

presence. She had for her constant companion her cousin, the Princess Ecelixpura, a girl of her own age and of scarcely inferior attractions, if of a different character to her own. These two beautiful girls were the flowers of King Balam Achan's court and were very dear to him. He watched their growth to maturity and budding womanhood with jealous eyes, and a deep anxiety to shield them from the temptations of the life that surrounded them. Especially anxious was he to prevent any alliance between either of them and his cousin Zutugilepop, King of the Zutugiles, whom, while maintaining friendly relations with him, he disliked intensely, for he knew him to be a violent man, given to much eating and drinking and other vices, and suspected him with reason of often disposing of people whom he disliked by inducing his priests to select them for sacrifice in the national religious feasts.

But, as has often been the case in more civilized countries, and perhaps just because of this dislike, there sprang up a warm attachment between the Princess Ixconsocil and King Zutugilepop, and they contrived to meet far oftener than King Balam Achan had any suspicion of. In the latter's Court and among his young favorites was Prince Condasabil, son of King Kachiquelusan and Crown Prince of Kachiquel. Condasabil loved Ecelixpura and asked her hand in marriage of the king, and, although he was not refused, Balam Achan would give no definite promise, but baffled the Prince's advances and continually postponed the sought-for day of bliss, until Condasabil was worked up to a frenzy of passion, and made a confidant of Zutugilepop, whom he had often assisted to interviews with Ixconsocil. Zutugilepop thereupon unfolded to him a design which he had already matured for the abduction of Ixconsocil, and urged him to fall in with and steal Ecelixpura and run away with her. He had urged Ixconsocil to elope with him, but the young lady was averse to offending her father, and he had determined to end the agony of suspense in which he had been living by taking her forcibly to his palace. He said he could do this the more conscientiously because he was sure the Princess loved him more than all others, and he half suspected she would like to be stolen, because that would relieve her of any responsibility in the matter.

Condasabil fell with the scheme, and Zutugilepop, having already provided an escort and attendants sufficient for both young ladies, they were stationed in the evening within easy reach of the garden gate beside the palace, where the lovers had been accustomed to meet and where Condasabil had no difficulty in bringing the two princesses. At a given signal six strong women rushed in through the gateway, and threw shawls over the heads of the girls and conducted them without the walls, where they were placed within chairs of state, the doors were closed upon them, and they were rapidly carried by the swiftest run-

ners of the Zutugiles to the palace of King Zutugilepop, which they reached in six days.

Balam Achan was thrown into a frenzy of anger by this abduction of his daughter and niece, and he determined upon the vindication of his wounded dignity and honor by war. He raised with all speed an army of 80,000 veterans, of which he took personal command, with three division commanders to aid him. He was borne in a richly-bejeweled chair of state, and wore upon his person the full regalia of the throne and on his head his triple crown of gold, all richly ornamented with jewels. One division of the army was in advance, then came Balam Achan at the head of the central division, and then came the right wing of the army, bringing up the rear. The soldiers were armed with bows and arrows and spears; and carried shields of tough hide and wicker work.

Zutugilepop met him at the head of an army of 60,000 men, with Iloacab, his chief general, in command. The most bloody battle ever fought in the country took place; the field was so deeply inundated with the blood of the slain and wounded that not a blade of grass could be seen. The battle hung long in the balance, but at length Iloacab was slain and the Zutugiles lost heart and turned and fled, leaving Balam Achan master of the field. But the campaign did not end here. Balam Achan, with 30,000 veterans under his personal command, and two other bodies of 30,000 each, again met Zutugilepop with 40,000 of his own warriors and 40,000 auxiliaries. The latter was defeated and escaped at night. Balam Achan pursued and overtook him, but while his bearers were hastening with him to the thickest of the fight they lost their footing and threw him to the earth. Just at this juncture Zutugilepop attacked with a chosen body of 10,000 lancers, and before Balam Achan could recover his chair of state he was overwhelmed by the furious onslaught and killed, and 14,000 Indians were left dead on the field.

The war was prosecuted by Balam Achan's successor to the throne of Quiche, and Zutugilepop sustained such reverses that he fell into a despondency and died. Hostilities did not cease with his death, for with but slight intermissions caused by the violence of the seasons and the need of men and materials of war, the wars continued through succeeding generations down to the reign of Kich Tanub, who reduced the Zutugiles and Kachiquels to subjection, and reunited the kingdom. At this time the kingdom of the Quiches had attained its greatest splendor; and this was contemporaneous with that eventful era in the world's history, the reign of Montezuma and the invasions of the Spaniards. Quiche resisted the Spanish invasion with all the valor and desperation of the Greeks at Thermopylae, but with little of their martial skill.

At Tzacapa 230,000 warriors, under King Tecum Umam, confronted the Spanish army of in-

vasion, under Alvarado. The Quiches fought with valor and desperation, charging in multitudes upon the Europeans as if to overcome them by sheer force of numbers, and returning again and again to the charge with ever decreasing forces. But they could not prevail with their puny arrows and lances against the armor of the soldiery of the invading army, their cannon and musketry, nor against the skill and discipline of solid columns of tried soldiers with their mad rush of numbers. Foot by foot they fought their way back to their beautiful capital, and thinking to save it by treachery were caught in the undertaking and were punished beyond power of survival. Their capital was pillaged and destroyed, their country laid waste, their idols were overthrown, their temples desecrated, and the remnants of their people were scattered in the wilderness. Such is the story handed down by the Spaniards.

No other history of the Quiches will ever be known, for unlike the cities of Copan, Quirigua, Palenque and the other centres of population of the great race of temple builders and idol worshippers, there are in Utatlan no monuments or hieroglyphical inscriptions. And because of the absence of these historical records, for such they must be—as much so as the Egyptian hieroglyphical inscriptions—archaeologists ascribe to the Quiches a more recent origin than can be stated of their more civilized neighbors to the north. The fortress of Santa Cruz del Quiche is the best preserved structure of this once powerful race, but there is nothing apparent in its crumbling walls of historic interest or character except the walls themselves. The ruin is not an inviting one to the archaeologist when viewed in the light of Copan, Uxmal, Palenque, Quirigua, and the other speaking monuments of the extinct race that some time in the dim history of the past crowded the peninsula of Yucatan.

#### ANOTHER FAIR.

About two years ago an address was printed concerning a fair which was held the following September. This fair was a success, although it did not come up to our expectations in all things; therefore we wish to try again, and have decided to hold another at Farmington in the latter part of September, 1890. We desire, if possible, to awaken an interest throughout the Primary Associations of Davis Stake, to give a word of encouragement to those who contributed before, and to kindly ask them to assist with their labor and means, so as to make the coming fair far exceed the other one.

In some of the departments this perhaps could not be done, as the mechanism by the boys was very good; also much of the work done by little girls was praiseworthy. Yet of some things which we thought the most important there was but very little on exhibition; namely, good mending and darning, by little girls; also specimens of map