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TRIUMPH OF INDUSTRY.

The Present Appearance of the British War Fleet.

A Contrast Made Between Today and the Time of Victoria's Accession.

During the jubilee celebrations there has been nothing to bring home so vividly the material changes which have taken place during Queen Victoria's reign as the naval review.

When England's queen ascended the throne the "walls of England" were wooden. There were no steel battle-ships, no iron cruisers, no triple expansion engines, no steam in use in war vessels, no search lights, no electricity in the service of man, no great or quick-firing guns, no torpedoes. The lights aboard were still lit with flint and steel and were no more brilliant than whale oil could be; the guns were still fired with a slow-match; the three-decker was still the model of all that was worthy in naval architecture, and tonnage was reckoned within such modest limits that a vessel of more than 3,000 was looked upon as a marine wonder.

Never before, therefore, has a sovereign seen such changes in the bulwarks of empire as has fallen to the lot of Queen Victoria. At Spithead were assembled the latest triumphs of the industrial revolution under Victoria; triumphs of workers in iron and steel and metals; triumphs of inventors, triumphs of chemists and the giants of the laboratory, triumphs of the ship builder, the engineer and the artisan, triumphs of the genius of a great nation.

This may be demonstrated better by figures. In 1837 the total number of ships in commission was 196. Omitting steam paddle tugs, not then considered vessels of war, and other small crafts such as cutters, receiving ships, yachts and packet brigs the navy list comprised 129 ships, whereof the largest had a displacement of 4000 tons. The navy list this year—including ships in and out of commission, but on the list—comprises 439 vessels, mounting 2959 guns with a tonnage of 1,463,219 and a horsepower of 1,887,595. This growth has synchronized with the change from wooden walls to armor of proof, from propulsion by sails, to propulsion by steam, from armaments of many guns to armaments of few guns of tremendous power, the concentration of the 1837 broadsides of sixty guns into one great piece of ordnance.

It is perhaps a pity that in the seven lines of the British fleet at Spithead there was not anchored an old three decker to emphasize this startling change. For the men-of-war that first saluted the queen in the long ago were magnificent sights, with their high decks and towering masses bearing billow on billow of swelling sail, riding the waves like a great sea bird and realizing to the full all the wild witchery of the romance of the ocean. Far different were the great battle-ships this morning, with their sullen steel sides and short masts, great guns, rams and torpedoes—everything that gave the sense of power: the brutality of force.

Two things are to be noted after a tour of this tremendous

aggregation of sea-fighting power. The first is the fact that, if need be, their number and fighting value can be duplicated. The most noteworthy fact was the remarkable testimony to the growth and improvement of the fleet. Of the twenty-one battle-ships reviewed by the Prince of Wales this afternoon, four only took part in the jubilee display of ten years ago, while of the forty-three cruisers at anchor in the Solent, not one existed in 1887: Needless to say, the thirty torpedo-boat destroyers are of a class which has only been introduced during the past five years. Further, the battle-ships built before 1887 were armed with muzzle-loading guns, which, though extremely powerful and marvels of their day, have been entirely outclassed by breech-loaders and wire guns. Then, too, the later-built vessels are armored by Harveyized steel, which can scarcely be penetrated in actual warfare, whereas the guns of any of the ships of the Majestic class could easily send projectiles through the armor bolts of any of the 1887 squadron.

Among the battle-ships nine types were represented, the first of these being the Majestic type, the latest and most powerful model of British battle-ships, carrying four 12-inch fifty-ton guns. Some of the others present had heavier armament, notably the Benbow and Sans Pareil, each possessing a 111-ton gun. There were four of the Royal Sovereign type. The Renown was the only one of her type, the distinctive feature of which is a huge center battery. The Admiral class of vessel was represented by the Collingwood, the unfortunate Howe and the Benbow. The Alexandra class, close upon twenty years old, the Devastation type, with their revolving turrets, were also in evidence, as were the classes of which the Inflexible, Thunderer and Sans Pareil are specimens.

Two types were shown in the cruiser class, of which the Powerful and Terrible, the two fastest British cruisers afloat, were the most interesting, and there were thirty-five of the old torpedo boats. All of the ships had their full complements.

THE AMERICAN CLUB

Is Preparing for the Great Ball Tomorrow.

A TELEGRAM man called on Mr. Neale the genial, and at present overworked, manager of the American Club. Preparations are actively going forward and no trouble or expense will be spared to make the ball on the 4th an enormous success.

The decorations promise to be exceedingly tasteful. A large arc light will be used to illuminate the patio and the entire club house will be resplendent with light. The Presidential band will discourse sweet music and the unhappy individual who cannot dance will find consolation in sampling the club cocktails, which are justly famous.

Invitations have been sent out to President Diaz, the members of the ministerial cabinet, the diplomatic corps, the different clubs, etc., and even the unhappy editor will be able on this occasion to forget his trials and troubles.

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MAY BE SERIOUS.

The Japanese Minister At Washington To Be Recalled.

Rumor Is Busy As To The Motives That Have Prompted This Step.—Is the Annexation of Hawaii To Blame.

Special via Galveston.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Japanese minister is likely to be recalled at an early date. The reasons of the recall are twofold, not the least of which, it is said, is the feeling that the mikado's minister has personally toward the United States. The condition of Japanese politics affords a second reason for the minister's recall.

FLOODS ON THE DANUBE.

Twenty Thousand People Rendered Homeless.

Special via Galveston.

LONDON, July 2.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail says 20,000 inhabitants of Galatz, Moldavia, on the left bank of the Danube, are homeless, the result of recent floods. Roumanian gun-boats are busy rescuing families. The danger is great. Most of the destitute are being led by the military.

THE TURK IS FIRM.

Will Not Accept Conditions of Peace Unless with Thessaly.

Edham Pasha, Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army, Resigns His Command on Peculiar Pretexis.

Special via Galveston.

LONDON, July 2.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the London Times says that Tewfik Pasha will announce to the ambassadors of the powers that the Sultan's cabinet maintains the indefensible right of Turkey to retain Thessaly by virtue of the right of conquest.

A Constantinople dispatch to the Standard says that Edhem Pasha, commander in chief of the Turkish army in Thessaly has tendered his resignation on the ground that under the proposed peace conditions he is unable to guarantee the discipline of the army under his command.

THE CHILIAN SENATE.

The Policy of the Government on the Present Financial Crisis

Special via Galveston.

VALPARAISO, July 2.—The senate was in session yesterday. Arrego Luco, minister of the interior outlined the government's policy in view of the crisis now afflicting the country. The government has finally resolved to maintain at all costs the actual monetary system and to dedicate special attention to the nitrate question and protection of the national industry.

The opposition is preparing to attack the government on the first opportunity. The opposition press say the ministerial program is void of common sense and states it would have been better to have declared that the presidential policy should be carried out regardless of party opposition.

NITRATE WORKS.

At Iquique Chile will Shortly Shut Down.

Special via Galveston.

VALPARAISO, July 2.—Owing to lack of decisive evidence and proofs, the sentence absolving Gavino Nega, who was seriously

ly suspected of being the murderer of an American engineer by the name of Cester Dubois, on June 22nd, 1895.

Several nitrate establishments at Iquique shortly expect to stop work, some 20,000 laborers will by this be thrown out of employment.

NOT ALL DEAD YET.

A Few Cheerful Liars Still Inhabit Texas.

The following extraordinary article appears in the San Antonio Express as a special from El Paso. The person who got up this wonderful story would be a good man to employ as a mining expert:

EL PASO, Texas, June 29.—[Special.]—What is regarded as a sensational statement is contained in a private letter from the City of Mexico, written by an officer known to be a close confidante of President Diaz. It is to the effect that a Japanese government commission recently visited Mexico for the ostensible purpose of securing colonization rights, which, had they been granted, would have resulted in a great influx of Japanese into two of the western states, which are regarded as the richest in natural resources in the republic.

The rights asked for were so startlingly broad and extensive that the scheme was viewed with much suspicion and was believed to have for its ultimate purpose at a no very distant date an attempt to conquer the States on some slight pretext that might arise.

The officers say the Mexican executive and cabinet are greatly interested in watching the outcome of the Hawaiian controversy between Japan and the great republic. They believe the slightest delay on the part of the United States will result in Japan gaining possession of the islands. They think it will be brought about by an insurrection of Japanese now on the islands with the assistance of a strong Japanese naval demonstration, which the United States would be unable to prevent because of its weak naval strength in Pacific waters. The Japs are regarded as bold, smart and extremely visionary, and afflicted with a desire for empire and greatness. He believed Japan has already concentrated a fleet for Hawaiian waters in addition to the Nainawa and another war vessel now at Honolulu. He thought the Japs would show their hands soon after the departure of the Heymi, the Japanese man of war now lying in San Francisco harbor, which is awaiting instructions from the home government through the Japanese ambassador at Washington.

The officer believes the Japanese can force the United States to acquiesce in Japanese possession of the islands by quickly taking them by force and then proceeding to destroy United States coast cities and commerce in Pacific waters unless their rights by circumstantial might are quickly recognized.

The belief prevails that the United States is almost totally unable to cope with Japan in Pacific waters at least for some months to come, in which interval the threatened destruction of American commerce and property would bring about a strong public sentiment in the United States against a continuation of hostilities.