valley. They next proceeded to the Knutsford for lunch.

The Salt Lake representatives were as follows: R. N. Baskin, Mayor; Councilmen: C. F. Loofbourrow, E. E. Rich, E. A. Folland, S. C. Ewing, C. E. Wantland, J. L. Lawson, L. C. Karriek, P. J. Moran, H. F. Evans, M. H. Beardsley, O. H. Hardy, J. A. Helsa, C. M. Bell, F. O. Horn, A. L. Simondl.

The Bostonians are making their tour in the Wagner car "Cascade." They left Boston at 2 p.m. on the 17th inst., visited Chicago, Omaha and Denver, at all of which places they were hospitably received. They express themselves as highly delighted with the warmth and enthusiasm with which they were received in this city. The hospitality and welcome extended to them at Fort Douglas by the gallant officers they regard as a marked feature of their trip. They will leave Salt Lake for the coast at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The Boston city officials returned from Garfield Beach on a special train at 5:45 last evening and repaired to the Knutsford, where they were banquetted by the Salt Lake Council at 8:30.

Nearly three hundred prominent ladies and gentlemen were present and the evening was spent very pleasantly.

MAYOR BASKIN'S WELCOME.

Mayor Baskin, in making the speech of welcome, said: We have met here tonight to honor you on your visit to our city. We have shown you the principal sights of our famed municipality but they would only give you a faint idea of the wonderful resources of our city. Were you to remain with us for weeks our hospitality would not diminish. We would take you into our mountains and show you how the hidden treasures are taken out for the benefit of man. We would show you the nerve and enterprise required to carry on such a business. I think we could give you pointers which, if properly known throughout the East, would figure largely in the result of the coming presidential campaign. Without being accurate as to exact figures I