DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1901.



Remnants of Old Slaves Who Are Mixing With the Indians - A Great Hacienda That Lies in Three

helps the exit of the syrup and whitens

the sugar. The molasses is not fit for table use, but from it an alcohol known

as aguardiente is manufactured. This

mills we saw had abandoned the man-

ufacture of sugar and were devoted exclusively to its production. The sugar

is shipped to Mexico and to Oaxaca,

where it commands a good price. For

local use especially for sale among the

ranch hands, an excellent molasses is made, by running off the syrup just

kind, it being preferred for high alti

tudes, and as well on account of its

is shipped to France, though some goes

in the methods of three centuries ago. But from these old mills much money

modern methods, there is no reason why

a sugar plantation in Mexico ought not to be as productive as a good silver

MANY ARE NEGROES.

We noticed here, and as well at other haciendas in this valley, that many of the workmen were either negroes or were mixed neglo blood. We had seen

no trace of the African blood, we had seen other place of Mexico, except in the City of Mexico, where we saw a few that might be called half-breeds, so the appearance of negroes here, so far

away from the coast, rather surprised us. In explanation we were told that

about three hundred years ago African slaves were brought by the monks to

work on their sugar plantations. Here

they mixed somewhat with the Indians, and thus produced the present race, We

learned also that many of these sugar plantations dated their origin back two

hundred or three hundred years, and were established by these ecclesiastical

mine in Utah.

The next night, after a day's travel

ribbon

before it reaches the graining point. The sugar cane is the red or rib

liquor is so much in demand that other

rrespondence. lo, Mexico, Feb. 2.-The valred after leaving the foot cchurati has proven to be d in many respects an Tomorrow we leave it. en two weeks, lacking a through it. Better, all it three valleys, for by hills it is divided into e first would be the valley cond the valley of and the third that of It is located almost on the power in standing the drouth. The yield, however, is not so large as the white cane, while the power required for crushing is nearly double. of the continent, runs south-orthwest, and is formed by ranges of mountains. dry, especially the valis and Tecamabaca, and can be raised without irrigaenough, nature has prings in abundance, more than in any other part of at we have visited, so the lependent of the rains, The of the valley is in the cold at times experiences frosts, ains, especially the higher to the United States. down the valley, some places of which were very dry and barren, we came to another sugar plantation. This, too, had an old fashioned mill, and made sugar avered with snow most of lower part is in the one, and bananas, oranges, papalas, etc., grow in The valley soll everywhere is made. The land is rich, and yields all the way from five to twenty crops ductive; the mountains il not. In the upper parts ins are covered with corn t lower down these patches all the way from here to teach of the to a planting: labor is cheap and plen-tiful, and the sale of the products is ready at a high price. The great loss is in the waste of crushing. The pres-ent rollers, the best we have seen, do nly on the very tops. The whils resemble the hills he Little Colorado, except produce a larger cactus. not get more than 60 per cent of the juice. With modern machinery and down the springs deposit us substance, similar to that by the soda springs in Idaho, whole valley, more especially western side, has the apis western side, has the ap-e of having been partilly filled ug ages in which these springs en flowing. The soil is rich, and whatever is planted and grows in abundance.

mine in Otan. Senior Cacho has also a flour mill, the old burr style which manufactures a tolerably good grade of flour. Wheat brings ninety cents for one aroba (25 pounds), and flour sells for six dollars a hundred. Bread can be bought of the first sectors for a cent of the bought town of San Andres, where ed last Sunday evening, is a stricken Indian village. There at any of the little stores for a cent a roll, but such bread! I hardly know what we would call it in Utah. be no good land and but lit-The crops were a partial his year and everything was

or advent created no little ex-among the quiet people, and anxious to know where we m and where we were going. and where seemed to in-rather than abate, for ter-rather than abate, for ter-non the road was incredible to most of whom had never been from home than the nearest about six miles away. Our ur camp outfit, our tents, and were all items of interest to I many were the remarks and excited gesticulation in the hat gathered around as we unotched our tents for the Nothing was molested, howd no one came near enough in the way.

N UNFORTUNATE MULE.

it luckily.

officials. excitement was caused next of our mules falling as there was plenty of feed here, we accepted Senier Cacho's invitation and pond at which the animals She was nearly watered.

help

came in

valley, it had an altitude of about 8,000 feet. The weather has been extremely hot, and both men and beasts here suffered considerably.

At present our camp is in the little village called Domingillo, a stage sta-tion before the advent of the railroad, tion before the advent of the railroad, but now a poor village, that mourns over the loss of its former greatness. We tried in vain to buy flour, horse-shoes, nails, or meat. There would be meat tomorrow, flour was not in de-mand and the other things unheard of. We had to content ourselves, therefore, with a squash and some tortilla, and make a supper the best we could. ROYAL INVESTORS.

Emperor William owned at one time \$7,000,000 of American securities. About two years ago his holdings were trans. ferred to the name of the Berlin banker, so it is impossible to tell accurately the amount of his holdings at the present moment. It is estimated, however, that

they aggregate \$3,000,000, and his yearly income from them is \$150,000. So far as the records here show, the emperor never speculated in Americans nor in sted in industrial securities. His holdings have always been railway bonds or stocks, and his favorite issues are Louisville and Nashville, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Missouri Pacific, and Illinois Central. The empress of Ger-The coffee plantation also yields handsome returns, as the quality pro-duced is said to be superior. We saw several tons of the berry ready for ship-ment, while on the drying floor were another two or three tons. Most of this is ablured to Varne. many is the individual owner of about \$500,000 of American securities. These are in her own name, but the dividend payments are, by her order, made to a firm of Berlin bankers.

Other members of the German royal bousehold are owners of American securities, but the certificates are mostly in the names of their individual bank-ers. The securities so held amount to about \$4,000,000. The czar of Russia holds \$5,000,000 In American bonds and stocks, principally the former. These include issues of the Pennsylvania rail-road, Northern Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Southern Pacific, New York, New Haven & Hartford and New Jersey central. His holdings are registered in the name of a St. Petersburg firm, to whom all communications regarding them are sent. The royal Inc reased \$500,000 annually by these securities, which, at the ruling market prices, show an appreciation of nearly \$1,000,000 over the average price at which they were bought. Empress Eucenie had at one time invested here \$10,000,000

The royal family of Spain holds today our securities for about \$2,000,000-a greater sum than it has invested in any her country. The income from these is \$100,000 annually. Royalty of Bel-gium, Denmark, Italy, Greece and Holland all show a liking for American en-terprises and the income derived from American securities. Japan also looks to the United States for paying invest-ments. Even the shah of Persia and the sultan of Turkey have money in-vested here: but these commitments tre so hedged about with precautions that an accurate estimate of volume is impossible. President Kruger has the greater part of his fortune invested in European securities, but about \$1,500,-000 is in Americans, and the wily old man has shown a disposition within the last few months to increase his interest here. The exact nature of his invest-ments is not known further than that a art consists of government bonds .--Minneapolis Journal.

DEWET THE HUMOROUS A good story about Dewet is told in a letter received in Glasgow from an

officer and published in "M. A. P." As our animals were very tired, and Three Yoemanry scouts were taken prisoners near Lindley. Dewet told them he had an important dispatch for

"OUR DOUBTS ARE TRAITORS. And Make Us Lose the Good We Oft Might Win."

-"MEASURE FOR MEASURE."

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some Indians were near she was assisted out. road there is much to interand therefore, we seldom be red. At every bend a new view ented. There are new kinds of owers and of plants; new vilhaicendas, and ranches; new mins, hills and streams. And e new people. We have noticed ogales down,' new types of faces figures, as we entered new zones Tahuraniari are different from the os, who in turn differ from the necos. A different face is seen ig the east to San Diago, and a difone still in the mountains near while the real Aztecs, they who themselves Mexicans, and their lage the Mexican language as disin all, Some are not bad looking, i under proper cultivation and edu-tion would become intelligent. But best looking of all we have seen on a side of the value of Mexico.

is side of the valley of Mexica. It was Dia de la Plaza, or Plaza day the village of Tehueco as we passed rough, and the road was full of peomen, women and children, going town, and as a rule all carrying ng for sale. As we were trayel the opposite direction a good op-ify was offered to study them, es-If was onered to study them, the as almost every one said s das" to the strangers. Some comen were decidedly pretty, and of the men had a noble look. not resemble our Indians in the her they follow the more in-ooking natives of the Sand-ids. The skin is not exceed-k, neither is the hair very o fact in my opinion a change of of their skin pand

of their skin would make e and delightsome." ock Monday, after turning ky hill, and passing an ex-leat and after nocky hill, and passing an ex-wheat and alfalfa farm. /we the rillage of San Nicholas, a 1 and fraitful rillage of five inhabitants built on the banks can which bursts in one body e mountain near by. Another ught us to Tehuacan, the most a town since we left Puebla. The town since we left Puebla to a street samp. The town con-uteleph thousand inhabitants, beautiful plaza, and some at would grace a much more would grace a much more

descent was very rapid we found good accomour night camp at the ta, nine or ten miles The owner was not at we first called, but the son ir to a couple of millions at ather came, and was pleased ffering us the freedom of his

A GREAT HACIENDA.

facts about this haclenda will interesting. It is perhaps the whave seen. A man on horse-uld be two days in riding its at one day its breadth, travel-tiv-five miles a day. It con-el in the three zones, tropic, and frigid. In the first there plantation, containing several of trees; in the second is the plantation of wheat, barley, sugar cane. The third furnishes for a hait million goats, which furnishe meat not only for ediate neighborhood, but for was and cities further north h. The killing of goats begin The killing of goals but for The killing of goals begin first of November and con-months. About five hundred khiered every twenty-four he meat is dried, the hides is used for candles and for goils. The cane plantation oc-out 200 hands. The mill is of tyle, the place being reduced and, then run in molds to set. um. After it has stood in the enty-four hours the top crust of and the place being reduced y-four hours the top crust f, and a watering of clay nch thick mread on. The sen out of the hole in the

on the hacienda another da emaine During the afternoon, in company with the owner, I had the pleasure of riding through the cane fields and of visiting as well the flour mill. The fields were in good condition, not a weed could be seen, not a spear of grass to hinder the growth of the cane. In some places the hands were planting, in others cutting, while some patches of cane were in the middle of their growth. One field was just being prepared, and I was surprised to see two new sulky plows of American make. I was surprised to see the plows, but more surprised to see how they were used. Two yoke of cat-tle were attached. Two drivers handled the cattle, one riding the plow. It did not appear that there was the least idea of following a furrow, but the ob-ject was to drive over the field. The plow stood point downward, while the point had long since been worn off. The plowing was bad. They might just as well have used one of their old fashloned wooden plows, so far as result are concerned, and this would hav been much cheaper, for one yoke of ox.

en pulls a wooden plow and one man drives. In answer to my question as drives. to how the plow was liked, the owner replied, "Not very well; it used to do good work, but does not run well now." I suggested that it needed a point six or eight inches long. But my suggestion was lost, as it was not thought that an explorer and traveler would know much about plows.

It appears to me that the sulky plow firms could do a good business in Mex. Ico, but they need some one here who understands the proper working of the plows, or the implement will sink into disrepute

Still following down the valley, still passing through green cane fields, and among dry, barren hills, we passed the village of Teotitlan on Thursday, and camped that night at Ayotla, another sugar hacienda. Here most all the workmen are negroes, and so strong has the black population been in church affairs, that in the little chapel which the administrador kindly showed us, the saints are all painted black. Saint Peter Saint John, Saint Nicholas and severa others were as black as the ace of spades, with the white of their eyes strongly in contrast. And why not paint them black? If a negro can pray better to a black saint, why not have all the saints so far as he is concerned black?

A REMARKABLE PICTURE. One picture very much interested us, It was the picture of the Savior on the cross. Not its beauty but its age made

It interesting, for it had stood on the wall for over a hundred and fifty years, Even during the absence of a roof, and while the rain and wind and son had full force, it was undimmed. The gen-tleman informed us that many of the Indians and negroes made pilgrimages to this picture, claiming it had power to perform miracles, especially power to heal the sick. He evidently did not he-fleve in the miracles himself, but al-ways permitted those who did to have

on Friday the country became more broken, higher and if anything dryer. The river bottom lands and all lands that were irrigated were, however, rich and productive. We were shown one and productive. We were shown one plece of ground on which the twentieth crop of cane from the one planting is now growing. That is, twenty years ago this cane πas planted and every year since a good crop has been har-vested. The present crop is all that could be asked, and I should think, with sood managing would produce five or sood managing, would produce five or six tons of sugar to the acre. Here also we learned of some ruins or mounds up on the side of the mountain.

some of which had been opened and crockeryware gold ornaments, and ar-row points found in them. The gentle-man told us that there is a legend among the people that up there once lived the king of all this country. But who this king was or who his people were no one could say, only that they inhabited the valley before the time of the Aztecs.

Inch thick mread on. The the mold, and the molnsses pass out in a receptacle be. 2,000 feet, and when we first entered the

General Rundle, and if they would un-dertake to deliver it they would be liberated. All three gave their word of honor to deliver the letter into General Rundle's own hauds. They did deliver the letter, which was as follows: 'Dear Sir-Please chain up these three devils, as I catch them every day. Yours, Dewet."

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for at the postoffice, Salt Lake City, Utah, March 8th, 1901. To obtain these letters the ap-plicant must call for "Advertised Let-ters," and give the date of the list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. LADIES' LIST. Anderson Belle Hamilton Adelphia

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