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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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FIFTY-SECOND YEAR.

THE PLAINS AND VALLEYS OF MEXICO prof. Benjamin Cluff Writes of the Progress of His Expedition to South America,

Mesioo, December 31.-The plateaus of the Slerra Madre ms are broken by small valleys which are very beautiful and ne. This is the case in Sonora rubua, as the valleys in which inties are located will fully testilisthe case in Guanajuato, Some se aleys are small, containing few handred acres, others that passed through are as large as g. One of the most producthat in which Leon, San Frantao are situated. As the road high mountain it comes to the f a beach, which overlooks this mething as Utah valley is seen "Point of the Mountain." We repress an exclamation as we o the brow of the bench, and the suddenly opened to view as does in a panorama. San Francisco in a panorama. San Francisco ivia vilage Purissima, were tediy beneath, and the tall f their many churches shone in the afternoon sun. To our d stretching as far as we could fields of green wheat, some of hoot, others but just covering ind. Dotting the valley every-erhaps fifty of them in all, were to reservoirs used in irrigation. perhaps http of them in all, were s or reservoirs used in irrigation, rom the wheat fields were dry elds, some with large shocks, with the stock still ungathered, d there were orange and lemon the nearest ones to us showing e nearest ones to us showing of yellow truit. A dozen of endas could be counted, in all was a tall church spire. Leon st city, could be seen only in a the other cities were plainer Large groves of mesquit trees where yet the valley is unculti-

ORANGE GROVES.

must not pass San Francisc oing it more in detail, for is an interest

First, its orange groves, they t large but there are many o and though the fruit is small, i excellent flavor. The people d n to know how to raise orange ply plant the tree, or perhaps , and let nature do the rest here has done all she could rea-be asked to do, and if some infruitgrower of the north should od assist her a little there I that a very superior articl produced in any desirabl But there is an industry carn which the natives seem to b It is hat braiding. In quarters on overy house is a batter ar of the family

the variation of Guana-the variation of a whole sale dealer, and pleasant it of a whole called in the establishment of a whole sale dealer, and pleased the proprietor very much with the interest we showed in his stock. "We do not make the superior article that you do in the United States," said he, "but we ap-proach it very closely." He was pleased to give us a sample of all leathers he had in stock. had in stock.

had in stock. In some respects Leon is ahead of Guadalajara, especially in private resi-dence, one of which we had the pleas-ure of visiting. In location also, as the latter is in the low place of the val-ley. The water supply is also superior. By the water supply is also superior. But in public building, Guadalajara be-ing the capital of a state goes far ahead of her sister city. The climate, the pure bracing air, and the beautiful lear weather of Guadalajara are subjects that her citizens do not faif to mention to the stranger. In our opinion Leon in these respects is superior. The climate, the fresh health-invigorating air, are simply perfect at this time of the year. Our animals as well as ourselves felt the change when we reached this valley, and we all

speak of this as a perfect climate. Leaving Leon we passed to the south-east and came at the very edge of town to a magnificent arch covering the entrance to a paved walk, on both sides of which is heavy masonry and some statuary of no inferior workmanship. Both the arch and walk would do honor to any city. Our road now led through extensive corn fields villages or ranch beautiful gardens. Lettuce, radishes, onions, and all early garden truck gave one the idea of spring. The heading mer, while the dried corn fields, the oads of tomatoes being taken ket, and the piles of potatoes for sale, reminds one of fall. In fact, all seasons, excluding winter, are here mixed in one, and the plowing and the planting and the gathering and the cultivapecasionally have light frests, and I no tice in some gardens coverings at hand y shlend the tender tonialo pictute now prouting in the hot bed, but the frosts are so light that but little damage is

is fololws

her Britannic majesty being desirous of

14

ever-done AFTER NIGHT FALL.

It was long after dark on Thursday, December 27th, before we secured feed December 27th, before we secured feed for our animals. One hacienda did not have feed, another had no one in, charge with a right to sell, as the majordomo was still celebrating in the city, but finally by paying double the regular price, and in addition a cent a head for the use of a corral, we were accommodated. It is not often that the advantage is taken of a traveler, but though we here found the neopla but though we here found the people honest and hospitable, it sometimes happens as in other countries and among other people that advantage is taken where possible. In this instance it was night and the ext ranch, several miles distant. Further, but this fact was not known to our accommodators, part of the ompany was in Leon sight-seeing and We were already ten miles distant. But our animals fared quite well, and we had a comfortable supper of tortillas and beans at a hut in the settlement. At midnight the boys reached camp and by 7:30 in the morning we were again on the road. This night we camped early, having applied at a haclenda for pasturage where a very accommodating Mexican was in charge. He informed us that we might have his "pasturage," pointing to a field near his house for three cents a head, but if we would came to go three miles fur-ther we could came an telerably good feed for nothing, and he added, "I have that I shall not use and you are welcome to it also." As there was good water at the other place, we rode on, and found everything to our conven-lence. A man was sent to show us the place, and to get the fodder for us if we wished it.

called line kin town, for the chief oc-cupation, apparently the only occupa-tion, of the inhabitants is burning dred years ago. At 12 o'clock we passed through Sala-

lime. Stringing along the road on both sides are these little kilns, some in operation, some just being filled up, others being emptied. Lime is as necessary to the culinary department of a Mexican as yeast or baking powder is to ours. The corn from which tortillas are made must first be boiled an hour or so in strong lime water. This softens the husk and enables the kernel o be crushed in the matate with case. We passed also a large hadenda which, for its size and productiveness equals any we have seen. Wheat is the chief product, and all admired the large chief product, and all admired the large stacks of straw both for size and man-ner of stacking. One had stood so long that already weeds were growing on top and yet two feet from the surface the straw was as fresh as the day it was thrashed. Alfalfa grows through-out the valley, but not well, and wheat straw becomes a chief article of feed for horses in all the larger towns. Here

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY

During the discussion of the Nicarag- | said canal which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or ua canal treaty much was heard both subjects of the other. in the United States Senate and in the Article II,-Vessels of the United States

or Great Britain traversing the said canal shall, in case of war between the contracting parties, be exempted from blockade, detention or capture by either public press regarding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. This treaty was concluded April 19, 1850, between John M. Clayton, the American secretary of of the belligerents; and this provision shall extend to such a distance from the two ends of the said canal as may state, and Henry Lytton Bulwer, the English minister. It was ratified and exchanged July 4, 1850. The treaty is hereafter be found expedient to establish. The United States of America and

Article III,-In order to secure the construction of the said canal, the con- I as accord with the spirit and intention

without first giving six months' notice to the other.

manca, a railroad junction and a town of considerable importance, having a population of ten thousand. It is noted Article VL-The contracting parties in this convention engage to invite every state with which both or either for its farm and garden products and especially for its sweet polatoss, though we tried in vain to buy some in the market. The houses are all one story, with flat roofs, and all are painted with gaudy colors, some having a combina-tion of Indian red and deep green. Almay share in the honor and advantage of having contributed to a work of such general interest and importance as the most every store is a saloon and every saloon is a store. Candles are sold everywhere, in fact it is always undercanal herein contemplated. And the contracting parties likewise agree that each shall enter into freaty stipulations with such of the Central American stood that you can buy candles but not always such as you like to use in a tent states as they may deem advisable for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the great design of this convention namely, that of constructing and maintaining the said canal as a ship com munication between the two oceans, fo the benefit of mankind, on equal terms to all, and of protecting the same; and they also agree that the good offices of ither shall be employed, when request tions; and should any difference arise pass, between the states or govern-ments of Central America, and such difcrences should in any way impede of

> no time should be unnecessarily lost in commencing and constructing the said rive their support and encouragement e such person or company as may first offer to commence the same, with the necessary capital, the consent of the local authorities, and on such principles

have friendly intercourse to enter into stipulations with them similar to those which they have entered into with each other, to the end that all other states ed by the other, in alding and assisting the negotiation of such treaty stipulaas to right or property over the terri-tory through which the said canal shall obstruct the execution of the sold concernments of the United States nd Great Britain will use their good offices to settle such differences in the manner best suited to promote the interests of the said canal, and to strengthen the bonts of friend+ hip and alliance which exist between

the ground that connection with a busi-ness of that kind was incompatible with the tenure of government office. The the contracting parties. Article VII.—It being desirable that no time should be unnecessurily lost in commencing and constructing the stid canal, the governments of the United States and Great Britain determine to clica their support and anour segment Lord Salisbury that while he was per-fectly ready to abstain from active business as a stock broker and to re-frain from crossing the threshold of the stock exchange while a member of the administration, yet he could not

the valley of Salamanca. As the road leads down the range of hills it passes through a little settlement which we called lime kiln town, for the chief oc-tupation, apparently the only occupa-tion of the inhabition in spanish times more than two hun-Salisbury, Gladstone and Rosebery Have All Combined Them.

contempt with which the nobles in foudal times were wont to treat the members of the various industrial and commercial guilds of their day. It has therefore, caused as much surprise to find the head of the illustrious and historic house of Cecli declaring in parliament that the fact of being in trade constitutes no social stigma, and no har to high office, as it is to discover Lord to high office, as it is to discover Lord Rosebery, hitherto looked upon as the most progressive and broad-minded statesman of the liberal party, taking a diametrically opposite view. The con-troversy on the subject was started last week by the former liberal prime min-ister, who, from his seat in the house of lords, took strong exception to the appointment of his follow peer. Lord Hardwicke, to the post of under secre-tary of state for India while member of a stock broking firm in the city, on of a stock broking firm in the city, on

Lord Salisbury is usually regarded | dream of entirely severing his co both at home and abroad as the personi-fication of old-fashioned aristocratic predudices, chief among which is a dis-bosition to look upon everything per-taining to trade with much that same contempt with which the nobles in which he notens volens succeeded, and for a means of livelihood, which, after sundry unsuccessful ventures, he alti-mately found as a stock broker in the

NUMBER 51

But for business qualifications Lord Rosebery himself could never have held either the secretaryship of state for for-eign affairs or the position of prime minister. For although not an active partner in the great banking house of Rothschild, yet through his wife, the only child and sole herees of Baron Meyer de Rothschild, he possesses far greater interests in the Rothschild business than does Lord Hardwicke in the relatively small stock broking firm to which he belongs. Moreover, while it is difficult to see how Lord Hardwicke as under secretary of state for India could possibly avail himself of his official pofirm in the city, it is easy to perceive how Lord Hosebery, while in control of the foreign relations of Great Brital must necessarily have come frequent into possession of state secrets of an nternational character and of priceless value to the famous banking house in which all his wealth is invested. No one has ever droamt of ascribing to Lord Rossbery any questionable use or rather abuse of his position as foreign secretary and as premier to benefit the undertakings of the Rothschilds, and it is precisely on this account that he should have been the very last person in the world to instituate in his speech in the world to instituate in his speech in the house of lords last week that his brother peer, the earl of Hardwicke, would be inclined to show himself less acrupulous and less high-principled on the subject of official honor.

The question has come up against the colonial secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, and against his son. Austen, now finan-dial secretary of the treasury, in con-nection with their ownership of shares in industrial undertakings which have, during the past two years been fortu-nate in securing government contracts for which nublic tenders were instead nate in securing government contrast for which public tenders were invited and obtained. In detending himself from the attacks on this score in partia, ment, Mr. Chamberlain, with that frankness and straightforwardness language for which he is distinguished, declared that his fortune was of his own making, and that if he was indebted to his ancestors for anything it was no for titles or for great landed poss selons but for a name that had remained un-blemished in the annals of trade and of industry for more than 200 years. in itself, he argued, should constitute in the eyes of his fellow-countrymen an assurance of his scrupulous rectlinde in over, he added that if the nation, as represented by the ministerial majority in parliament, possessed sufficient con-fidence in his political and personal integrity to entrust him with so import-ant a department of the state as the one which he directs, and with the ad-ministration of England's vast colonial empire, it might surely rely upon his being possessed of a sufficient amount of honesty and cure of his reputation to abstain from any abuse of his reparation to abstain from any abuse of his official in-fluence for the mere sake of adding a few pounds to his dividends of the en-terprise in which he held shares. Nor would be for one moment admit that the English people entertained so low an opinion of its public men as to re-quire that they should sever all connection with the industrial and commercial undertakings from which they derived their chief sources of revenue when ac-cepting government office lest they should be tempted to make use of the latter for the furtherance of the interests of these enterprises at the expense of the nation. Mr, Gladstone certainly did not consider connection with any reputable business as a bar to office. For when he formed his last cabinet he entrusted the under secretaryship of state for India, now held by Lord Hardwicke, to a member of the house of commons, who member of the house of common, who was an active partner in a firm of cot-ton brokers, while Bertram Currie, the well-known London banker, was ap-pointed by him to the office of financial member of the Indian council, at the very time when the fail in the price of very time when the fall in the price of silver and of cotton were the two prin-cipal difficulties by which the India office was confronted. Mr. Goschen, who has just retired from the position of first lord of the admiralty in the Unionist cabinet, and for many years a ministerial colleague of Mr. Gladstone, retains to this day his interests as a sleeping partner in the London firm of Fruhling & Goschen, who make a spe-cialty of foreign loans, and who were among the largest creditors of the Egyptian government. Yet no one has ever dreamt of imputing his connection with this banking house as a disquilifi-cation for office, nor of insinuating that ever dreamt of imputing ins consultifi-cation for office, nor of insinuating that the large interests of his banking part-ners in Egypt influenced in any degree his policy when in office in connection with Egyptian affairs. After all, when it is borne in mind that the kings of Sweden and of Ba-varia derive their principal revenues from the production and sale of beer, that the king of Wurtemberg owns ho-fels, that King Leopold of Belgium and King George of Greece are known to speculate on a large scale, and that the ruler of Monaco keeps a gambling table for a living, there seems to be no reason why an under secretary of state for India should not be a stock broker in a small way. a small way.



SCENES OF RENEWED ACTIVITY IN SOUTH AFRICA.



straw hats of really supernre seen everywhere and here people are seen making Little children in the house. y women on the streets, even ra braid hais. It is no uncom hing to see a crowd of men and standing on the street corners ng hats. I rode up to a couple, rere evidently discussing some re-or political subject, and was sed to see that all the time their were fairly flying as they the straws in the proper way to hat. I spoke to them asking , and they politely unswered which street we should take, once did they stop braiding. ooks almost like a mania tires of it, at least a strang-but still the brailing goes on arket almost everybody has sale. In fact, hats in San can be found in almost as Finitesio can be found in almost as many stores as requile, and this is sound in all stores including mean hand in all stores including mean hand so a store to archase some cloth, and you find your. eff is a saloon. You go to a grocery-tors to buy rice, and it is a saloon, there driaks are sold for one cent ach. The mean shops even have their biles of Houor in case a customer hus de thirsty. It is the same with its. After you have chosen your beef-eak you can turn and choose a hat, you may go to a green grocer's to you can turn and enouse any go to a green grocer's to a may go to a green grocer's to some onlons, and there pick out a some onlong for your head. Not ble covering for your head. Not hats, but blankets, pondoes and olen wear are manufactured in

francisco. They are made by hand s and spinning wheels, but still purchased very cheaply. The y is excellent.

RICTLY A LEATHER TOWN.

is particularly noted for the wear, from a pair of buckrkin, to a sit of leather clothes. There any other industries, for looms ALSO BEAUTIFUL ALL ALSO B



Here is a snapshot picture of J. B. Goff, of Meeker, the famous White a hunter who is escorting Vice President-elect Roosevelt on a hunt for this lions. The animals be being sought in Coyote Basin, in which man abounds. Roosevelt and his guide cut loose entirely from civilizaand, with a dozen pack horses and a number of dogs, are hunting the

STILL IN THE VALLEY.

In this part of the valley, and we are the Leon valley, the Irrigation of wheat when needed is effected by the use of large bucket pumps worked by oven offsched to a long sweep similar to that on our molasses mills. This method is handed down from old Spanish times and one of the old Spanish pumps is still seen by the roadside and still worked for the watering of stock. It is built around by a heavy stone wall perhaps thirty feet high and in diameter sufficiently large inside to admit the sheep and the oxen, a paved walk is made, and an-other paved walk leads up to a door just large enough to admit one ox at a time. When the door is closed they are

imprisoned in a roofless cell where they are forced to work until relieved.



A few months ago snapshors like the above, from South Africa, were regarded with mild interest, because it was thought that the war was over. Now they are viewed with close attention, for the war has begun again with a vengeance. These snapshots of actual scenes at the front show how real the war is and the British are quite unable to stop the sweep of the Boers, who go where they will, capture any post they fancy and are now threatening even Cape Town itself. England has been appealed to by Lord Dunraven to look the situation squarely in the face and realize its gravity in time. Colonial royalists are being rushed to the front from Cape Town, guns from the warships are being landed and the din of battle and preparations are heard as loud at the Cape as at any time since Kruger's famous ultimatum.

which so happily subsist between them by setting forth and fixing in a convention their views and intentions with reference to any means of communica-tion by ship canal which may be constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by the way of the river San Juan de Nicaragua and either or both of the Lakes of Nicaragua or Managua, to any port or place on the Pacific ocean, the President of the United States has confererd full power on John M. Clay-ton, secretary of state for the United States, and her Britannic majesty on the Right Hon, Sir Henry Lytton Bulver, a member of her majesty's most honorable privy council, knight com-mander of the most honorable Order of the Bath, and envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of her Britannic majesty to the United States, for the aforesaid purpose; and the said plenipotentiaries, having exchanged their full, powers, which were found to be in proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

Article I .- The governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect, or maintain any fortifi-cations commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Cen-tral America; nor will either make use of any protection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have to or with any state or people for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifica-tions, or of occupying, fortifying or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same; nor will the United States or Great Britain take ad-vantage of any intimacy or use appr al-United States or Great Britain take ad-vantage of any intimacy, or use any al-liance, connection, or influence that either may possess, with any state gov-ernment through whose territory the said canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indi-rectly, for the citizens or subjects of the one any rights or advantage in regard to commerce or neylegation through the

consolidating the relations of amity | tracting parties engage that, if any | of this convention; and if any persons such canal shall be undertaken upon fair and equitable terms by any parties having the authority of the lo ernment or governments through whose territory the same may pass, then the persons employed in making the said canal and their property used, or to be used for that ob-ject, shall be protected, from the commencement of the said canal to its com-pletion, by the governments of the United States and Great Britain, from unjust detention, confiscation, seizure, or any violence whatsoever. Article IV.—The contracting parties will use whatever influence they re-

spectively exercise with any state, states or governments possessing or claiming to possess any jurisdiction or right over the territory which the said canal shall traverse, or which shall be near the waters applicable thereto, in order to induce such states or govern-ments to facilitate the construction of the said canal by every means in their power; and, furthermore, the United States and Great Britain agree to use

states and Great Britain agree to use their good offices, wherever or however it may be expedient, in order to procure the establishments of two free ports, one at each end of the sold canal. Article V.—The contracting parties further engage that when the sold canal shall have been completed, they will protect it from interruption, selzure or unjust confiscation, and that they will guarantee the neutrality thereof, so guarantee the neutrality thereof, so that the said canal may forever be open and free, and the capital invested therein secure. Nevertheless, the govern-ments of the United States and Great Britain, in according their protection to the construction of the said canal, and guaranteeing its neutrality and security when completed, always understand that this protection and guarantee are granted conditionally, and may be withdrawn by both governments, or either government, if both governments or either government should deem that the persons or company undertaking or managing the same adopt or establish such regulations concerning the traffic thereupon as are contrary to the spirit and intention of this convention, either by making unfair discriminations in favor of the commerce of one of the contracting parties over the commerce to commerce or navigation through the | of the other, or by imposing oppressive | as just and equitable; and that the | the English race

or company should already have, with any State through which the proposed ship canal may pass, a contract for the construction of such a canal as that specified in this convention, to the stipulations of which contract neither of the contracting parties to this convention has any just cause to object, and the said persons or company shall moreover have made preparations and ex-pended time, money and trouble on the faith of such contract, it is hereby agreed that such persons or company shall have a priority of claim over eve ry other person, persons or company to the protection of the governments of the United States and Great Britain, and be allowed a year from the date of exchange of the ratifications of this convention for concluding their ar-rangements and presenting evidence of sufficient capital subscribed to accom-plish the contemplated undertaking; it being understood that if, at the expiration of the aforesaid period, such per-sons or company be not able to commence and carry out the proposed enterprise, then the governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be free to afford their protection to any other persons or company that shall be prepared to commence and proceed with the construction of the canal in ques-Article VIII .- The governments of the

United States and Great Britain hav-ing not only desired, in entering into this convention, to accomplish a par ticular object, but also to establish a general principle, they hereby agree to extend their protection, by treaty stipulations, to any other practicable com-munications, whether by canal or rail-way, across the isthmus which connects North and South America, and especially to the inter-oceanic com-munications, should the same prove to be practicable, whether by canai or rallway, which are now proposed to be established by the way of Tehuantepec or Panama. In granting, however, broug their joint protection to any such canals cline.

same canals or railways, being open to the citizens and subjects of the United States and Great Britain on equal terms, shall also be open on like terms to the citizens and subjects of every other State which is willing to grant thereto such protection as the United States and Great Britain engage to af-

Article IX .- The ratifications of this convention shall be exchanged at Washington within gix months from this day, or sconer, if possible. In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this con-

vention, and have hereunto affixed our Done at Washington the pineteenth

day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty. (Seal.) JOHN M. CAYTON, (Seal.) HENRY LYTTON BULWER.

WOMAN'S GLOOMY FUTURE. Strong Man Says We Shall be a Race of Homuncules.

Are women deteriorating? Sandow, following to say on the subject:

"Experence shows that within recent years the physique of woman has been | their games and contests, the modern distinctly on the down-grade. The health, the beauty which were so famil-iar to ancient nations are with us un-known thinse known things.

life, the frivolities, the irrational hours, see in the life of the modern woman are the thoughtless errors of diet, the fool-ish modes of clothing to which women sacrifice their bodily health and beauty upon the altar of fashion, have all brought about at least a physical de-cling. "There is, unhannily, but little doubt

"It is true that the various sports of the country are more open to women than they were some years ugo, but, atter all, how few women this affects. The round of modern life is only too apt to leave out natural exercise. Where the strong man, who should know all our ancestors walked, we drive, where about physical, development, has the they climbed stairs, we use elevators. In every way we are tempted to neglect our bodles. Where our ancestors had

"The artificial conditions of civilized fe, the frivolities, the irrational hours,

or railways as are by this article speci-fied, it is always understood by the United States and Great Britain that the parties constructing or owning the same shall impose no other charges or conditions of traffic thereupon than the aforesaid governments shall approve of as just and equitable; and that the

