

## NEGROES IN SOUTHERN MEXICO

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

Special Correspondence.

Low. A little valley poured on the clay helps the exit of the syrup and whitens the sugar. 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 station 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, horses, shoes, mules, or meat. There would be meat tomorrow, flour was not in demand 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.

The next night, after a day's travel down the valley, some place, we came to another sugar plantation. This, too, had an old fashioned mill, and made sugar in the methods of three centuries ago. But from these old mills much money is made. The land is rich, and yields all the way from five to twenty crops a year. With modern machinery and modern methods, there is no reason why a sugar plantation in Mexico could not be as productive as a good silver mine in Utah.

Senior Cacho has also a flour mill, the old style which manufactures a tolerably good grade of flour. Wheat brings ninety cents for one arroba (25 pounds), and flour sells for six dollars a hundred. Bread can be bought at any of the little stores for a cent a roll, but such bread? I hardly know what we would call it in Utah.

### 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 negro blood. We had seen no trace of the African blood in any 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 officials.

As our animals were very tired, and as there was plenty of feed here, we accepted Senior Cacho's invitation and remained on the hacienda another day. During the afternoon, in company with the owner, I had the pleasure of riding through the cane fields and of visiting in good condition, not a weed could be seen, not a speck 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 how they were used. Two yokes of cattle were attached. Two drivers handled the cattle, one riding the plow, the other not appearing to have the least idea of following a furrow, but the object was to drive over the field. The plow stood point downward, while the point had long since been worn off. The plow was driven by the hands, and well used one of their old fashioned wooden plows, so far as results are concerned, and this would have been much cheaper, for one yoke of oxen pulls a wooden plow and one man drives. In answer to my question as 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 feet long. But my suggestion was lost, as it was 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 Mexico, 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, bare hills, we reached 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 become in church affairs, that in the little chapel which the administrator kindly showed us, the saints are all painted black. Saint Peter, Saint John, Saint Nicholas and several 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 sun had full force, it was undimmed. The gentleman informed us that many of the Indians and negroes made pictures to this picture, claiming it had power to perform miracles, especially power to heal the sick. He evidently did not believe in the miracles himself, but always permitted those who did to have free access to the building.

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 piece of ground on which the twentieth crop of cane from the one planting is now growing. That is, twenty years ago this cane was planted and every since a good crop has been harvested. The present crop is all that could be asked, and I should think, with good 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 arrow points found in them. The gentleman 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.

Our road today has been still rougher, and tonight we are at the southern or southeastern end of the valley, yesterday we reached our lowest point, about 2,000 feet, and when we first entered the

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

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### ROYAL INVESTORS.

Emperor William owned at one time \$7,000,000 of American securities. About two years ago his holdings were transferred 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 \$2,000,000, and his yearly income from them is \$150,000. So far as the records here show, the emperor never speculated in American securities. His holdings have always been railway bonds and 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 Germany 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 household are owners of American securities, but the certificates are mostly in the name of their individual bankers. 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 railroad, 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 should be sent. The czar has increased \$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 Eugenie 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 other country. The income from these is \$100,000 annually. Royalty of Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Greece and Holland all show a liking for American enterprises and the income derived from American securities. Japan also looks to the United States for paying investments. Even the shah of Persia and the sultan of Turkey have money invested here; but these commitments are 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 investments is not known further than that a part 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."

Three Yeomanry scouts were taken prisoners near Lindley. Dewet told them he had an important dispatch for General Buller, and if they would undertake to deliver it they would be liberated. All three gave their word of honor to deliver the letter into General Buller's own hands. 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 post-office, Salt Lake City, Utah, March 8th, 1901. To obtain these letters the applicant must call for "Advertised Letters," 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 Adelphi  
Austin Elizabeth P Hyde A T B  
Abbott A B Mrs Jackson Bertha (2)  
Adams Nellie Swift E E Mrs  
Blair C B Mrs Kellough Nellie  
Burton Job Mrs Keen Lizelle  
Breen L Lily Love Lulu  
Boyle R Mrs LeGrande Angelle  
Brown Ella P Hyde State  
Brownlee H C Mrs McGee Mary  
Brega Mrs McVean N  
Bauman Pauline McFall Stella  
Brinard Clara Moore Mary E  
Carker Kittle S Noble Serry  
Cooper Allie Nelson Miss  
Craig Robt Mrs Nelson Smily  
Cummings Lou Penwood J H Mrs  
Daley Rachel Pulley Hyatt  
Deuter E Reckziegel Augusta  
Davis E H Mrs Reckziegel  
Delman Bessie, 852 Schroter Martina  
So 6th S  
Funge Marie Scott Ethel  
Guiley Gertrude L Sibley Letha  
Gray Edith Sibley Pearl  
Gray Mrs Swift E E Mrs  
Grant Hattie Stewart Agnes  
Hahn George F Smythes Mrs  
Mrs 233 So Temple  
Hilton Mary Watts Marie  
Holladay Mary C Woodward Ward El.  
Hudson Ida Sle J  
Huber J B Mrs Weekes Mrs

### GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

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Bailey W T McNary Arthur  
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Bilder B A Mooth E H  
Block Geo Moore C  
Boomer E McNelly Steve  
Campbell Frank McMahon P N  
Carney Geo H Michael Dave  
Cropp C Miller Printing Co  
Conway P J & Co Grayney Walter  
Cremet A J Porter G  
Colley Harry Plum George  
Colbert J E Peacock Jno  
Castello Jno M Palmer E  
Corey J W Palmer Daniel  
Conway P J Palmer Daniel  
Daly E R Ross Gottfried  
Durrett James Roberson J C  
Eldred Joseph Rodgers Arthur  
Frame T H (2) Rasmussen J S  
Grant Mr Ramsey H L  
Gray E E Reid D J  
Grover H Smith Sam  
Griffin D J Snyder C A  
Greene Harry E Sward J W  
Grodich R Snider J F (2)  
Hamilton H B Swain Geo  
Hansen Hans Sioninski Stanislaus  
Hiller T A Skoglund Frank  
Hicklen Charles Skuley G S  
Hogan Terry Barker J M  
Hooker H Stewart Wm A  
Howard E E Stevenson Robert  
Keely Not Thompson H L  
Hayes Albert Thompson H  
Holman B R Turner George  
Howe James Thomas C (2)  
Hart Jack Tietzen Fred W  
Jacobson Tany Whitey Jos  
Johnson J W (2) White C L  
Johnson L M Ellis Klt  
Jones Henry Walles John  
King Jno W Wilson Chas H  
Kannison Jno West Tobias  
Korke Charley Wilson E M  
Lonsacker Wm Wedge Extension  
Lindstrom T W Gold M Co  
Lee E O Dr Wright Alonzo  
Libby Mr Wilden Geo  
McCoy Wm L Young J F  
McCaskey Jasper A  
A. L. THOMAS, Postmaster.

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