

OWNS 28 MILLION ACRES.

A Mexican the Greatest of Individual Land Owners

When the estate of an American capitalist reaches \$50,000,000 everybody in the United States knows who he is and his name is familiar wherever newspapers are printed and read.

In Mexico, however, it is different. There are men in Mexico whose fortunes run around the \$50,000,000 mark and are hardly known outside of their own states. One of these is Don Luis Terrazas of Chihuahua, formerly governor of that state. He is the largest individual land and cattle owner in the world. It would surprise the people of Massachusetts to know that one man in the Southern republic was the sole owner of more land than is in that commonwealth. They would hardly believe that one man in Mexico could supply the whole city of Boston with beef from his own ranch and never exhaust his herd.

Don Luis Terrazas is sole owner of one ranch in the state of Chihuahua that comprises 18,000,000 acres of land and has 10,000,000 acres in other parts of the republic. On these ranches an average of 750,000 head of cattle, 200,000 sheep and 100,000 horses graze the year around. He markets over 75,000 head of cattle every year and a third as many sheep. This great ranch begins at the city limits of Chihuahua and extends 110 miles north toward El Paso. It is over 10 miles wide and extends into the highest part of the Sierra Madre mountains. Over 100,000 acres of his estate is in good state of cultivation and is well improved.

The Terrazas estate is estimated at \$100,000,000. Besides his ranch interests he is the heaviest stockholder in the Banco Minero, Chihuahua; Agricultural and Mortgage Bank, City of Mexico; Banco Central Mexicano, City of Mexico; Anglo-Mexican Banking company, City of Mexico, and Mercantile bank of Monterey and controls the Chihuahua woolen-mills, flour factory, brewery and street car system, besides being one of the heavy owners of the Chihuahua & Pacific railroad.

With all this colossal fortune General Terrazas lives a modest life. He has an office and private bank in his palatial residence in Chihuahua, where twenty clerks are employed to attend to his affairs. He seldom travels, preferring to take a trip to his ranch to the country, and has visited the United States but twice in his life.

General Terrazas has led an active life in the affairs of Mexico, but paid little attention to the rest of the world. He was a modest merchant in Chihuahua when the war broke out against the French in the 60s and he tendered his services to the Mexican government as a common soldier. In this war he distinguished himself and rose to the rank of colonel. After the war he retired to private life, but about ten years afterward, when the church party arose in rebellion, he was again called into service. Raising an army of volunteers in the mountains he attacked Chihuahua, then the stronghold of the church party, and after a three days' siege captured the city and ended the war. After this feat General Terrazas was made brigadier general and placed in command of the state of Chihuahua. Soon afterward he was elected governor of the state, to which position he was re-elected successively for twenty years. During his term as governor of the state General Terrazas made an immense fortune. Retiring in 1890, he opened a bank and began the era of development that has made Chihuahua one of the leading manufacturing cities of the republic.

Courteous, obliging and unassuming, the multi-millionaire has made himself one of the most popular men in Mexico. He gives away thousands of dollars to the poor every year and is now supporting several churches and schools. He is a believer in education, and all of his five children have been educated in the United States. He has done more to bring American capital into Mexico than any other man and the development of the mining resources of Northern Mexico are largely due to his efforts. He is now nearly 70 years old and gives little of his time to his business, leaving everything in the hands of his three sons—Kansas City Star.



ENTITLED TO ONE.

He—"Fisher has asked for a pension, I understand."
She—"What for? He was never wounded."
He—"No; he applied on the ground that he had contracted nervous prostration from reading war stories in the magazines."



CONVENIENT.

"How did you find names for all dem chillen?"
"I dun named 'em aftah a lot of ole bottles."



WHAT HE TOOK.

Doctor—"Did de odder doctah take y' temperchur?"
Patient—"I doan know about dat, but he dun took mah watch."



"Why is it that most ballet girls dance almost entirely on one foot?"
"Well, you see, most of them have one foot in the grave."

When Large Skulls Mean Large Brains.

The attitude of psychology toward the fleshy tabernacle of the soul has generally been rather disdainful, says Dr. Edgar C. Beall in the New York Herald. Its conception of mind seems to follow the etymology of the word psyche, which means breath or wind; hence a thing having little, if any, dependence upon physical forms. In Chicago, however, where there is a familiar conjunction of bulky buildings and big breezes, it has recently been sought to show a relation between bulk of body and power of mind. This was a step in the right direction, but the dictum, as announced, that "heavy-weight" people are superior in intellect is obviously no more than half true, and so repugnant to the "lightweight" multitudes that vigorous protests are heard in all parts of the land.

As a rule, however, these opposing arguments consist chiefly of half-truths and stories about Napoleon, Alexander Pope, Thomas Moore, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Richard Wagner and other geniuses of actual or fancied corporal minuteness, which, unfortunately, demonstrate merely another half truth no better than the first.

Here, as often elsewhere in matters of science, the conflict of opinion is due to a failure to consider all the facts. Anthropologists have, for the most part, confined their labors in this direction simply to various measurements of skulls, etc., so that the great museums of the world have been stocked with thousands of anatomical specimens concerning which nothing is known except their meaningless dimensions.

Of the fruitlessness of the old anthropology in this respect Professor Alfred Russell Wallace very aptly says: "Never, perhaps, was so much laborious scientific work productive of so inadequate a result." On the other hand, the psychologists have gone to the other extreme and have ignored the most important physical conditions, with almost equally valuable results. It is, therefore, only by the phenological method of studying the mind in connection with its machinery that either can be rightly understood.

There is much truth in the old couplet:
Little head, little wit;
Big head, not a bit.

Very large brains are often like mammoth pumpkins—coarse, flabby and porous in structure, and, therefore, incapable of great mental activity or power. Very small heads are always an evidence of stunted growth, and, consequently, weakness of character and intelligence. Hence, the medium sizes are most frequently the best. Other conditions being equal, size is the measure of value in everything. A five-dollar gold piece is smaller than a silver quarter, yet no one but a politician would be puzzled over the relative worth of the two coins. And everybody knows that a gold eagle has double the value of the five-dollar gold piece. The same is true of brains of similar quantity and form—the larger the better.

The proportions of a head are also of the utmost importance. A brain may be ever so large or fine in quality, and yet manifest much or little available talent, according to the arrangement of its convolutions, just as a piece of steel in the form of a ball would be comparatively useless, though it made into an ax it might serve to cut down a forest.

Indeed, a perfectly round head would be little better than a dull ax, and would indicate a very brutal character. Certain inequalities of development are as natural and essential to a well-balanced head as the differences in length and strength of the fingers to a normal hand. This explains why nature has made a man with a "commanding" forehead is unable to compete with others less imposing in this respect. Such a forehead might be compared to a hand in which the little finger has changed places with the thumb, or see might liken it to a large storehouse on a second floor, with only a narrow stairway leading to the street. The goods there might be excellent, but the customers would be few.

The defect in a head that betrays a mental weakness may be very slight and as likely to pass unnoticed by untrained observers as an imperfection in the balancing of a watch. For example, there is nothing very striking in the narrowness between the eyes of Americans generally as compared with the French, yet this peculiarity reveals a deficiency in that part of the brain which gives the sense of form and is one of the chief factors of our national backwardness in matters of art. It also accounts for a good deal of the tenacity with which our people cherish the absurd "bump" idea in regard to phenology.

As the development of the vital organs largely determines the amount of nutritive force supplied to the brain, it is true that stature and weight of body in a very general way indicate capacity for mental effort. But in judging either

body or brain, temperament or quality must always be considered, otherwise weight and bulk prove nothing. Temperament, in phenological parlance, means mixture or proportion of certain physical elements, whether solid or fluid, which modify the activity, strength or direction of the mind, aside from special regional developments of the brain.

Thus, a preponderance of muscle, bone, blood, certain acids or alkalies, or certain organs, such as the lungs or liver, affords a key to many shades of character and talent which never could be determined by the diameters of the head alone. Nor is this in any sense a new doctrine. More than sixty years ago Dr. Spurzheim, speaking for himself and Dr. Gall, declared that "we consider the study of the temperaments as the first step in phenology."

To illustrate, bony development favors stability of character, soundness of judgment and a taste for scientific pursuits; strong lungs are conducive to hope, courage and a martial spirit; a sympathetic condition mellows the feelings and inclines to sedentary habits, etc.

Many persons wonder that there should be any outward means of estimating the quality of the brain, although it is a matter easily determined by the texture of the hair and skin, color and expression of the eyes, the coarseness of the scalp, the stamp of the features and various other signs. As the internal structure are produced by the same forces as the external, there must of necessity be a correspondence between the two.

Many erroneous notions have gained currency respecting great men of insignificant appearance, but the facts are in perfect accord with phenology. As to Napoleon, it must be admitted that his legs were short. But why should they have been long? He knew how to stand still and make other people run. His body was well developed, especially in his later years; his temperament insured great intensity of feeling and phenomenal activity of mind, while his head was one of the largest ever known to be possessed by a healthy man.

Nothing, therefore, is more unscientific than to class Napoleon among examples of small brains and delicate physique. Pope and Holmes were certainly great in a special line, but they were brilliant and fine rather than strong. Or, we may say, they were great for quality rather than quantity of work.

All great men of the first rank are at least in one or two respects physically large. The subject may be made clear by analyzing the different sorts or shades of greatness.

No man of puny frame ever did exercise the kind or amount of heavy work done by Blenck, Webster, Lincoln, Ingalls, Blaine, Russell Sage, or Chauncey Depew. Some people would say Jay Gould was an exception. But the fact that the weight of his wealth crushed him in the period of middle age really makes him an illustration of the rule.

Famous poets, novelists, musicians, artists and scientists are usually credited with the highest order of personal greatness because their achievements are so wonderful. But it should be remembered that, as was the case with Darwin and Spencer, their work is often accomplished only after long years of patient and painful toil. When their productions are finished at last and placed before us we are dazzled and bewildered.

Such noble benefactors most certainly deserve all the praise and gratitude we can show them. But in order to make accurate and just comparisons between the different varieties and degrees of mental power, we should have a record for the value of words, and not confound subtlety with strength. One lively hornet at a picnic might cause more commotion than a fractious horse, yet no one would deny that the latter is the greater animal.

The distinguishing mark of the highest order of greatness is the ability to perform an immense volume of important labor in a short space of time without breaking under the strain.

Measured by this standard, it will be found that the truly greatest men and women are few in number, and that they are physically remarkable for both quality and size, at least as regards their heads.

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Attention, Investors!

The choice property now occupied by the F. Auerbach & Bro. Dry Goods store, will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, at 12 o'clock noon, June 12, 1901, at the West Front Door of the City and County Bldg. Frontage on Main Street, 53 1/2 feet by depth of 214 1/2 feet and additional ground in rear. Improvements consist of store Bldg. and Steam Heating Plant. Property open for inspection. Sale will be made by Mr. E. B. Wicks, referee.
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LAGOON

Trains Leave Salt Lake:	Trains Leave Lagoon:
7:00 a. m.	7:50 a. m.
9:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
11:00 a. m.	12:00 m.
1:30 p. m.	2:30 p. m.
3:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
5:30 p. m.	6:30 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	10:30 p. m.

BASE BALL.
Walker's Field, Saturday, June 8th, 8:30 p. m., Park City vs Lagoon.
Lagoon Grounds, Sunday, June 9th, 4:15 p. m., Salt Lake vs Lagoon.
Trains on Sunday every hour after 1:30 p. m. 8:30 train arrives in time for game.

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