S. H. E.

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MATIAS ROMERO

> 1898 1899

CLASIFICACION DECIMAL

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TOPOGRAFICA

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ARCHIVO HISTORICO DE LA SECRETARIA DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

Mo: 1898 - 1899

CONTENIDO:

EXPEDIENTE PERSONAL DE MATIAS ROMERO.

15 2 1.155. Decretaria de Relaciones. Te nombra meritorio de la Sección de Europea al C. Gratias Romero.

Ilej. Wotne. 30 de 1898. Se mondra minimis de la Section de Euro pa del Minimisso de Relaciones al C. Matriaj Romero.



El E. de Presidente interino au las Be ponblica, se ma servido nombrar à De Meritorio de esta bria para que co me tal per y disponer pereste sus-servicios en la Sección de Conropa — Lo q? comunico à M. para m evnouinte D. Diciembre 10 del 888

(Arrivia)

In De Waties Conners.

Exme. Sr.

En el vicio de 16. Jecho de hey, he Nonedo la Sabislación de nor que el Esmo. Se Prosidente interino de la Ashública, de diruis nombrarme mereberio del Ministeres que dignamente dirife 16., desponendo preste, mis Servicies en la Sección de Europa.

Allamente honrado con la contianra
que de la henido la bondad de dehesidar
en mi, llamandomo à la hrimera decretaria
de Estado, me ahreturo à manifestar à Me.
mi hrefundo reconecimiente her la destinción, y mi deseo dincero de coneshonder à
ella, contagrandomo en cuanto me sea hosible, al dernicio hubbico, en las imperiantes
labores de eté Ministèrio

Apreveche esta chertunidad hara.
chece à 16 las seguridades de mi mayor
consideración y hiofando respeto.
Dies y Geberlad.

Mejico, Diaembro 15 de 1855.

Malias Romero.

Esmo. Sr. Ministro de Nelaciones Esteriares. Mulio,24 1858.

M'6 inistèrio de Relaciones.

Empleados.

Se nombra Oficial 5° de este. Ministerio al Sr. Non Malias Romero.

Makiendo Serido ocasion de ver en esta ciudad, el decreto de 6 de Enero de 1850 que arigla la planta para il desempero de las labores de esta Secretaria, con arregto al cual de nombre a l. Muias of dela misma, desde Celima, y advertido el Jueldo de mil peres al año que fue la intencion del de Fredidente dela Republica asignar à U, co la debacion que el cita decreso Senala al equial 5% de este Ministerio I & ha lendo a bien declarar que le consi dere a A como Oficial Sty y cen el weld musino dueldo de un mil petes amunles desde dan tide charge del presentes and or que legun la dicha comum dalada en Celima, ha de Sempenado M. aquella plaça. Julio 24 de 1858 Ocampo . - (CE 3)

If I Mahas Remero, Oficial quento de chimsteiro

Mabiendo tenido vension de ver on who bindad at Secreto de ble Enero de 1856, que arreglé la planta para el desempeno de la labores de esta Secretaria, con arregional qual u nombre a 1. oficial seto de la misma desde Colina, y adverwill que el meldo de mil peros al año, que fue la intencion del E. I Presidente de la República asignar a 1., esta dota ción que el citado decreto senala al oficial quinto de este Ministerio, S. E. ha lenido a bien declarar que se considere a V. come oficial quinto y concelminmo sueldo de un mil paros annales, derde el dia 1.º de Marzo del prounle ano, en que, segun la dicha comenicación datada en Colina, ha desempenado V. aquella plaza. lio 24 de 1958.

Campo.

روهي

S.D. Matias Romers, & Oficial 5. de este Ministerio

Presente.

E.S. Hey digo a' D. Matias Romere, le que signe: I Habindo tenido veasion de vor on esta biridad ste. I la traslado a' Ufram su consci-miento y fines consiguientes; renevandole las reguridadas de mi distinguida considera-ción: Did y L. H. Hour, All Sulide de Ccampo.

El S. Presidence comba oficial Paymos are enteriorenio de relaciones, con el ruelos de en mil geri montos for annales, of commencer a' corner des de de 10. del presente mies al 2 D's Marias Reamers, por In constance takonios i cas, cis 10'li Jonna, fide livead " acces ridad en el descripcio de 10. obligaciones, sisteedes covar of her producto observan con questo en enn de un año el of actual minister de que benuación of por carango de lampain la doma sui suive rios, ceofo tundo el de fentica Vor " n ree 29 de/ 399.

Ocampio.

Minist the Relaciones O. G. Frendente interme Cur Ditional, se ha seconde number . T Provat Segunder del Meine de de fiet Cinco Exteriored and ductor annal de un mil y quimented peros que 1. le almaran derde el du formero del frante med. Order nombraniant is delite ! la constante balemendas intelizence. filleledand y action many an elder. company de un obligaciones, cirtules Todas que el ellement la foodede Moreon Con guit on mas to me and que el que serverte ha terride a' in cary les ministeries de Mela-ciones facos Housendry France a in y che y hornance y an emped nome este distinción y anotherante for frances "I may informante, es Al Communate of the Satisfacion le oprese la consider

D. g. L. S. J. 7. C. In 1. 29 h 1859

(93)

Tr. Lie Dellatia Remon

Eimo Si

El osicio que 16. me hiro la honra de dirifirme con secha de ayer, me ha impues. do de que el 6. de, Prélidente constituciomal de la Republica, le Surio non= braume Micial Segundo del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Alamente herrado con ela punta de boudad del primer Magistrado de la Nacion, no menos que con las benerolas calificaciones que the hace de mis Servicies; me cres obligado a mani: festa à la para que, como le la duplico de digne, elevarlo al cono-cimiento del E de Prelidente, mi profundad gratifud por tan devalada mucha de distinción, y mi proposito dime de hace cuanto me queix polible en lemujo delacanta que de frende el sapremo Cabierno constituza que en mi de ha deperitado. Esta, charlunidad, me proporciona la Sasisfacción de resterar a H, las a. quidades de me atenta y respetuesa Techloderacion Duly Skulad. M. Verneuz, Enero 30 de 1859. M. Romers

El S. Minister de Gobernación Encargado de la Secretaria de Relaciones Esteriores

Predenk.

DEL DESPACHO DE

OBERNACION.

E. S.

Que del Ministe de Rodaciones la signiente. "Convente el E. S. Presidente,

Agrilo 20/19 a peticion sura, en gue pour agral Min de enursa, y que miterio de fobernacion que es a mi car se obsequiara como, con el nombranto de Oficial 200 y (de enseras, y que la regundad de que no pienta su carrera es debrico, la friera min por elenous. Relacioned, a conjunctioniste notice W. firemainte.

ra 4. con una colocación par lo sucus ignal a layou hay se le da. And la hay al E. S. Minister hay al E. S. Minister to de Melaciones, reconcer Tambole desce ahora, que cerite a su dehit tiempo has

con oumplier con esta resolución del f

6. d. Procedente en la parte que an

quel E. S. twea!"

Jy lo trammile 2 4. E. para men

rocinisato recommendande efections. se serva an motion de la remelto pour

el E. J. Presidente, disponer à su tieme po que el dr. Romer continue pres-

lando mo buenos deminios ental

drin de en digne engel y en las ter-

and primate ofice. Received a dr. E. mi apre-

Dins y Libertais, H. No. Campo E. S. Altr. de Relaciones. Presente: Property al thin a 16 th at

your status of the traction del 19128

the cete Minist his It all ation Remove ala

traction de Gelevanian con remove de que de

traction de him de manufatante en center
tracion que de drequier como en detiels

that dispersion del la 11 franchente

Matter e 16 des regionales

de mi af y Comidencias

The Mills of 120 af 59

Trante

6. Fr. Minist. af Summerin

Sout Relacione Tue al I. L. Tho. Oromero le la comme tra 7 cfa de la 1éceion de etererica i prorque al responente see min un terio de gobte i montrarlo recreto acca Leguin en Wartington nogi 10 de l. Presidence of deform the presen neces al recisio de Prela cione, aya plana se emissione of reticule.



Exmo. Sor.

Sor el atento oficio de V.E.

Tha. de hoy quedo enterado de la dispossicion del E. S. Presidente para
que se liquiden los alcances del
empleado de esa Siia. D. Matias Romero; y al efecto litro con esta Tha.
la irden respectiva à la Gefatura de
Macienda de este Estado.

Jengo la honra de decirlo à
V.C. en debida respectita à su eficio
relativo citado.

Dios y Sitertad H.
Veracrez Noviembre 23 de 1869.

E. S. Ministro de Relaciones esteriores.

Sresente

El ES. Bridente ha teminale al lien accordor le liquiden un aleanan al la Di Mation Promise de godon de le digre e 1. 6. a fire par le digre e 1. 6. a fire and offits referido.

D. J. H. J. D. Mar. 22/

E. S. Minister de Masientes

DEL DESPACHO DE

REL IONES ESTERIORES.

ecretaria de Estado y del Despacho de Gobernación - 6. I Con esta Tha diso al ofo. cial 2º del Ministerio de Relaciones la sequiente. - "Consienle el C. dr. Tresidente à peticion mia, en que pase "la al Ministerio de Lobernación que es à mi cargo, con el nombiamin to de oficial 2º y la seguridad de que no frierda su carrera en Relaciones, a cuyo Ministerio volverà le cen una evlocacion you to menos igual a la que hoy se le da. etsi lo hago comunicar how at 6. S. Ministro de Rélaciones, recomen dandole desde ahora, que ouide à su debido tiempo hacer eum plir con esta resolucion del 6. 8. Tresidente en la parte que à aguel 6. I. toca . - I lo transéribo à l'.C. para du conoci miento recomendando le efectiva mente se sieva en victud de lo resuelto por el 6. I Tresidente, disponer à su tiempo que el d. Romero continuie prestando sus buenos servicios en la Sita de su digno cargo y en

los terminos que se indican
al intrusado en el gruincerto
vicio = Renuevo a v. E. mi a=
cprecio y consideración. = Divs
y Libertad, H. Verabrur, elgosto
16 de 1859 = (firmado) = Ocampo=
8. S. ettinistro de Relaciones = Bredente.

Es copia que certifica - H. Ve raceur Noviembre 26 de 1.859

Than as

Relaciones

El C. J. Tresidence que al numbrar à 7. Srio de la Lega Que fuese sin cherpuicio del empleo que le condépendia en d'Alinisterio de Melaciones, de ha dervido nombrara V, gefe de la Sección de america de le fuese à y preciso retirar de de la Legacion melva a'esta Tecretaria a continuar Sur bure nos Servicios. Reitero a' T. contal me tive mi aprecie y ansideración. Dy Libertad H. yabrur De ciembre 20 de 1859. (Campo)

Trio de la regación en ?

Hashington

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E. S

Con esta ficha digo al Lic. En Matias Romero Secretasio de la lepación en Mashing ton lo que signe "El E. S. Prosidente 22"

"El E. S. Prosidente 22"

"Itenzo la houra de Comunicarlo a O. E. para que a su debido tiempo se tenga presento en los oficinas respectivas oste montoramiento y se le abone el sueldo de dos mil guinientes peres que le sinala la planta del ministerio de relaciones decretada en 6 de sueso de 1856.

Reileso a D. E. mi aprecio y Censiderasi

Dios y Lordad Desar

Dios y Lordad Desar

E. S. Ministro de Hacienda

5-3-// 203 1859. Decretaria de Relaciones Empleados. Se nombra Jefe de la seccion de América de esta Secretaria al Sr. Don Malias Romero.

(Regacion Mejicana))
6. Unidos de America!

Lecretario.

Walkington, Chero 14 to 1,860.

Ermo. Sr.

A.

Mon he devido la houra de recibir el obicer me to ve diraco dirifirme con secha 22 del prosimo parado Diciembre, comunicando me que il como de Presidente ha tenido à breu nombrarme Ceste de la devoion de America del Ministerio del digne cargo de M. hava que cuando me cepare del emples que derri en esta Agacien, ruella à prestar mis derricces en esa d'excederie. Allamente reconocido à lantas y tan rehelidas mucerhas, como he recibido de la bondad del Come. Li Be Sidende. Luklico à 16. le liera manges. tarle mi progunda gratified, dignan dele to acceptar para di las legisredades de mi alenda y rechelus

da uneidención. Dies y Libertal M Romere Ermo. Si Ministro de Pelaciones Exteriores

H. Heraling.

Washington Diciembre 5 de 1891. + L. W. 270 Mr. William & Curtis, me prez sento por medio de una carta al Seror Walter S. Logan, de la Sociedad de abogados deming + Loz 1 = 1H85. Canquete en gan, enyo despado está en el Annera Gork al No istor de minner 58 de la Calle de William; mexico. anero! y este caballero me manifesto que Um ejemplar de instación. el y algunos amigos suyos ha z bien investido contidades consi= Dec. 14 Confirm derables de dinero en la Republic delegnen ea, tanto en minas situadas en conque · mlast il my el Estado debhilmalma, como En un projecto para war de las agnas de los rios Jaqui y Mayo, con objeto de regar una extension considerable de terrens en el Estado de Sonora; que es= taban satisfectios de su proyecto por créer que es un asunto de mucho powenir, y que desea :

ban ofrecer un bounquete al represenz stante de México en Washington, con objeto de rennir en mera York a varias de las personas principales de aquella bindad y darles ocasión de hablar respecto de México. Aire cuanto me fue posible por disnadir à mr. dogan de la idea de dar el bonquete en la forma que queria, monifestoin : dole que à mi juicio seria prefez sible que la diera con algun otro motivo y que invitara a las personas empa concurrencia de z seaba incluyendonne entre ellas con mo uno de tantos. Segui con el alguna correspondencia, de la cual no creo necesario mandar cofia a esa cleretaria, en la que insistio en dar al banquete la forma exz presada, y todo lo que pude com seguir fue que agregara en la

invitacion que el bornquete se da : ba en honor del representante diplomatico y de otros amigos de Mexico, segun verá Visted en la invitación adjunta da ultimo vez que lo m me dijo que el banquete se daria en elblut democratico, numero 6H de la 5ª avenida, de Men Vore y habiendole manifestado que temia yo que se considerara la designación de ese local como la demostración de un partido polelico de este pais, à la cual no debia prestar un apoyo, me manifesto que el banquete, se: gun la initación que me mos Tro of que acompaño adjunta pro se daba por elblut Bemoz cratico sino por el (Mr. dogan) of que habia preferido aquel local por tener condiciones venz Tajosas

tajosas que no era facil encontror en stro. agrego que concurriran al banquete personas distinguidas de ambo partidos de este pais, y yo le ofreci entonces asistir al mismo y contestor al brindis que propue siera en honor de Mexico. (no queriendo, sin embargo, concurrir à ese banquete sin obe tener el consentimento de esa de z cretaria, dirigi à Meter hoy, en cifra, el signiente cablegrama: He aceptado invitación para un banquete que da Walter S. Logon in Muera york el 16 del corriente al Ministro Mexicano. Retirare acepta? cion si Visted la creyere conveniente. Reitero à listed mi muy distinguida consideración. MRomers 1 alSecretario de Relaciones Esteriores-(mexico)

1485.

.m. 272

Mr. Walter L. Logan

woke the honor of your presence
at dinner, at the Domocratic Club;

617 Fifth Avenue near Fiftieth Meet,
on Wednesday evening December sixteenth,
at half past six, to meet His Excellency the
Alexican Minister te the United States,

Leñer Den Matias Romero,
Acther distinguished friends of Mexice.

R.S. Y. J.

58 William Street, New York

174603 273 México, Diciembre 14 de 1891. Panquete en Impuesto del conhueva York. tenido de la nota de V. nº 1485 de 5 del actual, relativa al banquete que le ofre ció en hueva Jork An Walter S. Logan para el 16 de este mes, digo å V. en respuesta que la Secretaria de mi cargo confirma el telegrama que le dirigi el dia T en el cual se hallan las palabras signientes: "Tuede V. asistir al banquele dogan hew jork e insister en_ su excusa con relacion al de Goston. Rennevo à V. mi atenta consideración. Mariscal Senor ministro de México Washington

Washington. Diciembre 12 de 1891. 25 17/1607 + 274 Remito a Visted copia y Traducción al castellano, del dise eurso que me propongo promin: ciar en mera York el 16 del con 11- 1521. alocación pr rriente, en el banquete à que me parada para el tomquete ha invitado Om. Walter S. Logan, de menor Jork. Omers: y al enal se refisió la nota de alocrecon en ingles of esportal. esta degación minnero 1485, de del corriente. Reitero a' Noted mi muy Die 22 distinguida consideración. Receto M. Romero V Al Secrétaire de Rélaciones Exteriores. México

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Mr Logan:

Gentlemen:

I thank you very sincerely for this handsome and significant demonstration in which the friends of Mexico have been so kindly treated. It has been the aim of my life to establish and cement the most cerdial and friendly relations between the two great Republics of the Western Hemisphere, and any demonstration like the present, calculated to produce such desirable result, is always very pleasing to more in this case specially I feel particularly complimented, because I have been allowed the opportunity to meet so many of the most distinguished citizens of this city, the metropolis of the greatest Republic of the world, which is destined to have a controlling influence in the welfare of mankind.

Although my participation in this banquet, as one of the friends of Mexico, is not a personal compliment to me, but due to the efficial position I now hold, as the diplomatic representative of my country near the Government of the United States, I nevertheless keenly feel the whole kind meaning of this feast, and extend my heartfelt thanks to its originator, our amiable host, and to all the gentlemen who have henced us with their presence.

I hope I will be allowed, in a Mexican feast, to say a few words concerning the future of my country in connection with the United States. You all know, Gentlemen, that the wealth of Mexico is really astenishing. She has all the climates of the earth, from the frezen regions of the pole, in her snow clad mountains, to the ecuatorian heat of her

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tierras calientes, and can produce, therefore, all the fruits which are grown out of the earth, and she alone can supply all the coffee, sugar, vanilla, india rubber and other tropical products needed to provide the large market of the United States. Her mineral wealth is equally unbounded. Mexico has already yielded about two thirds of the whole silver which forms the stock of the white metal in the world, and her mines are, so far, merely scratched. Her mountains contain not only silver, but gold, iron, copper, lead, tin, cinnabar and every other kind of metal. We have also large veins of coal, which are new being discovered, and only one has commenced to be developped. The configuration of the country, traversed by rugged and steep sierras, which come almost to the sea, while it prevent us from having large navigable streams of any lenght, furnishes thousand of torrents, which in their precipitous course from the mountains to the sea, afford the largest amount of water power I can conceive of, and will make of Mexico, in the course of time, one of the leading manufacturing countries of the world. We are bountifully blessed by Providence, so far as natural wealth is concerned, and we have all the elements to make us a self-supporting nation. All we need is peace and a just and patriotic Government, willing to facilitate the development of the country; and I think we have established the former permanently, and enjoy the latter fully.

Nature has made us neighbors, placing our respective countries in contiguity one to the other, for a distance of nearly two thousand miles. Our reads intermingle and make

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of both practically a single country for travelling and commercial purposes. We have no natural barriers to trade, all
existing being entirely artificial. Although the possibilities of Mexico are immense, we are not yet a manufacturing
country, in the whole extent of this word, because our ressources are still undevelopped.

We produce tropical fruits, specially raw materials, which you require as food to your large manufacturing interests, and we need a great many of the articles that you manufacture in this country. There is no reason therefore why we should not trade largely and to our mutual advantage. So far, and notwithstanding the artificial barriers existing on the frontier, over 80 per cent of our exports come to the United States, and we take from this country nearly sixty per cent of our imports, and I have no doubt that with proper stimilus, and with a partial severance of the present barriers, traffic will double or trebble before the lapse of many years. The development of trade will bring about not only the increase of business, but also of social relations between our respective countries. The capital energy and sagacity of the business men of this country, will find a very large and prefitable virgin field in Mexican enterprises.

Great doubts have been entertained about the stability of the Government in Mexico, on account of our former
political troubles. But it is quite plain, in my judgment,
that as there was a reason for such troubles, and that said
reason having now disapeared, there is no longer any danger

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that they will spring again. Mexico while a colony of Spain three hundred years, was ruled by the Church then allied to the throne, which had a paramount influence, both moral and material. When Mexican independence was proclaimed in 1810, the leader being a member of the low clergy, Hidalgo, it was opposed by the Church, the aristocracy and the spaniards, and against such odds it could not make any headway. When in 1821 the Spanish Cortes adopted some liberal measures, which alarmed the conservative elements in Mexico, the Church thought that its interests would be better protected, having a home Government that could control, rather than one depending from the Court of Madrid, its willing spirits joined the few scatered patriots which remained in the country, and independence was thus achieved, without bloodshed, this fact showing conclusively how great was the influence of the Church in Mexico. As success was due to the adhesion of the Church party to the cause of independence, it was natural that they should form the new Government, and the transitory Empire of Iturbide, their leader, was the outcome of their success. But the struggle then began between the liberal and progressive elements on one side and the conservative party of the country on the other, which culminated with the French intervention, supported by the Church party and coinciding with the civil war in the United States. The defeat of the intervention put an end to the armed struggle of the Church for political supremacy in Mexico. It is no wonder that such a struggle should last nearly fifty years, when it is taken in consideration that Mexico passed during that period

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through a complete social and political evolution, while in the countries of Europe similar changes have required the lapse of centuries and the shedding of terrents human blood. The United States though a model country, as they began their national life under the best auspices and have continued it with wenderfull success, had the seeds of future trouble in slavery, and notwithstanding that slavery only affected the material interests of its supporters, they could not settle that difficulty but by the bloodest civil war that the world ever beheld, and which lasted several years.

But as the power of the Church has been completely broken down, thus bringing about the successful evolution of liberal and progressive ideas, there is no longer any danger of further political troubles, any more than there is in this country, or in any of the older nations of Europe, where stability is reasonably considered as an accomplished fact. Besides, the rapid means of communication afforded by telegraphic lines and railways, and the stablished credit of the country, afford the Government effective means to promptly crush any outbreak, of which it was deprived before.

The business men of the older European nations seem to have taken this view of the situation, as they have invested largely in Mexican enterprises for the last fifteeen years, and so far with benefit to themselves and profit to my country, which needs capital for the development of her inmense sources of wealth. Citizens from this country have

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also invested largely, as it is attested by the three trunk railways new in operation in Mexico connecting the country with the large railroad system of the United States and making them practically extensions of the same, and a large number of mining companies which have recently sprung up. taking held principally of the old abandoned mines. Some times it has seemed to me that the European investors prefer to have their Mexican ventures, in the name of citizens of this country, perhaps because they believe that their interests are better secured in that way. Every investor of any nationality is, in my opinion, perfectly guaranted in Mexico. The lines already mentioned and various others which are either finished or in process of construction, have relied on foreign capital, and specially on English money. Capital being so abundant in England, it is easier to find it there than anywhere else, for any enterprise requiring a large outlay, and even some of the railways in this country have been constructed with English capital.

When the settlement of the last territory of the United States shall make it difficult to find a new field for
profitable enterprise, and before long it will be as difficult to find it here as it is now in Europe, the capital
which this country is now so rapidily accumulating and its
enterprising activity will have to look for new ventures. It
will be act of foresight to enter at once, into the large and
rich field offered by Mexico, at the very doors of the United States. I sincerely hope that you will avail yourselves
of this bountifull opportunity and that the result of our

common efforts will be equally advantageous to both countries as no one sided bargain ever can be, in my epinion, satisfactory or lasting, and that the ultimate result of our combined efforts will be to create new bonds of cordiality, good will and mutual profit between the citizens of these two great Republics, making them lasting and true friends, and strenghting thus their respective positions among the family of nations, each preserving, of course, its own the respective positions. It will be perfectly satisfied if I can be allowed to see such a consumation.

Washington, Diciembre Rdel 89)
U. Covarrueias
2° Sriv

Señor Logan:

Senores:

Muy sinceramente os agradezco esta demostración tan significativa como placentera, en la que se ha tratado tan bondadosamente á los amigos de México.- Ha sido el
propósito de mi vida, establecer y cimentar las más amistosas
y cordiales relaciones entre las dos grandes Repúblicas del
hemisferio occidental, y me es siempre satisfactoria cualquiera demostración que como la presente, tienda á producir resultado tan deseado. En este caso me siento especialmente satisfecho, porque se me ha dado la oportunidad de reunirme con tantos de los mas distinguidos habitantes de esta ciudad, Metrópoli de la más grande República del mundo, destinada á egercer una influencia decisiva en la suerte del género humano.

Aunque mi participación en este banquete, como uno de los amigos de México á quienes se ha ofrecido, no es un cumplimiento á mi persona, sino debida al carácter oficial que tengo de representante diplomático de mi país ante el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, aprecio en todo su valor la bondadosa significación de esta fiesta, y doy las más sinceras gracias á su promotor, nuestro amable anfitrión, y á todos los caballeros que han tenido la bondad de honrarnos con su presencia.

Espero se me permita, en una fiesta mexicana, expresar algunos conceptos respecto del porvenir de mi pais en relación con los Estados Unidos. Todos vosotros sabeis, Señores,

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que la riqueza de México es verdaderamente asombrosa. Tiene todos los climas de la tierra, desde el hielo de los polos, en sus montañas, cubiertas perpétuamente de nieve, hasta el calor acuatorial en sus tierras calientes, y puede producir, por lo mismo, todos los frutos del mundo. Por si sola puede abastecer México de todo el café, azúcar, vainilla, hule y otros frutos tropicales necesarios en el gran mercado de los Estados Unidos. Su riqueza mineral es igualmente ilimitada. México ha producido dos terceras partes de toda la plata que existe en el mundo, y puede decirse que sus minas apenas han sido comenzadas á explotar. Sus montañas contienen no solamente plata, sino oro, cobre, plomo, estaño cinabrio y toda clase de metales. Tenemos tambien grandes criaderos de carbon que se estan descubriendo actualmente, aunque solamente uno ha comenzado a explotarse. La configuración del país, atravesado por sierras altas y escarpadas que llegan casi hasta el mar, al paso que nos priva de grandes rios navegables por alguna extensión, nos proporciona millares de torrentes que en su descenso rápido de las montañas al mar, ofrecen una inmensa cantidad de potencia hidráulica, que con el tiempo hará de México una de las principales naciones manufacture ras del mundo.-La Providencia nos ha favorecido abundantemente por lo que hace á elementos naturales de riqueza, pues tenemos todo lo que una Nación puede necesitar para bastarse á si misma.-Todo lo que necesitamos es paz y un Gobierno justo y patriótico, deseoso de facilitar el desarrolão del pais. Creo que hemos establecido de una manera permanente el primero de esos bienes y que gozamos ya del se-

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gundo por completo.

La Naturaleza nos ha hecho vecino colocando nuestros respectivos países en contiguidad el uno del otro por una distancia de cerca de dos mil millas: nuestros ferrocarriles se unen y hacen pzácticamente una sola de las dos naciones por lo que toca á las comunicaciónes. No tenemos barreras naturales para el comercio, siendo las que existen del todo artificiales. Aunque los elementos de riqueza de México son inmensos, no es todavia una nación manufacturera, en la extensión completa de esta palabra, porque sus recursos no estan aún desarrollados.

Producimos frutos tropicales, especialmente materias primas, que se requieren aqui como alimento de las grandes industrias manufactureras; y á la vez, necesitamos muchos de los artículos que se producen en este país. No hay razon, por lo mismo, para que no tengamos un tráfico importante y mutuamente ventajoso. Hoy mismo, sin embargo de las barreras artificiales que existen en la frontera, más del 80 por ciento de nuestras exportaciones viene á los Estados Unidos, y tomamos de este país cerca del 60 por ciento de nuestras importaciones y no dudo que con un estímulo conveniente y removiendo algun tanto las barreras actuales, el tráfico se duplicará ó triplicará ántes de muchos años. El desarrollo del tráfico no solamente aumentará los negocios, sino tambien las relaciones sociales entre nuestros respectivos países. El capital, la sagacidad y la energía de los hombres de negocios de los Estados Unidos, encontraran un campo ámplio y lucrativo en las empresas mexicanas.

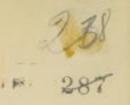
Jan 285

Se ha dudado alguna vez de la estabilidad del Gobierno mexicano, en vista de nuestros trastornos políticos anteriores; pero es claro, en mi concepto, que como esos trastornos tuvieron una razon de ser, que ha desaparecido ya casi por completo, no hay peligro de que renazcan .- Durante la dominación española en México, que duró trescientos años, la Iglesia, aliada al Trono, tenia una influencia decisiva asi moral como material. Cuando se proclamó la independencia de México, en 1810 por un miembro del clero bajo, Hidalgo, fué resistida por la Iglesia, la aristocracia y los españoles, y con enemigos tan poderosos no podia avanzar gran cosa. Cuando en 1821 las Cortes Españolas adoptaron algunas medidas liberales que alarmaron á los elementos conservadores de México, la Iglesia breyó que sus intereses estarian mejor protegidos, teniendo un Gobierno propio, que dependiendo de la Corte de Madrid, y se unió á los pocos patrioras que permanecian con las armas en la mano. Con su ayuda, la independencia se consumó sin derramamiento de sangre, lo cual demuestra la gran influencia que egercia la Iglesia en México. Como el éxito se debió á la adhesión del partido conservador á la causa de la independencia, era natural que ese partido formara el nuevo Gobierno, y el resultado fué el Imperio transitorio de Iturbide .- Pero entónces comenzó la lucha entre los elementos liberales y progresistas por una parte y el partido conservador por la otra, que terminó con la intervención francesa, apoyada por este partido que coincidió con la guerra civil en los Estados Unidos.

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La derrota de la intervención puso término á la lucha armada del clero por obtener la supremacia política en México. No parecerá extraño que esa lucha durara cerca de cincuenta años, si se tiene en cuenta que México pasó durante ese periodo por una evolución completa tanto social como política, y que en algunos países de Europa cambios semejantes han requerido el trascurso de siglos y el derramamiento de torrentes de sangre humana. Los Estados Unidos que son un pais modelo, pues comenzaron su vida nacional bajo los mejores auspicios y la han continuado con un éxito extraordinario, tuvieron en la esclavitud la semilla de trastornos futuros: y sin embargo de que esa institución afectaba tan solo los intereses materiales de sus sostenedores, no pudieron librarse de ese virus, sino por medio de la más desastrosa guerra civil que se ha visto en el mundo y que duró por varios años. Pero el poder del clero ha sido ya completamente destruido en México, llevándose asi al cabo la evolución favorable á las ideas liberales y progresistas, y no hay ahora alli mas peligro de trastornos políticos que el que puede haber en este pais ó en cualquiera de las naciones mas antiguas de Europa, en donde la estabilidad se considere com un hecho asegurado. Además, los medios rápidos de comunicación que ofrecen las líneas telegráficas y las vias férreas, y el establecimiento del crédito del pais, proporcionan al Gobierno medios eficaces, de que ántes estaba privado, para sofocar en su cuna cualquier levantamiento.

Los hombres de negocios de las naciones europeas



comprendieron asi la situación, supuesto que durante los últimos quince años han invertido grandes cantidades de dinero en empresas mexicanas, y hasta ahora con provecho para ellos y ventajas para el país, que necesita capital para el desarrollo de sus inmensos elementos de riqueza. Ciudadanos de este pais han invertido igualmente grandes capitales en México, como lo demuestran las tres vias férreas troncales que estan en explotación actualmente, y que ponen en comunicación á México con el gran sistema ferrocarrilero de los Estados Unidos, viniendo á ser de hecho una extensión de este sistema, y han invertido, además, dinero en un gran número de empresas mineras, prefiriendo las minas antiguas que habian sido abandonadas.Algunas veces me ha parecido que los capitalistas europeos prefieren que sus empresas mexicanas aparezcan á nombre de ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, tal vez porque crean, - no sé con qué razon, - que sus intereses esten mejor protegidos de esa manera. Toda persona, cualquiera que sea su nacionalidad, que invierta capital en México, lo tiene, en mi concepto, perfectamente asegurado. Las vias férreas mencionadas y otras varias que estan va concluidas ó construyendose, han dependido en gran parte del capital extranjero, y especialmente del inglés, porque siendo el dinero tan abundante en Inglaterra, es más fácil encontrarlo allí que en otra parte, para empresas que requieran un capital considerable, lo que se demuestra con el hecho de que varias de las principales vias férreas de este pais han sido construidas con fondos ingleses.

Cuando llegue á poblarse por completo el basto terri-

torio de los Estados Unidos y sea difícil encontrar campo para las empresas lucrativas, - y en mi concepto ántes de mucho estará este pais tan poblado como la Europa, - el capital que esta nación está acumulando tan rápidamente y su espíritu de empresa, tendran que buscar un nuevo teatro. Sería un acto de previsión ocupar desde luego el ancho campo que á las puertas de los Estados Unidos ofrece México. Deseo sinceramente que sea aprovechada esta buena oportunidad y que nuestros mútuos esfuerzos den por resultado, ventajas recíprocas para los dos países, pues no creo que lo que favorezca solamente á uno de los interesados pueda ser satisfactorio y permanente; y que como final de estos esfuerzos nazcan nuevos lazos de cordialidad, buena amistad y mútuo provecho entre los ciudadanos de estas dos grandes Repúblicas, que las hagan amigas perdurables y sinceras, fortaleciendo así su respectiva posición en la familia de las naciones, á condición de conservar cada una su propia nacionalidad. Mi ambición se verá del todo satisfecha, si llego á presenciar tan apetecible resultado.

Washington . Siciembre 12 de 1891

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Nueva York Diciembre 17 de 1891.

F## 289

Ayer tuvo lugar en esta ciuiad el banque-

te preparado por Mr. Walter S. Logan, de que tiene

Número 1538.

Banquete en Nue- conocimiento esa Secretaria. Mr. Logan intentó pri-

va York.

mero invitar solamente á cien personas; pero exten-

Anexos.
Menu del banquete.
Recortes de periódicos.

Don 26

Recibo

dió despues sus invitaciones hasta reunir ciento cincuen-

ta.

STO LINE

Presidente de la República, es probablemente de lo más notable que se ha dicho aquí, y él salió integro en el número de hoy del "Standard Union", de Brooklin de que acompaño un ejemplar.— No hubo tiempo para promunciar todos los discursos que estaban preparados segun el programa que se había formado; pero Mr. Logan está haciendo una edición en forma de cuaderno, que comprenderá los discursos pronunciados y los que se habían preparado.

Entre los concurrentes había personas notables en varios ramos y reinó la mayor cordialidad y la más grande buena voluntad respecto de México.

Remito á Usted un ejemplar del menu del banque-

te

te que contiene la lista de las personas que concurrieron y de los brindis preparados con expresión de los ca-

HONGS RET

balleros que debian contestarlos, y una carpeta con recortes de periódicos en que está lo que hasta ahora se
ha publicado respecto de este banquete.

Reitero á Usted mi muy distinguida consideración.

Al Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

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Brooklyn, n. J. Riciemore 17 de 1891.

The Standard Union: Brooklyn N. J. Die. 14. 1871

MEXICO'S MINISTER HONORED

Dinner to Senor Romero at the Democratic Club.

PRESIDENT DIAZ'S WISE ADMINIS-TRATION HIGHLY PRAISED.

Mr. Walter S. Logan Contrasts Spaniards and Englishmen as Colonists-Mexleo's Wonderful Resources Sald to Ba Only at the Beginning of Their Development.

Senor Don Matias Bomero, the Minister from Senor Don Malias Bomero, the Minister from Mexico, was the guest of honor at a dinner given last night at the Democratic Club by Walter S. Logan of the firm of Logan & Deming. Tables were laid in almost every room in the spacious clubbouse, and nearly two hundred distinguished Mexicans and American citizens graced the occasion with their pres-

ecce. The first address. "The Nation Maker," was delivered by Mr. Logan, who contrasted the easy Spanish and English conquerors and

onists. The Spaniard, he said, tried to civilize and uristianize the original inhabitants of Mexico, with the result that to-day fully one-third of the with the result that to-day fully one-third of the inhabitants of the republic are of pure native blood. The Englishman on the other hand, pursued the brutal poller of externmentors, so that the shorigines of the United States have almost entirely disappeared.

"Beniti Justes," said Mr. Logan, was a pure-bred Indian without a drop of disabilithed the best of the statesman. Few soldiers have been greated, Mexico's present prosperity was declared by Mr. Logan to be due to the wisdom and statesmanship of President Porfire Disa, who was manship of President Porfire Disa, who was

manship of President Porfirio Disa, who was neither an Indian nor a European, but as truly a Mexican as George Washington was a Vir-

ginian. Tribute to President Divz. Tribute to President Oliz.

"Diaz," said Mr. Logan, "has given his country filteen gears of pence and prosperity. Filteen years ago Mexico had a bankrupt treasury and only 280 miles of railroad. Now her financial condition is eminently satisfactory and she has 4,700 miles of railroad. Capital is flowing in from every part of the

In reply Senor Romero thanked Mr. Legan In reply Senor Romero thanked Mr. Legan on behalf of the friends of Mexico, and said that it had been the aim of his life to establish the most cordial and friendly relations between the two great republies of the Western Hemisphero. In speaking of the future of Mexico Senor Romero reviewed the natural wealth of the country, and declared that all that is needed to facilitate its development is a continuance of peace and of a just and patriotic movernment. government. The Touris.

Mr. Herbert H. Logan spoke of the reclamaCon of the North American Desert. Other
teasts were: "The American Republics." Hon.
William E. Cartis: "Spanish Civiliasion in
America." Prof. John Piske of Cambridge:
"Our Gueste." Hon. John B. V. Arnold;
"Cur Gueste." Hon. John B. V. Arnold;
"Cur Gueste." Hon. John B. V. Arnold;
"Xewnoners in Mexico and Elsewhere." Hon.
Isaac H. Bromley; "How a Banker Locks at
Maxico," Hon. Joseph C. Hendrux of Brooklyn:
"Early America." Prof. Arthur H. Waseler;
"Impressions of a Newspaper Man in
Mexico." George Carr Egglession; The
Merchant in Mexico." Hom. Win. J. Coombs;
"The Lawyer in Moxico," Prof. Francis Waslatin Hacea." Charles Frederick Adams, and
The Mineral Wealth of Mexico." Prof.
George A Treatwell of Calfornia.

Among the goulismen present were E. Ellery
inderson. Edward Afkinson of Roston, the
Hov. Lyman Abbott, Henry R Beckman, John
D. Crimmins, Secor Don Juaquin Bernardo
Calvo of the Casta Rica Legation, Daniel
Dougherts, Smith Ely, Dr. Austin Fliat, the
Rey John C. Goddard, Abram S. Heuritt, John
D. Kernas, David O. Latnent, June Navarro,
the Mexican Consul; Julgo Bazer A. Pryor,
Orlando F. Potter, W. L. Trenboim, Langdon
Ward, John Jay Knox, L. E. Cuittenden, Ce.
M. V. B. Edgerly, Frof. Angelo Heilprin, J.
Sergeant Cram and Senor Don Jose G. Garcia.

STREET, OF THE CRIP

able to be present.

A Dinner to Senor Romero.

Walter S. Logan gives a ditter at the Democratic Club, 617 Fifth avenue, Nev York, to Senor Romero, for many years Min ister of Mexico to the United States. Other distinguished friends of the sister republic will be present, and the occasion will doubtles present more significance than mere personal complement to an emissent and successful

GOOD WORDS FOR MEXICO

DINNER AT THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB GIVEN TO SEÑOR ROMERO.

THE HOST, WALTER & LOGAN, PAYS A. GENEROUS TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT DIAZ-THE GUEST MAKES A STRONG PLEA FOR FREER TRADE.

In the tastefully-decorated dining hall of the Democratic Clab, 617 Fifth Avenue, a large company assembled last evening on the invitation of Walter 5, Logan to enjoy a banquot given in honor of his Excellency, seeing Don Matias Romero, Mexican Minister to the United States. The event was one of strusual moment, and the elaborate menu prepared by Jaimes, the chef of the club, was in keeping with the eccusion

notable feature was the floral decoration. In the centre of the half were two pieces which colled for universal profes. One was entitled "The Great Mexican filter Fountain," the other "The Status of the New World."

The guests assembled around eight large tables, and, after paying their respects to the dinner, listened to a number of interesting addresses. The subject of import and exper tics entered largely into the discourse of the

The opening address was delivered by Walter S. Logan, the host After speaking briefly of the histories of the two republics Mr. Logan

Fifteen years ago Moxico had but 250 miles

the histories of the two republics Mr. Legan maid:

"Fifteen years ago Mexico had but 250 miles of railroad; she now has 4,700. Fifteen years ago the Treasury of Mexico was bankrapt, and she had no assured mathemal income; to day her Hanneld income; to day her forests, and her fields are producing in abundance, and she is the favorite of all lands for investors. Bias has fairly stated the half of chication and everlination in Mexico, and I think that many of us here to sight may five to see the lime when Mexico may rairly elaim to stand in the first rank of the civilized nations of the earth."

"will not easylt at all this has been the work of this one man, for he has had the substantial support of his whole people, and the special and invaluable assistance of many abile and earnest computations, among whom the best and the greatest is Sedor Den Matics, and our distinguished great to-might. But I will say that during the last fifteen years there has been no man upon the face of the earth, he he King or Gaar, raise of a membrany or of a republic, whose personal influence has been as great, and to whom these been riven to secomplish such a work for good as Pordici Diag. Of him, nore truly than of any other living man, may it be said that he is a nation make."

In reply to the toast, "The Pourre of Mexico, and its Heladious with the United states," Minister Romere and that is had been the alm of he and to seed that he is a nation with the United states, all those paid that he is a nation with the United states, and to when the lead of healthy to latious between the two republics. He called attention to the great makes of healthy one to the other for a distance of nearly 2,000 miles. Our roads interminels and make of both practically a single commity

partial severance of the present harriers tradius will double or troble before the lapse of many years.

Inc development of trade will bring about not only the increase of business, but also of netral relations between our respective connections. The expital energy, and sagacity of the business men of this country will find a very large and profitable virgin field in Markens enterprises.

Animog the goests present at the banquet were the Rev. Br. Lyman Abbott, Peter T. Barlow, Charles H. Brush, Christopher C. Haldwin, Heavy H. Beshman, Seder Don Micano Rodeo-Perana Minister Phelipotentiary, Voncanola; Cephas Brainera, Engene V. Brewster, Sonator William L. Brown, William E. Cortia, Congressman William J. Coombs, John D. Crimmins, Seder Don Jeaquin Bernado Calvo, Charge of Afaires, Costa Rica; ex. Judge Noah Davis, J. Rhinelander Delion, Lewis L. Belanded, ex. Mayor Smith Hy, Dr. Auston Fline.

E. L. Godkin, Antonio C. Gonzalez, Jeseph C. Hendrix, ex. Mayor Abram S. Hewill, Themas L. Jumes, John Jay Knur, Daniel S. Lamont, Controller Theodore W. Myers, Juan Navarro, the Maxican Constol Judge Roger A. Pryor, Osen's Straus, islder Straus, Ashert Shokney, W. L. Trenholm, Lindley Vilson, Arthur M. Wheeler, Concreasman John De Witt Warner, Assistant Déstrict Attorney Bartow S. Westz, William H. Arnonz, Prof. William K. Townsend of Yale University, Salter S. Ctark, President

A Dinner to the Mexican Minister.

A dinner will be given at the Democratic Club, No. 617 Fifth Avenue, on Wedneslay evening next, at 6:30 o'clock, to Sifin Don Matins Romero, Mexican Minister to the United States, on the invitation of Welter S. Legan. Many prominent clifforms have accepted invitations to attend. The following is "The Nation-Maker," Walter S. Logan:
"Mexico, Past and Future," Sefi # Remero;
"The American Republics," William E. Curtis of the Bureau of American Republics; "Spanish Civilization in America," Prof. John Fiske of Cambridge; "Our Guests," John H. Arnoid; "News; apers in Mexico and Else-where," Leac H. Bromley; "How a Banker Looks at Mexico," Joseph C. Hendrix of Brooklyn; "Ysqui," Don Carlos Conant of Sonora; "The Lawyer in Mexico," Prof. Francis Wayland of the Yale Law School; "The Merchant in Mexico," William J. Coembs of Brooklyn; "The Reclamation of the North American Desert," Herbert H. Legan of Arizowa; "Santa Juliana," Salter S. Clark; "The Latin Races," Charles Frederick Adams; "The Mineral Wealth of Mexico," Prof. George A. Treadwell of California.

An insernational flanquet.

a mercial and graceful compliment, henceing alike the recipient and the giver. A querier of a century of honorable and encounful diplomatic service, which has an outcome so satisfactory and beneficent to two great republics, deserves public record and recognition, And the modesty with which Sener Romero bears his just distinction to askied evidence of his real worth. The company last evening was unusually cosmopoliton and representative, Capitalists, publicists, journalists, litterateurs, gentlemen in office, judicial, legislative, and executive, and many who had been, and many more also would like to be, were abundant on every hand, and it would be difficult to recall a more thoroughly typical and elistinctive gathering. In such a favoring atmosphere, the temper toward Mexico could not but be wholly cordial; yet, under all the milder infinences of the occurion, it was easy to see a enterantial and serious disposition, favoring closer relations and more intimate trade alli-

The dinner given last evening to Mr. Romoro, the Minister of Mexico, by Mr. Walter S Logan had for its purpose the promotion of better trade relations between that country and the United States. The chief obstacle to such relations at present is the duty on sliver-lead ore. This is a small matter indeed to stand in the way of the general trade between two great adjoining nations, but it happens to be one of the bricks in the tariff wall which cannot be taken out without loosening the whole structure, Nevertheless, since reci-procity is becoming in some sort a Republicen shibboleth, there is a better chance for reciprocity with Mexico than there was for President Arthur's time, when the tues, negotiated by Minister Foster was quie shelved in the House by the protectionis not because it contained anything special obnoxious, but beesus; it was a bad on ample.

art. Walter S. Lagan, of New 2 ck, has beened invitations for a dinear to be given on Wednesday, the 18th leatant, at 617 Fifth avecue, is hence of Sener Romers.

HONORING SENOR ROMERO.

ENTERTAINED WITH OTHERS AT DESIGN

WALTER S. LOCAN THE HOST-THOSE WHO WERE

PRESENT AND THOSE WHO SPOKE.

Walter 8. Logan cutertained Senor Don Mulais komero, the Mexican Minister to the United States, at dinner last evening at the Democratic clubhouse, in Fifth-ave., near Fiftheth-st. The object was to foster pleasant relations between the two republics, and to bring Senor Romero face to face with citizens of New-York City and State. It was not the control of the con bring Senor Romero free to face with citizens of New-York City and State. It was an unusually enjoyable dinner. The tables were laid in the connecting rooms on the second floor, and the guests were so grouped as to encounage the greatest socialility. Senor Romero sat at table C, with the host and about twenty-five others. The American and Kextean flogs were intertwined on the walls of each of the rooms. The dinner was served under the direction of the steward of the club, and Max Schwab's orchestra furnished the massle, which included many Spanish airs. Some of the dishes were served in Mexican style. The following last includes the name of those were present.

dinner was served under the direction of the steward dinner was served under the direction of the steward of the club, and Max Schwah's orchestra furnished the music, which included many spanish airs. Some of the dishes were served in Mexican style. The following list includes the mmes of those who were presentational points by Keen, Heam Birmer, Protessor John Fister Thomas L. James, Walter Edwards, John Stewart, James C. Godard, Walter C. Cuéf, Oscar S. Strains, Sinoa Serbas, Baniel G. Trompson, Dr. Joseph D. Bryand, George P. Parker, Albert Straney, John A. Taylor, House Russell, the Hoo. Adram S. Hevills, Wheeler H. Peckhan, George P. Sterry, W. L. Trennsim, William H. Amoux, L. E. Chiltenden, William F. Harrily, Juan Xavarre, Schor Don Siesson Bolet, Pernas, Churies A. Coomba, Schor Den Josephin Fernado Calvo, Affred R. Gosking, Assirw D. Walte, Captain Hugh R. Gardon, Br. Aussin Filmt, Smith Edy, Dasiel Dougherty, Noah Davis, Caloud Amos D. Bell, Jefferson M. Levy, George W. Emmovell, Becce Foster, Lewis L. Delanded, H. E. E. Stapler, Hasgman Cove, Horsee White, Heavy E. Berkman, Rartow s. Wocke, J. Rockwell Say, Gilbert D. Lunb, C. T. Delscoul, William L. Bennett, Offwer H. K. Rolley, A. C. Palmer, Chories Froderica Adams, Charles H. Bruch, Thomas A. Eddy, Gardiner Gark, H., the Rev. John C. Goddard, J. Langeten Ward, Lawrence D. Alexandre, W. Gordon McCabe, William J. Gardener, George H. Sexton, Willia H. Young, Captain E. C. Bewen, Schriften E. Curlis, Propasa A. Harry A. Messen, Arthry M. Whoeles William E. Curlis, Drama and Langeton Ward, Lawrence D. Alexandre, W. Gordon McCabe, William J. Gardener, Charles D. Herbard, Dr. Eddy, Engelse V. Brownier, T. C. Woodwach, Hanry A. Messen, Arthry M. Whoeles William E. Curlis, Drama, E. Lever, Schrift, John Dr. William J. Gardener, Charles W. Bayton, Christopher C. Baldwi, A. Roder, Professor John B. Meere, Carrier D. Charles, Polling, Henry T. Theomas, Henry, Lawrence B. Alexandre, Charles, Lever, Drama, E. Peters, Senier Dr. Delsey, Lange P. Charles, John C

N. Harrison, Joseph C. Hendrit.

N. Harrison, Joseph C. Hendrit.

Shortly before 10 o'click Mr. Logan arose and said among other things:

Our Perkan and our cavaller merit well the enterparas that are passed upon them every Fourth of July and I verily-accand of December, and I am proud to have in my reins the mingled blood of both. But the Spanish cavaller said the Jesus priest, who was so produced another variety and tributes, and the Jesus priest, who was so produced and vertices, are not without their own conspicuous merits and virtues, are not without their own conspicuous merits and virtues, and the Spanish, pixeling life unter on this continent, are not without their own conspicuous merits and virtues, and the Spanish in their tentament of the Englishman, seed not recessarily blush in the result. What was no replaced in their tentament of the red man was the individual contact of the Englishman. We may criticise in some way the characters of the elvillation and the kind of Christianity which the Spanishman, and a far nother religies than he had ever known before.

We bear that we cannot here a century later than the Spanishman and established a stable self-government as control and contaction for the true. But they saved and Christianicot the previous mindilation of the country and built their civilization upon their true's.

After textowing at considerable length the history of the United States and that of Mexico, Mr. Logani

After reviewing at considerable length the bistory of the United States and that of Mexico, Mr. Logan

of the United States and that of Mexico, Mr. Popularial of the United States and that of Mexico, Mr. Popularial of the North American rations he will accredit to our Nation on many points of difference a vast asperiently over all others; but if the respective merits of the two countries we have been discussing tanight were to be settled by a Joniparison of our Gerharition of 1776 with Mexico's of 1618, and cor Constitution of 1770 with there of 1857, our country would pertainly have to take the second place. Nexico waited thirty-seven years longer than we did to declare hur, independence, but I am inclinate to think that har expediation of slavery in that doctaration was well worth the thirty-seven years of waiting. Mexico adopted hay liberal constitution, the basis of her present government, sixty-eight years after we had adopted ours, but I am not sure that this second article which I have quoted was not worth all the delay.

Our distinguished guest monight may then well my of Dist, as we cannot of our Washington, set only that is a nailee-maker, but the maker of a nation that never

Somer Romero, on rising to respond, was enthusias-lially observed. He spoke to "The Fature of Mexico and He Relations with the United States." He said

and He Melalisms with the United States. He said in part:

I hope I shall be allowed, in a Mexican feast, to my a few words concerning the Juliers of my country in connection with the United States. Test all know, confidence that the wealth of Mexico is really assimilated in the allowed of the carth, from the Protes regions of the poles, in her socre-ind mentionists, to the equatorial heat of her tissues caliminos and can produce, therefore, all the fruits which grow out of the carth, and she above on supply all the color, sugar, vanifia, india rubber, and other tropical products needed to nearly, india rubber, and other tropical products needed to nearly in the large starked of the United States. Her mineral wealth is equally unbounded. Mexico has already yidded about two-thirds of the whole aliver which forms the above, but gold, icon, apper, loss, the, cionalar, and every other kind of metal. We have also large veins of coal, which are may bring discovered, and only one has commenced to be developed. The configuration of the country, traversed by rupped and steep kerns, which came almost to the sea, while is prevents us from having large mylightle streams of any length, furnished the mountains to the sea offered the largest amount of waterpower I can cocceive of, and will make of Mexico, in the course of him, one of the leading manufacturing countries of these words. We are neartifully between by Providence, so far as matural wealth is concerned, and we have all the distinction the development of the country; and I think we have setablished the former permanently, and caloy the latter ruity.

Nature has made us neighbore, placing our respective

schabilished the former permanently, and enjoy the latter fully.

Nature his made as neighbors, placing our respective consists in contiguity one to the other for a distance of nearly 2,000 miles. Our reads intermingle and make of both practically a single country for travelling and combusted purposes. We have no manual barriers to trade, self-those existing being entirely artificial. Although the possibilities of Mealco are immense, we are not yet a manufacturing country, in the whole extent of this week, because our resources are still undeveloped.

When the estimant of the last Territory of the United States shall make it difficult to find a new field for prodishle enterprise, and before hong it will be as difficult to find in area as it is now in Europe, the capital which this country is now so rapidly accumulating and its enterprising activity will have to look for new ventures. It will be an art of foreight to enter at once into the large and rich field offered by Mealco at the very down of the United States. I sincerely hope that you will avail yourselves of this bountiful opportunity, and that the result of our common effects will be create new bends of cordisity, good will and mutual profit between the cliffents of those two great republics, making these lasting and true friends, and strengthening thus their respective positions among the family of nations, each preserving, of course, its own unifosality. The height of my ambilion would be satisfied if I can be allowed to see each preserving, of course, its own nationality. The height of my ambition would be satisfied if I can be allowed to see such a consummation. (Applause.)

The other tousts and the speakers responding to them were as follows:

them were as follows:

"The Spanish Conquest in America," Professor John Fiske, of Cambridge; "The American Republics," William E. Curtis, of the Bureau of American Republics; "Our Guests," John H. V. Arnold, of the publics; "Our Guests," John H. V. Arnold, of the Democratic Club: "Newspapers in Mexico, and Elvewhere," Isaac H. Bromley, of The Tribuse; "The Reclamation of the North American Desert," Herbert H. Logan, et Atlayea, "The Lutest Conquest of Mexico," Professor Arthur M. Wheeler, of Yale University; "Impressions of a Newspaper Man in Mexico," George Cary Eggleston; "How a Banker Looks at Mexico," Joseph C. Hendrix, of Brooklyn; "The Merchant in Glexico," W. J. Coemins, of Brooklyn; "The Lawyee in Mexico," Professor Francis Waynest "Yasqui," Due Carles Comant, of Scoora; "Sancia Juliana," Salter S. Clark; "The Latin Races," Charles Frederick Adams; "The Mineral Wealth of Mexico," Professor George A. Trendwell, of California.

Banquet to Senor Romera.

New York, Dec. 16, Senor Dec. Maties Romero, Mexican minister to the United States, was banqueted to fight in this city by Walter S. Logan, Over 100 Tuests were present from this and other cities. Teasts were responded to by W. S. Logan, beaut Romero, Han, W. E. Cur, Congressman Coombs, and Prof. George A. Treadwell, of California. Bunquet to Senor Romero.

A DINNER TO THE MEXICAN MINISTER.

Senor Romero Polnts Out the Opportunities for Investment in His Country,

Seffor Don Matina Romero, Mexican Minister to the United States, received the complement of a dinner given to him last night by Walter S. Logan at the Democratic Club at 617 Fifth avenue. There was a notable gathering of considerous men of all political ran by and essecially of those interested in the andopment of comported relations let the United States and Mexico. On the menu and in the decorations of the room the colors of both countries were intertwined,

Among the 150 guests were Mayor Chapin of Brooklyn, Orlando B, Potter, Dan Lamout, Thomas L Jamos, John Jay Knox, Abram S.

Thomas L Jamos, John Jay Knox, Abram S. Hewitt, Schur Don Nicaso Bolet-Perana, Henry R. Beelman, C. P. Huntington, Jefferson M. Levy, Judge Boger A. Pryor, A. B. de Freece, Everett P. Wheeler, W. E. B. Slokes, Joseph C. Hendrix, A. C. Gosnalez, John Piske, and Wheeler H. Peckham.

Walter S. Logan, the hest, in introducing Seffor Bomero contrusted the English with the Spanish treatment of the Inclin. He spoke in terms of praise of the Administration of Fresident Diag, and in glowing herms of the recent development of Mexics, and of the part taken therein by Seffor Bomero, who has been Mexican Minister for already aguartee of a century. Seffor Romero in reply said among other things:

TO HONOR THE MEXICAN MINISTER.

A DINNER TO BE GIVEN HIM AT THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB-TOASTS AND SPEAKERS.

A dinner will be given at the Democratic Clab, No. 617 Fifth ave., on Wednesday evening at 6:30 o'clock to Sener Don Matters Bonero, Mexican Minister to the United States, on the invitation of Walter 5. Logan, of this city. Mr. Romero stands close to President Dinz, of Mexico, and it is thought that the great progress of that country under President Disa's administration, during all of which Mr. Romero has been the Mexican Minister here, toward the es-tablishment of a stable government and the enforce-ment of law and order deserves recognition.

More than a hundred guests will be present, includ-

Edward Atkinson of Boston; the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Peter T. Barlow, Charles H. Brush, Henry E. Beekman, Don Nicoso Bole-Perana, Minister Picul-potentiary, Venezuela; Cophas Bruinerd, William L. Brown, Macgraine Coxe, Gardner K. Clarke, In., William E. Cardia, William J. Coombo, John D. Crimmins, Charles J. Canda, Don Jonquin Bernado Calvo, Charge d'Affaires, ad Interim, Coola Bica; Noah Davis, J. d'Affaires, ad Interim, Cosia Rica; Noah Duvie, J. Rhine'ander Dillon, Lewis L. Delafield, A. fl. de Frece, Daniel Dougherty, of Philladelphin; George Cary Eggleston, Anstin Finth John R. Howard, Joseph C. Hendrik, E. L. Gofkin, John R. Howard, Joseph C. Hendrik, Ahram S. Hewlitt, Burton N. Hurrison, Thomas L. James, John Jay Knox, Herbert H. Logan, Daniel S. Lamont, Grasvenor P. Lawrey, Thurdree W. Myers, Joan Navarro, Mexican Consul; Roger A. Pryon, Grinndo R. Potter, Wheeler H. Pechham, George Haven, Pulmans, Hooger Russell, Osen S. Sirvan, Simon Sterne. Pulsons, Horaco Russell, Ostar S. Strons, Simon Sterne W. L. Trenbelm, Arthur M. Wheeler, John De Witt Warner, Processor Francis Wayland, Yale University; Professor William K. Tombsend, Yale University; John H. V. Arnold, L. E. Chittenden, William P. Harris, Hornce White and Professor John B. Moore, Commiss.

The following is a list of the proposed tensis and sponses: "The Nation-Maker," Walter S. Logan: responses: "The Nation-Maker," Walter S. Logan; "Mexico, Past and Future," Senor Romano; "The American Republics," William E. Cartis, of the Bureau of American Republics; "Spanian Civilianics in America," Professor John Fiske, of Cambridge; "Our Guesta," John H. V. Arnold; "Newspapers in Mexico and Elsewhere," Isaac H. Hrondey; "How a Basker Looks at Nexico," Joseph C. Hendrix; "Yaqui," Don Carios Comant, of Soncen; "The Lawyer in Mexico," Innexesor Francis Waykand, of Yale University Law School; "The Merchant in Mexico," William J. Coombis; "The Reclamation of the North American Desort," Herbert H. Logan, of Arizons; "Santa Judiana," Salter S. Clark; "The Latin Races," Charles Professor George A. Trendwell, of California.

MEXICO, FRIEND AND NEIGHBOR.

A Most Enjoyable International Banquet-Minister Romero Chief Guest-

The large company of well-known New York gentlemen who met last evening in the Democratic Club house in Fifth avenue near Fiftieth street to test the truth of the old saying that the surest way to a man's heart is through his stoucheb had a very delightful time of it. Mr. Walter S. Logan had invited the gentlemen to make the experiment upon Senor Don Matais Romero, the Mexican Min-Senor Don Maials Romero, the Mexican Min-ister to the United States. Senor Romero in very near to President Dixa, of Manico, in so-clai and political relations.

The walls of the Democratic Club house were decorated with American and Mexican flags entwined, and the orchestra played many Spanish sirs.

THE HOST'S INTHODUCTORY. 773 In introducing the guest of the evening, Mr. Logan, the host, said in part:

In introducing the guest of the evening,
Mr. Logan, the host, said in part:

When the historian of the tuner shall write
the story of the North American nations he will
accredit to der me'ion, en many points of difference, a vast superiority over all others; but it the
respective merits of the two canatries we have
been discussing to-night were to be estiled by a
comparises of our declaration of 1758 with
Mexico's of 1818, and our Consistation of 188
with here of 1850, our country would certainly have to take the second place.
Mexico waited thirty-saven years iouges than we
did to declare her independence, but i am inclined
to think that her repudiation of slavery in that
declaration was well worth the thirty-seven
years of waiting. Mexico adopted her illeral
constitution, the basis of her present government,
slavy-eight years after we had adopted ours, but i
am not save that this second article which I have
quoted was not worth all the delay.

Our distinguished guest to-night may then well
any of his Dian, as we cannot so our washington,
not only that he is a matter maker, but the maker
of a nation that sever last a sixte.

Senor Remerco's response was greeted with
cheers. He spoke to the toast, "Inc. Future
of Mexico and Its Relations with the United
States."

MINISTER BOMERO'S SPEECE. After calling attention to the remarkable mineral and vegetable wealth of Mexico, Senor Homero said:

The other tossts of the evening were

OLLIE IS ON THE DEEP

MEXICO. 277-13-11

A Dinner by Mr. Logan to Senor Romero, the Mexican Misister.

A Representative Gathering Does Honor to the Veteran Diplomatist-A Distinguished List of Guests and Suggestive Speeches, Promising Closer Prade Relations With "Pan-Amerien,

The Mexican Minister to the United States, Den Matins Romers, was last night enter-tained at the New York Democratic Club, 617 Fifth arenne, by Walter S. Logan, A commany of nearly 150 gentlemen assembled, and used the evening in a most pleasant and greenble manner. Minister Romero sta ex ins right of Mr. Logan, and Prof. John Pisks, of Harvard, upon his left. Among the others at the principal table were Hon.Hiram Berney, ex-Treasurer L. E. Castrendon, ex-Mayor Ely, of York; ex-Provident Andrew D. White, New York; ex-Prosident Andrew D. White, of Cornell University; and ex-Judge Nouh Davis. Among the other guests were Mayor Coupfn, of Brooklyn, ex-Postmaster Hendrix, of the Kings County Trust Company; Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Hon. William J. Coombs, Codis P. Hunding an, Hon. Orlando B. Potter, Jebor Braos, Cod. Daniel S. Lamont, Prosident Arnold, of the New York Board of Milernen, and Charles Frederick Adams.

When the menu had been disposed of, Mr. Logan arese and delivered the opening speech of the orching, upon "The Nation-distant" in the course of which he said:

We English-speaking people are went to losse of our superior capacity over the people of other European nations to found colonies and smallish divillated states in new countries, and in has long been an honored and favorite meme of our Fourth-of-July visitory to Blustrate this supposed superiority by a compansion of the English with the Spanish civilization on the continent which Columbus discovered.

Fur be it from me to define the degree of the cour meet or to other in any wise the of Cornell University; and ex-Judge Nonh

Fur be it from me to detruct from the virtures of my own accessors, at the glories of my own accessors, at the glories of my own nece, or to clip in any wise the wings of the eagle on which we are wont to mar so togh, but I chink there are two sides to the story, and I propose here to-night to give you a little of the other side. Our Purturn and our Cavaller merit well the enlegious that are possed upon them every Fourts of July and Twenty-second of December, and I am proud to have in my veine the mingled blood of both. But the Spanish Cavaller and the Jesuit prices, who were supreminent among the devilicing influences in the southern part of our continual, are not without their own conspicuous merits and viriues, and the Spanish, placing his career as this coexilient for comparison by the side of the Englishman, need not necessarily blush at the result.

the result, The Hagish and the Spanish colonists were The Buglish and the Spanish coomists were both alike, when they came, confronted with the original innisionals of the country. The turian was in full possession. The Englishmen and the Spaniard both alike, wanted the land and the riches of the country to which they came; but they took different methods to get it. The Englishman slew the Indian, and, without further coremony, took upon him his birthright; the Spaniard, after a fushion at least, tried to critize and Christianize blm.

We boset that we came here a century later than the Spaniard, and exchibited a stable self-convergment a century sooner. It is true.

and, after a freshen at least, tited to civiliae and Christianize thm.

We besst that we came here a century later than the Spaniard, and established a stable self-government a century somer. It is true, but they saved and Coristianized the previous ininibilizate of the country, and built rivel artification upon them; while blood and shoughter marked our pethway and we founded our avelianized upon their graves. It is easier and quecker to kill them to save, but it does not necessarily follow that such expedition is the highest virtue, or furnishes a proper counten of national pride.

We are wont to long of the superiority of our religion over that of the Spaniard. Far be is from me to say aught in dispuragement that faith of my mather or of my Puritan ancestors, but there is something to be said a behalf of the Caurch which the Spaniard scena one to be the difference between the religion of the Puritan and the religion of the Spaniard scena one to be the difference between the religion of the Puritan and the religion of the Spaniard scena one to be the difference between the religion of the Puritan and the religion of the Spaniard scena one to be the difference between the religion of the Puritan and the religion of the Spaniard scena one to be the difference between the religion of the Puritan and the religion of the Spaniard scena of their degrads, or the severaly of their discipline, we cannot but outcode that there has never been an example of self-dimension and self-remoteristics, of purely altra side love for annuality and an unsethed desire to benefit and to save it such as was exhibited by the



nil the people of sil the world are upon us. How proud we were of what a had done to that handred years! It was to in Mexico. Peofino Diast and heem elected a man fast time President of she Mexicon nor looks as we had looked to Washingt a hundred years upo. Peofino Diaz was a typical Mexicon. Junea had been a sentesman and a patriot will always five and be honored in histen, but he was a full-blooded indian, and his miritant calture and education could not a sole all its inherent defects of the native it was a full-blooded indian, and his miritant calture and education could not a sole all its inherent defects of the native it was a in the honor of tribusph that he weekly was aboven. Dian has also been greet in in hour of onces. Pears reigns, and Dian is pencefully inaugurated President of the republic. Will he be like our Was aboven. Dian has also been greet in in hour yet in peace; able to belief up as we to tear down? On the namer to this in the depends the fate of Mexico.

It is now fifteen years also Portific fat was finite elected Presidents of the Mexico fit of years he has been defended in the public. During all but feer of these it years he has been defended in the public. During all but feer of these it years he has been defended in green by the perfect of the season years of the Presidents of the missions of how has a he failed to progress, she failed been his policy was not effectively carried out. Compare Mexico to-lay with Mexico fifteen years of power well during that time, save some few him she with the Apache and Yaqui Indians, and some contests between the soldiers und the binality when are berefly worthed out. He has given her before, and so as she failed to its powers, she failed been his policy was not effectively carried out. Compare Mexico to-lay with Mexico fifteen years of power with the name of britton. Fifteen years ago Mexico that has been fought on Mexican sell during that time soldiers und the binality sell-residence of the being not be from every part of the Heppinic and no earlie

incent constituent in every part of the Republic, and an earnest effort is being made an earnest effort is being made and extended to the children a theorogia and aytematic education. There is still a great deal of ignorance, superstition and in extended to dignorance, superstition and in extended to combine on will inevitably be superior to the geographic which is combing on will inevitably be superior to the geographic which is combing on will inevitably be superior to the geographic which is combined for any fairly count upon as being destined to surpass its predecessor.

I will not say that all this has been the work of this over men; for he has had the substantial support of his whole people, and the special and larestantic assistance of unity able and current compatitiest, among the best and tregeratest of whom is Semir Don Mattes Romero, Mexican Minister to the United States, and car distinguished great lo-night. But I will say that during the hast fifteen years there has been no max upon the face of the auction of the whole people, and the special may be king or car, rules of a monarrhy or of a Republic, whose personality has shoot for some of the face of the current to be king or car, rules of a monarrhy or of a Republic, whose personality has shoot for some of the face of the current to be king or car, rules of a monarrhy or of a Republic, whose personality has shoot for some of the face of the current to be active to the face of the current to be king or car, rules of a monarrhy or of a Republic, whose personality has shoot for some of the face of the current to be king or car, rules of a monarrhy or of a Republic, whose personality has shoot for some of the face of the current to be king or car, rules of a monarrhy or of the North American to a face of the face of the current to be king or car, rules of a monarrhy or of the face of the current to be king or car, rules of a monarrhy or of the face of the current to be king or car, rules of a monarrhy or of the face of the current to be carded to our

already mentioned, and values others are clother flabourd or in process of construction, have relied on fareign expital, and specially on English money. Captail being so abduduat in English, it is easier to find it there imm anywhere else, for any enterprise requiring a large codiny, and eren some of the railways in this country have been constructed with Hughish suprast.

It will be an act of foresight to enter at ence into the large and rich field afferred by Mexico. It is the very doors of the United States. I succeedy hope that you will shall yourselves of this bountiful opportunity, and that the results of air common efforts will be equally advantageous to both countries, as no one-sided hargain ever can be, in my options, satisfactory or lasting, and that the timester result of our combined efforts will be to exert new bonds of cordiality, good-will and mutual profit between the cicinens of these two great republics, and arrangthening thus their respective positions among the family of mathons, each preserving, of course, its own nationality. The height of my ambition would be satisfied if I can be allowed to see such a consummation.

Prof. John Picke, of Cambridge, next de-

in. The height of my ambition would be solistical if I can be allowed to see such a consummation.

Prof. John Podre, of Cambridge, next delivered a suggestive address upon "The Spanish Conquest in America," and the true place in history of the abordginal civilization; the Hon William E. Cortis, of the Bureau of Assertion Republics, gave a concise and most ecotorraging report on the progress of our trade with the Latin-American countries, and President Arnoti, of the clab, responded immorously to the tonet, "Our Guests." The Hon. Isaac H. Browley, of the "New York Tribune," responded to "Nowspapers in Mexico, buring never read one of any other kind; George Cary Engleston, of the "New York World," spoke on the "Impressions of a Newspaper Man in Mexico, which to him seemed to point very strongly in the direction of free trade, and ex-Yosmaster Hendrix closed the speaking of the evening.

The tonats which completed the list, but to which, on account of the lateness of the hear, responses were not made, were: "The Merchant in Mexico," the Hon. William J. Coomis, of Brookiyn; "The Lawyer in Mexico," Prof. Francis Wayland, of Yale University Law Schotl; "Yaqui," Don Carlos Content, of Soncie. "Santa Juliana." Salver S. Larke Frederick J.Carne, of New York, and The Mineral West of Mexico," Prof. George A. Treadwell, of a Juliana.

SENOR ROMERO HONORED.

E. EQUAL TO MEXICO'S MINISTER IN THE DEMO-

CRAYOU CLUB. HOURS.

The pariety of the Pean cratic Club, No. 617 Fifth avenue, were last night the scene of a complimentary dinner tendered by Lawyer Walter S. Logan to Sefor Den Matias Romero, Mexican Minister to the United States.

Mr. Romero stands very close to Frendent Diaz, of Mexico, and last night's banquet was in recog-nition of the Minister's share in the cerableniment of a stable government in the republic from which

One hundred and fifty guests sat down to dinner, One hundred and fifty greats and down to dinner, among them ex-Judge Noah Davis, Mayor Chapin, of Brooklys: ex-Mayor Smith El., William E. Cursis, an-Pestimanor General Thomas L. James, Orlando B. Potler, John M. Knox, W. L. Tresholm, ex-Tressurer of the Deited States; ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris, Judge Boger A. Prior and other prominent men.

destillardian, all that they breed and beld dear in this world belond them, took their lives in their hands, went into the mountain and the deart, among strage beases, and more savage men, and founded their roles one and their churches, and their schools, in every corner of the comment which the Spanish arms exceeding, the early Spanish Church cuts it seems along men. In hope was most pearlie, and its researching men. In high one to the thinking man, its appeals must have been very weak; but he a morel greation and a moral power, it was a great sweeze. As a living force, as an issentive to patient effort for the redemplion of manifold, as an altrinuistic conveytion, it was a great sweeze. As a living force, as an issentive to patient effort for the redemplion of manifold, as an altrinuistic conveytion, it was a great sweeze. As a living force, as an issentive to patient effort for the redemplion of manifold, as an altrinuistic conveytion, it was a great sweeze. As a living force, as an issentive to patient effort for the redemplion of manifold, as an altrinuistic conveytion. It was a great sweeze a special and the Spanish, have indulged quite freely in relations personal of the conveytion. The fires have reged in Smithfield as well as at Modrid, and we have fong our conclus on the rock in Mexico. But there has been this difference: the basis of our persecution was usually politics; theirs, religious goal.

There is no doubt as to the sincerity of the Spanish for the select of the Catholic faith and a bellef in the Catholic faith and a self of kindness. The moral quality of the age is not affected by the error of the bellef.

The Jufference in the converted rise were shown and his fellows from eternal fire here-shot, in the was the manifold of the role. The ruftier of the role of the relief was the relief of the serion and not the rule. The

4

would certainly have to. Most a waited thirty can my skil to declare her take the second place. Mext a waited thirty-serven years longer than we did to declare her independence, but I am inclined to think that her repediation of slavers in mais declaration was well worth the thirty-seven years of waiting. Mexica adopted her bleral consistation, the basis of her present government, sixty-eight years after we had adopted curs, but I am not sure that this second article which I have quoted was not worth all the delay.

Our distinguished guest to night may then well may of his Diaz, as we cannot of our well may of his Diaz, as we cannot of our

wording, Mexico adopted her blood from the control of the blood of the present government, and the facilities of the present government, and the facilities of the present government, and the problem of the product of

12460 249 Mexico Diciombre 26 ace 1891 906 Tredo enterado del Contando Canquele de la note de l', minure 1538, at 17 del actual, relative mura Tolo. at burguete preformado por Mr. Walter S. Logan y pu low efect on Neura not is Con diche note se recition en un terretarie la recorte au poendo. as giu en elle se meneronon Protect it mi aloute Comidere Marisent 2 h. Minites de Mexico Washington V

17466 Washington, Abril 10 de 1892.

Numero 493.

El Señor Walter S. Logan me ha man-

Banquete en Nueva York. dado ejemplares del cuaderno en que se co-Cuaderno impreso.

leccionaron los discursos pronunciados en

el banquete que en honor de Mexico dio en la ciudad de

Nueva York, el 16 de Diciembre de 1891. El cuaderno con-

46.1/18 tiene ademas la lista de los brindis que se contestaron

e oncurrieron al banquete.

Remito a Usted con esta nota un ejemplar de ese

cuaderno y cincuenta mas para uso de esa Secretaria, en

la balija numero 20 de esta Legacion.

desfisione Reitero a Histed mi muy distinguida consideracion.

M. Romers X 'ancentre In periodein de

esta capital of de los Eladis, que

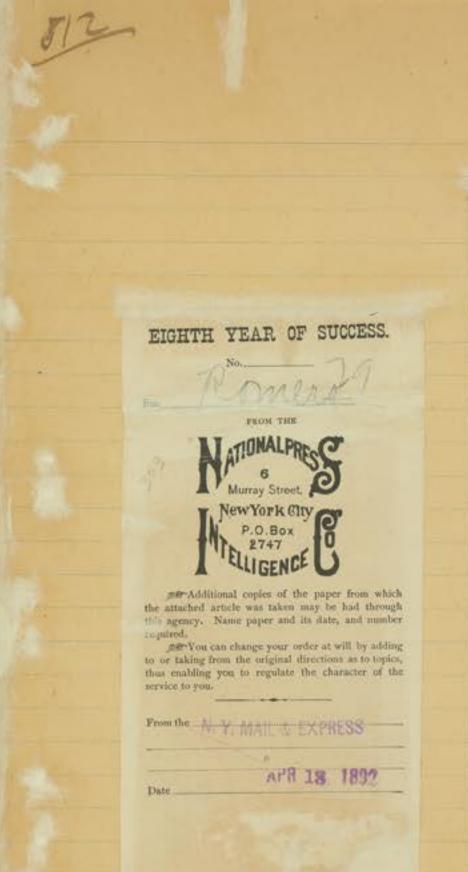
Longan min circulación al Archio general

Al Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

Mexico.

1746 8.08. 罗州 Mashington, Whit 14 de 1892 El Mail and Express, de 1-512 Nueva york, de ayer, publi-Discurso eu u co como artículo suyo el disbaurquete carso que pronuncie en el de Nueva banquete que Mr Logan york dio en honor de Merico Unexo en la ciudad de Nueva Recorle de periodico. York, y que aparece en el cuademo que mande à led con nota nº 493 de 10 del 6 6bril 12 Ruibo corrente. No se indica en los rubros de esa publicación Cual es su origen, sino que cla se presenta como se hubiera sedo preparada en la redacción del periodico y Como articulo Ruyo. aunque_

sel so ausque longo relaciones personales con el editor del Mail and Express, me parece i que no vale la pona de Divendo - ha corte reclamación mi indicación -- alguna cobre este asunto. de-Tuera - Cheitero à led mi muy york distinguida_ consideración_ amero - Versonos Meindan-na-Suero-Resource as berio di 30-Gooder y que spanon on el our dome gue mandi à led وصد معاقد مد و دوع عدد او عدد correcies. No de indica-onles entres au con particacione cual as an origon, wino que men se presente amo di chabaia sedo preparada- on la-reducin_ al Prenetario de Relacione Elenores ophesico angue



MEXICO AND THE U.S.

Uncle Sam's Relations with the Rich Republic.

NO NATURAL BARRIERS TO TRADE

We Are Legical Priends as Well as Neighbors -- Mexico's Future, Her Climate, Her Products and Possibilitles-Atability of Her Government-Progress Pollows Religious Freedom.

The United States and Mexico are the two great republics of the Western Hemisphere. They are neighbors for nature has placed them contiguous one to the other for a distance of nearly two thousand miles. Their roads intermingle and make both practically roads intermingle and make both practically a single country for traveling and commercial purposes. They have no natural barriers to trade, all those existing being entirely artificial. Although the possibilities of Mexico are immense, it is not yet a manufacturing country in the full significance of this word, because its resources are still undeveloped; yet it is well known that her wealth is astonishing.

HER CLIMATE AND MINERAL WEALTH.

Mexico has all the climates of the earth, from the frozen regions of the pole, in her snow-clad mountains, to the equatorial heat of her fierros collentes, and can produce, therefore, all the fruits which grow out of the earth; and she alone can supply all the coffee, sugar, vanilla, India rubber and other tropical products needed to provide the large market of the United States.

Her mineral wealth is equally unbounded. Mexico has already yielded about two-thirds of the silver which forms the stock of that white metal in the world, and her mines are, so far, merely scratched. Her mountains contain not only silver, but gold, iron, copper, leaf, tin, cinnabar and every other kind of metal.

ABUNDANT WATER POWER

The configuration of the country, traversed by rugged and steep sierra, which come almost to the sea, while it prevents her from having large navigable streams of any length, furnishes thousands of torrents, which in their precipitous course from the mountains

sheir precipitous course from the mountains to the sea afford the largest amount of water power I can conceive of, and will make of Mexico, in the course of time, one of the leading manufacturing countries of the world. Mexico is beautifully blessed by Providence, so far as natural wealth is concerned, and has all the elements to make her a self-supporting nation. All she wants is peace and a patriotic government, willing to facilitate the development of the country; and she appears to have established the former permanently, and to be enjoying the latter fully.

MEXICO'S PRODUCTS.

MEXICO'S PRODUCTS.

She produces tropical fruits, specially raw materials, which are required as food for the large manufacturing interests of the United States, and she needs a great many of the articles that are manufactured in this country. There is no reason, therefore, why we should not trade largely and to our mutual admittance. advantage. So far, but meawithstanding the artific and

mariy to per scall for sur imports, and the searily to per scall for sur imports, and the sear of doubt that with proper atimulus, and with a partial severance of the present barriers, trailie will double or treels before the lapse of many years.

The development of trade will bring about not only the increase of business, but also of social relations between our respective countries. The capital, energy and agacity of the business men of the United States will find a very large and profitable virgin field in Mexican enterprises.

STABILITY OF HER GOVERNMENTS.

Great doubts have been entertained about the stability of the government in Mexico, on account of her former political troubles. But it would seem to be clear that, as there was a reason for such troubles, and the reason now having disappeared, there is no longer any danger that they will spring up again.

Mexico, while a colony of Spain 500 years, was ruled by the church then allied to the throne, which had a paramount influence, both moral and material.

When Mexican independence was proclaimed in 1810, the leader being a member of the low charm.

the low character the church, i.e. a lards, and against at make any headway. When

When ortes adopted some liberal and a larmed the conservative elements in Mexico, the church thought that its interests would be netter protected having a home government that it could control, rather than one depending upon the court of Madrid, and its ruling spirits joined the few scattered patriots which remained in the country, and independence was thus achieved without bloodshed; this fact showing conclusively how great was the power of the church in Mexico. CIVIL WAR POLLOWS.

Assuccess was due to the adhesion of the church party to the cause of independence, it was natural that they should form the new government, and the transitory Empire of furbide, their leader, was the outcome of their success.

Harring.

But the struggle then began between the liberal and progressive elements on one side and the Conservative party on the other, which culminated with the French intervention of the communication of the Courch party, and continuously the Courch party, and continuously the Courch party, and continuously the Courch party and continuously the continuously t

which culminated with the French interven-tion, supported by the Church party, and co-inciding with the Civil War in the United States. The defeat of the intervention put an end to the armed struggle of the church for political supremacy in Mexico.

It is no wonder that such a struggle should last nearly fifty years, when it is taken into consideration that Mexico during that period passed through complete social and political evolution, while in the old countries of Europe similar changes have required the lapse of centuries and the shedding of tor-rents of human blood.

The United States, though a model coun-

rents of buman blood.

The United States, though a model country, as they began their life under the best auspices, and have continued if with wonderful success, had the seeds of future trouble to slavery; and, notwithstanting that slavery affected only the material interests of its supportors, they could not settle that difficulty but by the bloodlest civil war that the world ever beheld and which lasted several years.

world ever beneat and which lasted several years.

But as the power of the church has been completely broken down, thes bringing about the successful evolution of liberal and progressive ideas, there is no longer any danger of further political troubles, any more than there is in this country, or in any of the older nations of Europe, where stability is reasonably considered as an accomplished fact.

Hesides, the rapid means of communication afforded by telegraphic lines and railways, and the established credit of the country, afford the government effective means to promptly crush any outbreak, of which it was deprived before.

MEXICAN INVESTMENTS.

MEXICAN INVESTMENTS.

The business men of the older European nations seem to have taken this view of the situation, as they have invested largely in Mexican enterprises for the last lifteen years, and so far with benefit to themselves, and profit to Mexico, which needs capital for the development of her immense sources of wealts.

Citizens from the Helical States

development of her immense sources of wealth.

Citizens from the United States have also invested largely, as it is actested by the three trunk railways now in operation in Mexico, connecting that country with the large railroad systems of this country, and making them practically extensions of the same; also by the large number of mining companies which have recently sprung up, taking hold principally of the old abandoned mines.

Sometimes it has seemed as if European investors prefer to have their Mexican vontures in the name of citizens of this country, perhaps because they believe their interests are better secured in that way. But every investor of any nationality is now very well guaranteed in Mexico.

The lines already mentioned and various others, which are either sinished or in process of construction, have relied on foreign capital, and specially on English money. Capital being so abundant in England, it is easier to find it there than anywhere else for any enterprise requiring a large outlay, and even some of the railways in this country have been constructed with English capital.

A GREAT FUTURE FOR MEXICO. A GREAT FUTURE FOR MEXICO

When the sottlement of the last Territory of the United States shall make it difficult to flod a new fleid for producible enterprise, and before long it will be an difficult to find it here as it is now in Europe, the capital which this country is now so rapidly accomulating, and its enterprising activity will have to look for new ventures.

It will, therefore, be an act of foresight to enter at once into the large and rich field offered by Mexico at the very doors of the United States And, when the recorrocity agreement formulated by Secretary Blains and the Mexican fovernment goes into effect, the friendly relations existing between the two nations will be comented by the mutual benefits resulting from this commercial agreement, and the ultimate result will be to create new bonds of cordiality, good will and mutual profit between the citizens of these two great republics, making them lasting and true friends, and thus strengthening their respective positions in the family of nations.

Mérics, April 19 au 1892. Banquete dade Con la note de l' numero 493, au 10 det comente, e render equiplar del cua or oth. Logan no publicals per Mi Walte - I Logan y in él cicle la ciono la visuen fromme dos en el harquite que en hour de Mexico dió en le luitere de Vuere Fort el 16 ac Driemti ace 1891. Luezo que se recibe le t lije næmes 20 en gun de verin Commente epinglas ma le dicho Cualenno, le le darc'h distribución Course Protecto a'l' mi atenta to Minister du Meiries Washington

Meins, Abir 23 de 1892. 10 1427 Conlante del número 512, al 14 au Comente a rentis Discuss en el en est. Levelario im reinte languete de N. York. dup Mails and Espres, pe rudio dec Viene Tork, en el an aparen Como article es tivial el discurs frammiels port en el beingute que Mo Loga dis en honor ou elleris al refante Ciutar. Protecto a' mi atente Connelue Marine trallimites cu Merico Washington

A MEXICAN NIGHT

Compliments of — WALTER S. LOGAN, 58 WILLIAM St., N. Y.

... 294

A MEXICAN NIGHT



THE TOASTS AND RESPONSES

AT A COMPLIMENTARY DINNER GIVEN BY WALTER S. LOGAN, AT THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB, NEW YORK CITY, DECEMBER 16718, 1891

TO

SEÑOR DON MATIAS ROMERO

MEXICAN MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES

. . TOASTS . .

The Nation-Maker-Walter S. Logan, of New York.

The Future of Mexico and its Relations with the United States: Señor Don Matias Romero, Mexican Minister.

The Spanish Conquest in America-Prof. John Fiske, of Cambridge.

The American Republics-Hon, Wm. E. Curtis, of the Bureau of American Republics.

Our Guests-Hon. John H. V. Arnold, of the Democratic Club.

Newspapers in Mexico and Elecubere—Hon. Isaac H. Bromley, of the New York Tribune.

The Reclamation of the North American Desert-Herbert H. Logan, of Arizona.

Impressions of a Newspaper Man in Mexico-George Cary Eggleston, of the New York World.

How a Banker Looks at Mexico-Hon. Joseph C. Hendrix, of Brooklyn.

The Latest Conquest of Mexico-Prof. Arthur M. Wheeler, of Vale University.

The Merchant in Mexico-Hon. Wm. J. Coombs, of Brooklyn.

The Lawyer in Mexico-Prof. Francis Wayland, of Yale University Law School.

Yaqui-Don Carlos Conant, of Sonora.

Santa Juliana-Salter S. Clark, of New York.

The Latin Roces-Charles Frederick Adams, of New York.

The Mineral Wealth of Mexico-Prof. George A. Trendwell, of California.

(A few of the toness were not reached owing to the lateness of the hour, but we have printed such intended replies as the speakers have kindly farnished.)



"THE NATION-MAKER,"

BY

WALTER S. LOGAN.

We, English-speaking people, are wont to boast of our superior ability over the people of other European nations to found colonies and establish civilized states in new countries, and it has long been an honored and favorite theme of our Fourth of July oratory to illustrate this supposed superiority by a comparison of the English with the Spanish civilization on the continent which Columbus discovered.

Far be it from me to detract from the virtues of my own ancestors or the glories of my own race, or to clip in any wise the wings of the eagle on which we are wont to soar so high, but I think there are two sides to the story, and I propose here, to-night, to give you a little of the other side. Our Puritan and our Cavalier merit well the eulogiums that are passed upon them every Fourth of July and Twenty-second of December, and I am proud to have in my veins the mingled blood of both. But the Spanish Cavalier and the Jesuit Priest, who were so prominent among the civilizing influences in the Southern part of our continent, are not without their own conspicuous merits and virtues, and the Spaniard, placing his career on this Continent for comparison by the side of the Englishman, need not, necessarily, blush at the result.

The English and the Spanish colonists were, when they came, both alike confronted with the original inhabitants of the country. The Indian was in full possession. It was his land then, quite as much as it is ours now. His title to it was as good as the title of the Englishman to England or of the Spaniard to Spain. The Englishman and the Spaniard, both alike, wanted the land and the riches of

the country to which they came, but they took different methods to get it. The Englishman slew the Indian, and without further ceremony took upon him his birthright; the Spaniard, after a fashio at least, tried to civilize and Christianize him. Cortes and Pizarro, it is true, committed very great slaughter, and we can have no sympathy with the murder of the Incas or the treatment of Montezuma; but I am speaking generally and, so speaking, it is the truth to say that the Spaniard, instead of killing the Indian, carried the gospel and civilization to him. What was exceptional in their treatment of the red man, was the habitual conduct of the Englishman. We may criticise in some way the character of the civilization and the kind of Christianity which the Spaniard imparted to the Indian, but it was a far higher civilization and a far nobler religion than he had ever known before. We, looking back, may not consider it now ideal, but it was certainly a far better fate than the grave to which our race consigned the aborigines. In Mexico, one-third the population to-day are pure and unmixed descendants of the native races that Cortes found there, and three-fourths of the remainder have more or less of this native blood in their veins. In the territory over which the United States now has jurisdiction, less than one-half of one per cent, of the population are Indians or have Indian ancestors, and two-thirds of these are in that part of the country which was originally under Spanish dominion. In Mexico, there are more people of Indian ancestry to-day than there were in the time of the Montezumas. In our country, more than ninety-five per cent. of all the aboriginal tribes have been destroyed and utterly blotted out. If to kill is the noblest virtue, and expertness in slaughter the supreme test of merit, then our race is worthy of all honor; if to civilize and to Christianize be the most commendable, then you must place the Spaniard in the higher role. (Applause.)

We boast that we came here a century later than the Spaniard and established a stable self-government a century sooner. It is true. But they saved and Christianized the previous inhabitants of the country and built their civilization upon them; while blood and slaughter marked our pathway, and we founded our civilization upon their graves. It is easier and quicker to kill than to save, but it does not necessarily follow that such expedition is the highest virtue or furnishes a proper occasion of national pride.

We are wont to boast of the superiority of our religion over that of the Spaniard. Far be it from me to say aught in disparagement of the faith of my mother or of my Puritan ancestors, but there is something to be said in behalf of the church which the Spaniard brought with him to this country.

The difference between the religion of the Puritan and the religion of the Spaniard seems to me to be the difference between an egoistic and an altruistic religion.

So far as the salvation of his own soul was concerned, the Puritan was the most prudent of men. (Laughter.) He was most careful to avoid doing any act or living any manner of life which he thought might endanger his own individual future welfare; but the Puritan seldom lay awake o' nights on account of the sins of his neighbors or their prospects in the world to come. So long as he was himself assured of a cool and comfortable room in the next world, he concerned himself with the temperature of the apartments which were to be occupied there by his fellows only as a matter of philosophy and speculation, and did not allow his own equanimity or comfort to be disturbed by the contemplation. His religion was pre-eminently a religion of the intellect rather than of the heart.

The church which the Spaniard brought with him to this country was an altruistic church. The object of its devotees was to save souls—not only their own, but all souls—and much as we may criticise the narrowness of their dogmas or the severity of their discipline, we cannot but concede that there has never been an example of self-abnegation and self-renunciation, of purely altruistic love for humanity, and an unselfish desire to benefit and to save it, such as was exhibited by the Jesuit missionaries; who left all comfort, all civilization, all that they loved and held dear in this world behind them; took their lives in their hands; went into the mountain and the desert, among savage beasts and more savage men; and founded their missions and their churches and their schools in every corner of the continent which the Spanish arms opened up to them. As an intellectual creation, the early Spanish church cuts a sorry figure.

Its logic was most puerile and its reasoning most fallacious. To the thinking man, its appeals must have been very weak. But as a moral creation and a moral power, it was a great success. As a living force, as an incentive to patient effort for the redemption of mankind, as an altruistic conception, it was grand. (Applause.)

Both races, the English and the Spanish, have indulged quite freely in religious persecution. The fires have raged at Smithfield as well as at Madrid, and we have hung our witches in Massachusetts as they have torn their victims on the rack in Mexico. But there has been this difference; the basis of our persecution was usually politics; theirs, religious zeal. We burned or hung or slew because we wished to rid ourselves of obnoxious opponents; they, because they wished to save the souls of mankind. We burned people because we hated them; they, because they loved them. When we turn the electric light of to-day back upon the past, we see that the act of persecution was in all cases most atrocious; but when we look at the motive, I think it is our race, rather than the Spanish, which has the most cause to blush.

There is no doubt as to the sincerity of the Spaniard's faith. There is no doubt as to the sincerity of his belief that salvation and future happiness could be found only in the bosom of the Catholic Church. An acceptance of the Catholic faith and a belief in the Catholic tenets were necessary to save the human soul from eternal torments hereafter. They burned him for an hour here to save him and his fellows from eternal fire hereafter. In the light of such a faith and such a belief, the auto de ft becomes a deed of kindness. The moral quality of the act is not affected by the error of the belief,

With the Spaniard, religion was his life. It was his Church first; his government and his country afterwards. The motives which led them to send forth their colonists were, first and foremost, to carry the gospel and, secondly only, to bring back gold and treasure, plunder it may be, to their king. Old Spain was ruled by a despotic hand. The king, as the agent and the instrument of the church, the vicegerent of the Almighty, might do anything and everything, and they peacefully submitted; but let him for one moment have raised his hand against the Church itself, and it would

not have taken them one tithe of the time to pull him from his throne that it did our ancestors to rid themselves of Charles I or James II. If the Spaniard suffered here, he remembered that it was the condition of glory hereafter. If he was unhappy here, he was to be happy in the world to come. If he was poor here, he was to be rich there. So far as this world was concerned, he would be anything, would bear anything; but attack him in any way in his faith and his confidence in the future life, and you roused the lion in him at once. For his faith and for his church he would fight all the powers of earth and hell, his own ruler and king if need be, and perform prodigies of valor.

Among our race, on the other hand, faith has always been subservient to politics. Sectarianism has predominated in the church as has party in the state. Men have been Catholics or Protestants, Puritans, Presbyterians, or Quakers, quite as much because they belonged to the Catholic, or Protestant, or Puritan, or Presbyterian, or Quaker, party, as because they depended specially upon that form of worship, or believed in that peculiar dogma as a requisite for their soul's salvation. They burned and persecuted people because they were their political or sectarian enemies, and were far from having any desire to do good to the individual who was to undergo the discipline. Their persecution was actuated not by love but rather by bloodthirsty hate. In number, the victims of the Spanish Inquisition far exceed those of the English persecution. It probably is not much, if anything, out of the way to say that thousands were burned in Spain and the Spanish Netherlands, where one suffered similiarly in England. And yet it may be doubtful, when the persecutors of the South and the persecutors of the North stand before the Eternal Throne, and are judged with that righteous judgment which looks at the heart rather than the hand, and scans the motive rather than the act, whether the severest punishment will be meted out to those who destroyed the most victims or to those who seem to have been animated by the worst motives.

The difference in the character of the two religions seems to have produced the result on this continent which might have been expected. The Puritan faith, being selfish, their missionaries made little headway among the aborigines, and the Christian Indian in our country has always been the exception and not the rule. The religion of the Spaniard being altruistic and appealing to the heart rather than to the intellect, being a rule of life rather than a philosophic dogma, they easily impressed it upon the simple people with whom they came in contact. It rapidly made its way to the heart of the red man, and the result was that under the Spanish flag there were whole nations of Christian Indians.

The Spanish dominion in Mexico lasted from 1520 to 1820, 300 years. The English dominion to the North lasted from 1620 to 1775, a little over a hundred and fifty years. It took Mexico nearly twice as long to achieve her independence as it did us to achieve ours, but it does not necessarily follow that we were twice as good or twice as able as they, for the conditions were very different. It takes a great deal longer to repair an old house than it does to build a new one, and it often requires a much higher order of intellect in the architect. We made no serious or sustained effort to improve, repair, or utilize the civilization which we found here, but we simply contented ourselves to destroy it and to build entirely anew. In Mexico, there was no desire or attempt to annihilate the native races; on the contrary, every effort was made to save them and to make them better. They brought them their missionaries and converted them to Christianity, taught them the ways and methods of civilization, elevated them to a higher standard and a higher life, and succeeded so well in their efforts that one of the purest patriots and greatest men of the last generation, Benito Juarez, was a pure bred Indian, with not one drop of European blood in his veins.

It took us about ten years after our Revolution had been successful, and we had thrown off the English yoke, to establish a permanent stable government. If any one doubts that these ten years were practically ten years of anarchy and misrule, full of the direct of perils, and dark with fearful portents of the future, he has only to read Prof. Fiske's "Critical Period," and all possible doubts will be dispelled.

Mexico succeeded in her war of independence in 1821, although her independence was not formally recognized by Spain until 1836, and she did not succeed in establishing a stable government, effective to perform all the proper functions of government, until the administration of Porfirio Diaz, commencing in 1876. We may say, then, speaking generally, that her "critical period" lasted fifty years, while ours lasted perhaps not more than ten.

But it does not follow that our statesmen were five times as capable of establishing a stable and permanent government as were the statesmen of Mexico, because here again the conditions were entirely different. The four million inhabitants of our country at the close of the Revolution were men of European descent, of a civilized ancestry and civilized habits. The best blood of the best nations of the old world, for generations back, flowed in their veins. To found a state out of such a people was like building a structure upon foundations already laid, with materials already prepared and with the best of architects and the best of workmen at hand. Of the ten million of people in Mexico in 1820, more than half had no drop of European blood in their veins, and not more than ten per cent. were of unmixed European descent. They had no generations of education or culture behind them. They were not accustomed to think together, to act together, or to live together. It was simply an unhomogeneous, undifferentiated mass of untrained humanity. Their only bond of union was the church, and it was a church,altruistic, albeit, as I have already characterized it, a church full of heroes and heroic traditions and deeds, a church whose devotees had done more and endured more to save men's souls than had ever been done before on earth, a church eminently adapted to the conditions of the people it found in ancient Mexico,-but yet a church which did not encourage independent thought, did not produce the highest order of intellect, and was not fitted for the higher conditions of civilization. The chief lesson that it taught was contentment, and it is discontent that is the handmaid of progress. To found a state out of such a people, you have to build your own foundations, to prepare your own materials, to educate your architects and your workmen. No wonder that it took them five times as long after they had won their independence, as it did us, after we had won ours, to establish a stable and effective government. But it seems to me that the credit

which belongs to them for having finally established it, even if it did take them half a century to do it, with such conditions, under such discouragements, and in such an environment, was even greater than the credit which we can claim for ourselves.

We come to 1876. One hundred years before, the Declaration of Independence had followed in our country as the natural result of Lexington and Bunker Hill. Eighty years before, George Washington had completed his second term as President of the United States and established our new government upon the solid and secure foundation on which it rests to-day.

It was 1876. In Philadelphia, we were celebrating the Centennial of our national life, and all Europe and all the world had come here to rejoice with us. The eyes of all the people of all the world were upon us. How proud we were of what we had done in that hundred years?

It was 1876 in Mexico. Porfirio Diaz had been elected for the first time President of the Mexican Republic. He was the man to whom Mexico now looked as we had looked to Washington a hundred years ago.

Porfirio Diaz was a typical Mexican. Juarez had been a states man and a patriot, who will always live and be honored in history, but he was a full blooded Indian, and his individual culture and education could not eradicate all the inherent defects of the native Indian character. In the time of contest, there have been few soldiers greater than Juarez. It was in the hour of triumph that his weakness was shown. Diaz had also been great in the hour of contest. He had stood by the side of Juarez in the wars for the establishment of a liberal government, and later they had together led the armies of Mexico against the enemies of their country during the French invasion, and he had shared with Juarez the glories of the final triumph over Maximilian. In the internal struggles which followed, Diaz had acquitted himself equally well. As a soldier there was no blot on his record. But the war was now over. No foreign enemy had his foot upon Mexican soil. There was a cessation of internal struggles. Peace reigned, and Diaz was peacefully inaugurated President of the Republic. Would he be like our Washington, magnificently great indeed in war, but greater yet in peace; able to build up as well as to tear down? On the answer to this question pended the fate of Mexico.

It was 380 years and more since Columbus had discovered America. It was 350 years and more since Cortes had conquered Montezuma and subjugated the Aztec country to the Spanish crown. During nearly three hundred of these years Mexico had been ruled by Spanish viceroys, some of them good, some of them bad, a few of them great, most of them incompetent, and even the best and the greatest the instruments of a system so bad that it was not possible under them for the country to make any substantial progress. During ten years, Mexico had been engaged in her war of independence with Spain, and during fifty years and more, since then, she has been torn asunder by internal commotions and ravaged by foreign invasion. Her capital had been held at one time by the soldiers of the United States, and at another time by the armies of France, and so often that it is not worth while to make the computation, it had been the battlefield of civil war. It was 66 years since Mexico had known one hour of peace. The treasury was bankrupt. The people were educated to be soldiers and nothing else. There were only 280 miles of railroad in the whole country. Industry of every sort had been almost impossible during these years. Those who should have been taught to follow the plow, had learned only how to use the sword. Those who should have been producing had been destroying. Those who should have been making the country rich had been making it poor. Her resources were necessarily limited. She was living from hand to mouth, and it was a debatable question whether she could continue even to live at all.

There was, however, a little light in her horizon. She had a soil as fertile and a climate as favorable as can be found anywhere upon this planet of ours, and a volcanic mountain chain running her whole length, filled with mineral wealth the richest on the globe. Poor as she was in actual accumulations, in potentiality she was infinitely rich.

Porfirio Diaz was born in the state of Oaxaca, in the southern part of the Republic of Mexico. He was educated as a lawyer, and had practised law for a considerable period in his early life, but in

the turbulent condition of Mexico at that time, a man of intellect and energy, such as he, found his proper sphere in life to be that of a soldier rather than that of a lawyer. The most important controversies were settled on the battlefield rather than in the court-room-In the struggle which preceded the overthrow of the church party and the adoption of the Constitution of 1857, Diaz, although then a very young man, had been a conspicuous supporter of Juarez. In the framing of that Constitution he had played an important part. In the French War which followed, Diaz, next to Juarez, had done most to free his country from the foreign voke. In the election of President, which took place immediately after that war, there is no doubt that Diax was honestly elected, but Juarez had the military power at his back and counted the vote. (Laughter.) In the internal contests which followed, Diaz had ever been on the side of the Constitution, fighting for law and order. He was, as I have said, a typical Mexican. The blood of the European and the blood of the Indian had been fused together in his ancestry, and the new race, which may now be fairly called the Mexican race, of which Diaz represents the best and noblest type, has resulted. The deliverer of Mexico was to be neither an Indian nor a European, but a Mexican : as truly a Mexican as was George Washington a Virginian.

It is now fifteen years since Porfirio Diaz was first elected President of the Mexican Republic. During all but four of these fifteen years he has held the Presidential office. The four years of the Presidency of Gonzalez may be called simply an interregnum. So far as Mexico progressed during those four years, she progressed in consequence of the impetus which Diaz had given her before, and so far as she failed to progress, she failed because his policy was not effectively carried out.

We may best judge of the tree by its fruits. Compare Mexico to-day with Mexico fifteen years ago, and you will see what Diaz has done for her. He has given her fifteen years of peace. Not a battle has been fought on Mexican soil during that time save some few skirmishes with the Apache and Yaqui Indians, and some contests between the soldiers and the bandits, which are hardly worthy to be dignified with the name of battles.

Fifteen years ago, Mexico had but 280 miles of railroad; she now has 4700. Fifteen years ago, the treasury was bankrupt, and she had no assured national income; to-day, her financial situation is entirely satisfactory, her taxes are regularly collected and she has an assured income of more than a hundred million dollars, and last year showed a surplus of receipts over expenditures. Capital has been flowing to her from every part of the world. Her mines, her forests and her fields are producing in abundance, and she is the favorite of all lands for the investor. Schools have been established in every part of the Republic, and an earnest effort is being made to give all her children a thorough and systematic education. There is still a great deal of ignorance, superstition, and incapacity, among her people, but the generation which is coming on will inevitably be superior to the generation which preceded it, and each succeeding generation we may fairly count upon as being destined to surpass its predecessor. The march of civilization is like the progress of the avalanche. Its start in the upper regions is slow and tedious; you can hardly see it move. But it gains impetus with every foot of its progress, and after a while its course is so swift and powerful that no obstacle can stand in its path. Diaz has fairly started the ball of education and civilization in Mexico. It is growing more and more every year and will soon become the resistless avalanche, and I think that many of us here to-night may reasonable hope to live to see the time when Mexico may fairly claim to stand in the first rank of the civilized nations of the earth. (Applause.)

I will not say that all this has been the work of this one man, for he has had the substantial support of his whole people and the special and invaluable assistance of many able and earnest compatriots, among the best and the greatest of whom is Señor Don Matias Romero, Mexican Minister to the United States, and our distinguished guest to-night. (Applause.) But I will say that, during the last fifteen years, there has been no man upon the face of the earth, be he king or czar, ruler of a monarchy or of a republic, whose personality has stood for so much, whose personal influence has been so great, and to whom it has been given to accomplish such a work for good, as Porfirio Diaz. Of him, more truly than of any living

man, may it be said that he is a nation-maker. (Prolonged applause.)

I have been comparing to-night the English and the Spanish capacity for colonization and civilization. I should be doing injustice to Mexico if I failed to draw one more comparison in her favor.

Our Declaration of Independence was made in 1776. It was written by Thomas Jefferson. In the draft of it, as Jefferson drew it, will be found a declaration against slavery. The convention struck that part out. The declaration as adopted was a cry for freedom, but for freedom for white men only. In the Constitution which we adopted in 1789, slavery was formally recognized as a legal institution, and there was contained in it a provision making it impossible to abolish the slave trade for more than twenty years afterwards.

The first Mexican Congress assembled at Chilpancingo on the 14th of September, 1813, and it was by this Congress that Mexico's Declaration of Independence was made, and by the same act she decreed the emancipation of the slave.

Forty-four years afterward, in 1857, after the triumphs of the Liberal Party under Juarez and Diaz, the representatives of the people of Mexico assembled to adopt a new and more liberal Constitution, better fitted for her new environment and for the progressive spirit of the age. The second article of that Constitution is as follows:

"In the Republic, all men are born free. Slaves who set foot upon the national territory recover by that act alone their liberty, and have a right to the protection of the laws."

This was six years before Abraham Lincoln dared, as a war measure, to issue his proclamation of emancipation, and eight years before our Constitution was amended so as to make slavery unlawful; and who of us does not remember how much of suffering and of sorrow, how much of struggle and despair that eight years stands for? Mexico was wise enough, and far-sighted enough, and unselfish and patriotic enough, to engraft at the first in her Declaration of Independence, and imbed deep in her original Constitution, this provision for liberty which it cost our nation such untold blood and treasure to finally secure.

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When the historian of the future shall write the story of the North American nations, he will accredit to our nation on many points of difference a vast superiority over all others; but, if the espective merits of the two countries we have been discussing to-night were to be settled by a comparison of our declaration of 1776 with Mexico's of 1813, and of our Constitution of 1789 with hers of 1857, our country would certainly have to take the second place. Mexico waited thirty-seven years longer than we did to declare her independence, but I am inclined to think that her repudiation of slavery in that declaration was well worth the thirty-seven years of waiting. Mexico adopted her liberal constitution, the basis of her present government, sixty-eight years after we had adopted ours, but I am not sure that this second article, which I have quoted, was not worth all the delay.

Our distinguished guest to-night may then well say of his Diaz as we cannot of our Washington, not only that he is a Nation-maker, but the maker of a nation that never had a slave. (Prolonged applause.)





"THE FUTURE OF MEXICO AND ITS RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES,"

BY

MATIAS ROMERO,

Mexican Minister to the United States.

Mr. Logan, Gentlemen:—I thank you very sincerely for this handsome and significant demonstration, in which the friends of Mexico have been so kindly treated. It has been the aim of my life to establish and cement the most cordial and friendly relations between the two great republics of the Western Hemisphere, and any demonstration like the present, calculated to produce such desirable result, is always very pleasing to me. In this case, specially, I feel particularly complimented, because I have been allowed the opportunity to meet so many of the most distinguished citizens of this city the metropolis of the greatest republic of the world, which is destined to have a controlling influence in the welfare of mankind. (Applause.)

Although my participation in this banquet, as one of the friends of Mexico, is not a personal compliment to me, but due to the official position I now hold, as the diplomatic representative of my country near the government of the United States, I nevertheless keenly feel the whole kind meaning of this feast, and extend my heartfelt thanks to its originator, our amiable host, and to all the gentlemen

who have honored us with their presence.

I hope I will be allowed, in a Mexican feast, to say a few words concerning the future of my country, in connection with the United States. You all know, gentlemen, that the wealth of Mexico is really astonishing. She has all the climates of the earth, from the frozen regions of the pole, in her snow-clad mountains, to the equatorial

eat of her tierras calientes, and can produce, therefore, all the fruits which grow out of the earth; and she alone can supply all the offee, sugar, vanilla, india rubber and other tropical products needed to provide the large market of the United States. Her mineral wealth is equally unbounded. Mexico has already yielded about two-thirds of the whole silver which forms the stock of the white metal in the world, and her mines are, so far, merely scratched, Her mountains contain not only silver, but gold, iron, copper, lead, tin, cinnabar and every other kind of metal. We have also large veins of coal, which are now being discovered, and only one has commenced to be developed. The configuration of the country, traversed by rugged and steep sierras, which come almost to the seawhile it prevents us from having large navigable streams of any length, furnishes thousands of torrents, which in their precipitous course from the mountains to the sea, afford the largest amount of water-power I can conceive of, and will make of Mexico, in the course of time, one of the leading manufacturing countries of the world, We are bountifully blessed by Providence, as far as natural wealth is concerned, and we have all the elements to make us a self-supporting nation. All we need is peace and a just and patriotic Government, willing to facilitate the development of the country; and I think we have established the former permanently, and enjoy the latter fully. (Applause.)

Nature has made us neighbors, placing our respective countries in contiguity one to the other, for a distance of nearly two thousand miles. Our roads intermingle and make of both practically a single country for travelling and commercial purposes. We have no natural barriers to trade, all those existing being entirely artificial. Although the possibilities of Mexico are immense, we are not yet a manufacturing country, in the whole extent of this word, because our resources are still undeveloped.

We produce tropical fruits, specially raw materials, which you require as food to your large manufacturing interests, and we need a great many of the articles that you manufacture in this country. There is no reason, therefore, why we should not trade largely and to our mutual advantage. So far, and notwithstanding the artificial

barriers existing on the frontier, over eighty per cent. of our exports come to the United States, and we take from this country nearly sixty per cent. of our imports; and I have no doubt that with proper stimulus, and with a partial severance of the present barriers, traffic will double or treble before the lapse of many years. The development of trade will bring about not only the increase of business, but also of social relations between our respective countries. The capital, energy and sagacity of the business men of this country, will find a very large and profitable virgin field in Mexican enterprises.

Great doubts have been entertained about the stability of the goverment in Mexico, on account of our former political troubles. But it is quite plain, in my judgment, that as there was a reason for such troubles, and that said reason having now disappeared, there is no longer any danger that they will spring again. Mexico, while a colony of Spain three hundred years, was ruled by the Church then allied to the throne, which had a paramount influence, both moral and material. When Mexican independence was proclaimed in 1810, the leader being a member of the low clergy, Hidalgo, it was opposed by the Church, the aristocracy and the Spaniards, and against such odds it could not make any headway. When in 1821 the Spanish Cortes adopted some liberal measures, which alarmed the conservative elements in Mexico, the Church thought that its interests would be better protected, having a home government that it could control, rather than one depending from the Court of Madrid, and its ruling spirits, joined the few scattered patriots which remained in the country, and independence was thus achieved, without bloodshed; this fact showing conclusively how great was the power of the Church in Mexico. As success was due to the adhesion of the Church party to the cause of independence, it was natural that they should form the new government, and the transitory Empire of Iturbide, their leader, was the outcome of their success. But the struggle then began between the liberal and progressive elements on one side, and the conservative party on the other, which culminated with the French intervention, supported by the Church party, and coinciding with the Civil War in the United States. The defeat of the intervention put an end to the armed struggle of the Church for political supremacy

in Mexico. It is no wonder that such a struggle should last nearly fifty years, when it is taken in consideration that Mexico passed turing that period through complete social and political evolution, while, in the old countries of Europe, similar changes have required the lapse of centuries and the shedding of torrents of human blood. The United States, though a model country, as they began their national life under the best auspices, and have continued it with wonderful success, had the seeds of future trouble in slavery, and notwithstanding that slavery affected only the material interests of its supporters, they could not settle that difficulty but by the bloodiest civil war that the world ever beheld, and which lasted several years.

But, as the power of the Church has been completely broken down, thus bringing about the successful evolution of liberal and progressive ideas, there is no longer any danger of further political troubles, any more than there is in this country, or in any of the older nations of Europe, where stability is reasonably considered as an accomplished fact. Besides, the rapid means of communication afforded by telegraphic lines and railways, and the established credit of the country, afford the Government effective means to promptly such any outbreak, of which it was deprived before.

The business men of the older European nations seem to have taken this view of the situation, as they have invested largely in Mexican enterprises for the last fifteen years, and so far with benefit to themselves and profit to my country, which needs capital for the development of her immense sources of wealth. Citizens from this country have also invested largely, as it is attested by the three trunk railways now in operation in Mexico, connecting the country with the large railroad systems of the United States, and making them practically extensions of the same, and a large number of mining companies which have recently sprung up, taking hold principally of the old abandoned mines. Sometimes it has seemed to me that the European investors prefer to have their Mexican ventures in the name of citizens of this country, perhaps because they believe that their interests are better secured in that way. Every investor of any nationality is, in my opinion, perfectly guaranteed in Mexico. The

lines already mentioned and various others, which are either finished or in process of construction, have relied on foreign capital, and specially on English money. Capital being so abundant in England, it is easier to find it there than anywhere else, for any enterprise requiring a large outlay, and even some of the railways in this country have been constructed with English capital.

When the settlement of the last territory of the United States shall make it difficult to find a new field for profitable enterprise, and before long it will be as difficult to find it here as it is now in Europe, the capital which this country is now so rapidly accumulating, and its enterprising activity, will have to look for new ventures. It will be an act of foresight to enter at once into the large and rich field offered by Mexico, at the very doors of the United States. I sincerely hope that you will avail yourselves of this bountiful opportunity, and that the result of our common efforts will be equally advantageous to both countries, as no one-sided bargain can ever be, in my opinion, satisfactory or lasting, and that the ultimate result of our combined efforts will be to create new bonds of cordiality, good will, and mutual profit, between the citizens of these two great republics, making them lasting and true friends, and strengthening thus their respective positions among the family of nations, each preserving, of course, its own nationality. The height of my ambition would be satisfied if I can be allowed to see such a consummation. (Prolonged applause.)





"THE SPANISH CONQUEST IN AMERICA,"

BY

PROF. JOHN FISKE.

I need not say that it gives me much pleasure to be present on this auspicious occasion and to meet our distinguished guest. It has never been my good fortune to visit the beautiful country which he represents for us, nor have I had an opportunity to become acquainted—save in a most superficial way—with the contemporary facts which most nearly interest us to-day concerning the Republic of Mexico, and the relations, growing year by year more intimate and cordial, which we sustain to it. I am here this evening in the attitude of a learner, I am here to be instructed, and my eagerness to listen to the various topics that are to come before us will prevent my detaining you long.

In suggesting a theme for my brief remarks, our President has been so kind as to remember how for some time past I have been so absorbed in chronicles, reports and other original documents of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries as to have but little energy left for other subjects, and accordingly he calls for some mention of the Spanish conquest in America, asks me for one moment to open a door

through which a flavor of antiquity may greet us.

There are many points of view from which the story of the Spanish conquest in America may be called a trite and well-worn theme. But as our standpoint changes its position from age to age, there is no part of the story so trite that it will not bear reconsidering, while it is not likely that its incidents will ever lose their fascination for the curious mind. Of all the chapters in the history of mankind there is none more full of wonder and romance.

The annals of our race may be searched in vain for a more mag-

nificent specimen of knight-errantry than the overthrow of the Aztec Confederacy by Cortes with his handful of mail-clad followers; scarcely anywhere can we find such a record of preternatural endurance of suffering as in the march of Gonzalo Pizarro to the Amazon and back to Quito; the breathless interest never flags as we recall the adventures of the frank and lovable Balboa and the "deep damnation of his taking off;" fresh indignation still swells our bosoms as we think of the great Columbus shipwrecked on the wild coast of Jamaica and allowed by his enemy Ovando to drag out a year of misery there, while not a hand was lifted to ward off the crue-fate which it was hoped would overtake him.

If we cross over to the territory which now forms part of the United States, we find interest and instruction of a high order in the wonderful adventures of Cabeza de Vaca and his three companions, with their relations to divers Indian tribes during a march of two thousand miles in the interior of the continent; while the subsequent advance into the Zuñi country by Fray Marcos de Nizza, the prosperous expedition of Coronado and the disastrous one of De Soto, round out a story of which the value grows for us the more minutely we scrutinize the details.

Of rarer interest than all else is the conversion of the half-civilized Indians of Mexico and Central America from their hideous religion of snake-worship, with human sacrifices and cannibal feasts, to Christianity; the work of those devoted Franciscan and Dominican friars, Motolinia, Sahagun, Mendieta, Domingo de Betanzos, Antonio Montesino, and many others whose names are lost. Above all other figures on the crowded canvas towers one whose name is in some respects the greatest in the history of the western continent and one of the greatest in the annals of Christianity since the Apostolic age, the sublime figure of one who took upon himself the burdens of a lowly race of men, the first dauntless leader in abolishing modern slavery, the friend and protector of the Indians, Bartholomew de Las Casas. (Applause.)

Such are some of the features of grandeur and picturesqueness in the story which in its various parts has been told for English readers in pages of imperishable charm by Irving, Prescott and

Helps. Familiar as it all is, nevertheless, as I said a moment ago, many parts of it will bear reconsidering, and by and by it will all have to be rewritten. Nor is this at all strange. The peculiarly romantic aspect of the Spanish conquest in America belongs to it as an episode in the discovery of a New World. It is part of the strange story of European men sailing in quest of the ill-known eastern shores of Asia, and stumbling upon an unknown continent, with strange trees and herbs, strange birds and quadrupeds, and primitive forms of human society strangest of all. There was altogether too much novelty for the European mind to take in, and the first accounts of the conquerors, while full of literal truth in their statements of facts, are nevertheless often very misleading. For example, when a Spanish captain came upon a great fortress with 500 inmates and a chieftain in command, he naturally described it as a feudal castle belonging to a wealthy lord with 500 dependent retainers. The only kind of society about which he knew anything was feudal society, and he could hardly have understood things otherwise. But when we say that what the Spaniard saw was really a Pueblo fortress, belonging in common to a clan of 500 members, with an elective military chief, in a society where the mere idea of landlordship had never been conceived, we give an entirely different look to the case. It becomes clear at once that the Spanish narratives need to be studied over again with critical eyes. Simply because they used feudal nomenclature, which was all they had to use, they call up false ideas, just as the title of Emperor applied to Powhatan by the English calls up false ideas.

Hence, in the pictures of ancient Mexican society, presented by Prescott and Helps, a certain atmosphere of unreality envelops the whole. In spite of the fact that we are following the reports of eyewitnesses, for the most part honest and painstaking men, one cannot escape the feeling that just such a kind of society never can have existed, and I do not think that the great historians just mentioned quite escaped this feeling themselves. At least they were often sorely puzzled by facts which they felt bound to record.

It appears, then, that the study of Pueblo society, as it still survives in New Mexico, has suggested methods of interpreting the old Spanish narratives which are fast throwing a new light upon ancient Mexico and the Spanish conquest. New and promising fields of research have been opened, and able scholars are beginning to apply themselves with increasing zest to their exploration.

In the first place, the existing Pueblo society needs to be explored as thoroughly and as promptly as possible, before its native features become blurred by intercourse with white men. Myths and folk-lore, historical traditions, religious ceremonies, the structure of the family, marriage and mortuary customs, legal notions as to crime and punishment, methods of government, architecture, dress and ornaments, domestic habits, trades and handicrafts, all need to be investigated in the full light of the comparative method. In short, much more work needs to be done like that undertaken by Mr. Cushing at Zuñi and Dr. Fewkes at Moqui.

Secondly, the whole Spanish country, from New Mexico to Chili, needs to be searched for archeological remains, and ancient works already known often need to be much more minutely investigated. We want more work like that of Mr. Bandelier's archeological tour into Mexico; and I was glad to hear, the other day, that our Peabody Museum at Cambridge is making arrangements for setting up an archeological school in Honduras as a centre from which fieldwork may be carried on by trained scholars.

Thirdly, further diligent search needs to be made for manuscript records, or documents of any sort, literary or official, either in Spanish or in the native languages. The conquerors indeed, from a superstitious dread of hieroglyphics, in which they saw a diabolical import, destroyed the native manuscripts whenever they could find them, so that but few are left. Even if more were at hand, our success in deciphering the hieroglyphics has as yet been but meagre. But now and then we find invaluable documents lying neglected in some monastery or convent, and no doubt more are yet to be found. For example, there has lately been discovered a Maya chronicle written in Roman characters. It has been edited, with an English translation, by Dr. Brinton. Its authenticity is unquestionable; it gives a contemporary native account of the Spanish conquest of Yucatan, and it settles a very important and hotly disputed question by proving that

the ruined cities of Izamal and Chichen-Itza were inhabited at that time, and this means that a good deal of trustworthy information bout Montezuma's Mexico may be derived from the Yucatan ruins. We want to find more documents of this sort.

Fourthly, the histories and the official reports, written by the Spanish conquerors and missionaries, need to be critically studied in the light of all the new results thus obtained by ethnological and antiquarian research. Mr. Bandelier has been our pioneer in this kind of work, and what he has achieved is already marvelous. Aboriginal society in America seems as interesting and remarkable as ever, but it no longer seems unreal. We are beginning to understand it and to know where to place it.

I spoke a moment ago of setting ajar a door through which a whiff of antiquity might greet us. Now when we come to the comparative study of institutions, of beliefs, of phases of social development, we find that aboriginal America was a very old world indeed. It was an old world because it was a slowly developed world. Its social development was independent of Europe. It is now known that men were widely dispersed over the western as well as the eastern hemisphere before the Glacial Period, and it is not likely that there was any communication whatever between the two until the time of Columbus, except the momentary and barren visit of the Northmen. For countless ages the two vast streams of human life went on developing their various features in the two halves of our planet, each unknown to the other and uninfluenced by it. But, in America, the volume of human life was so much smaller and the progress so much slower, that, in the time of Columbus, phases of society were flourishing here that, in the Old World, had been outgrown and forgotten before the times of Abraham and Agamemnon.

The moment, therefore, when the eyes of Cortes and his soldiers first rested upon the City of Mexico may well be called the most romantic moment in history. It was like stepping back across the ages for sixty or seventy centuries, even beyond the infancy of Nineveh or hundred-gated Thebes. It was coming suddenly upon a gifted people, who had made many remarkable advances toward civilization, who in architecture and sundry decorative arts had made

much progress and were working their way up to a good system hieroglyphic writing, but who still retained the primitive tribal formation untouched, who had only just begun to reckon kinship through the father, who were just emerging from the stone into the bronze age in their tools and weapons, who had never known horses or cattle, sheep, goats or swine, who had never had a pastoral life, with all that that implies, who had not conceived the idea of property in lands, who practiced cannibalism and human sacrifices.

Below this primitive grade of culture represented by the Aztecs lay the still more primitive grade exemplified by such people as the Shawnees or the Mohawks. It is one of the triumphs of modern investigation to have shown that the former grade can be entirely explained as a development from the latter. A stage further down carries us to the savagery of the Apaches or the Bannocks, or some of the wild tribes of the South Sea Islands, and yet another descending step to the Australians, with whom we get near to primeval man

Now, one of the most interesting points in the Spanish discovery and conquest of America is the fact that it introduced us to stages in the development of humanity which are not at all, or not well, represented anywhere else. From savagery up to the Montezuma stage of culture, approaching the Egyptian stage, is indeed an enorme stride. It is a kind of stride such as all civilized mankind has taker Vestiges of that interval exist in plenty in the Old World, but nowhe can you study it in its completeness except in America, and especiall in Spanish America. What we have still to gather from that quarte will be, no doubt, of great value to every student of human progress and the world changes so fast that it is well that we are at last waking up to the importance of such researches. Let us be thankful that some of the quaint old communities, so full of instructive lessons such as the Zuñis and Moquis, are still preserved for us; and let u hope that the United States Government will never thoughtlessh commit such an act of vandalism as to meddle with them, so long a they give no offence.

But I must not let the whiff of antiquity grow into a blast; and so I will here shut that door which, I fear, I have already held open

too long. (Applause.)



"THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,"

BY

HON, WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

I thank you most sincerely, sir, for the privilege of joining so distinguished a party of gentlemen in testifying to the honor and esteem in which we hold Mr. Romero.

For nearly a quarter of a century he has represented the Republic of Mexico at the capital of the United States; and after this test of years, in the most delicate and perilous of all professions, he stands as the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, possessing, to an absolute degree, the respect and confidence, not only of the Government which sends him here, but of that to which he is accredited, of his professional associates, and of all honest men with whom he has ever had relations. (Applause.)

We, who are engaged in what may be termed commercial evangelization, regard him as the Godfather of the present endeavor to promote the political, social and commercial intimacy of the American Republics; for this movement may be said to have begun when General Grant and he negotiated a reciprocity treaty between Mexico and the United States in 1882. It is useless to conjecture, as it is impossible to calculate, the benefits which both governments might have derived from that arrangement, had our Congress been willing to enact the legislation necessary to carry into effect a treaty which made commerce between the two Republics almost as free as it is between the States.

For seven years, as long as Jacob waited for Rachel, the Government of Mexico patiently postponed the limit of probation, and then we let the treaty die; regardless of our own interests, and indifferent to the cordial concession of a magnanimous neighbor. Then came the so-called "lead ore" decision. I do not question to wisdom or the patriotism of that act, or of the subsequent legislation which ratified and sanctioned it, but from the Mexican standpoint it was an unfriendly act on the part of a nation from which greater generosity was expected, and it awakened a hostility that jeopardized the commercial interests of seventy-six millions of people.

It is an open secret that a new commercial treaty with Mexico is now in progress of negotiation under the reciprocity section of the recent tariff law. It will be found very limited in its advantages to the farmers and manufacturers of the United States, when compared with the rejected treaty of 1882; but it is to be hoped that a basis may be discovered for a supplementary arrangement much broader than is permitted by the present tariff, and one that will practically close the Customs Houses on the Rio Grande.

The Bureau of the American Republics, to which our host has so kindly alluded, has found, I think, a field of usefulness in making known the resources, the progress, and the commercial opportunities that exist in the Latin-American nations, and in bringing to the attention of their peoples the advantages offered them in the markets of the United States.

The rapid increase in our export trade to the Southern countries and colonies, since the present movement began, demonstrates the advantages of such advertising. In 1885, when the so-called South American Commission, sent out by President Arthur, made its reports, the exports from the United States to those countries were valued about \$68,000,000 annually. In 1891, according to the reports of the Bureau of Statistics, the total reached nearly \$92,000,000; but these figures do not include the enormous overland traffic with Mexico since the four railways that now connect the two Republics were opened.

Unfortunately, there is no law requiring the collection of statistics of exports from the United States by land, and our official returns represent only those by sea. These indicate an increase from seven to thirteen millions of merchandise exported to Mexico during the last five years; but the official returns of the Mexican Government, which cover its commerce by both land and water, show that our exports to that country have jumped from seven to forty millions of dollars since 1885, and raised the total exports from the United States to Latin America in 1891 to \$120,000,000, or nearly double what they were five years ago.

The past fiscal year fixed the high water mark in our trade with the other American Republics and Colonies, and we bought of them merchandise to the value of nearly \$243,000,000. Of our imports from Mexico, 85 per cent. were admitted free; from Central America 99.3 per cent.; and from South America 93 per cent.; the only article now taxed in our Customs Houses being carpet wools.

That the efforts of the Government in assisting to open new markets are appreciated and reinforced by those for whose benefit they are intended, is fully demonstrated by the postal statistics and the tide of travel.

Commercial agents from our factories and counting houses are now found in every city south of the Gulf of Mexico and the Rio Grande, and the mails are laden with catalogues, price lists and circulars intended to bring to the attention of importing merchants the superiority and cheapness of American goods.

The weight of letters sent from the United States to the Latin America countries in 1885 was 13,000,000 grammes; in 1891 it was 15,000,000 grammes. In 1885 the weight of printed matter sent was 144,000,000 grammes; in 1891 it was 317,000,000 grammes. In 1885 the weight of letters sent to Mexico was 966,000 grammes; in 1891 it was 2,200,000 grammes. In 1885 the weight of printed matter sent to Mexico was 7,000,000 grammes; while in 1891 it was tearly 20,000,000 grammes.

This is the result of agitation; of awakening an interest among the merchants and manufacturers of the United States in markets to which they have previously been indifferent.

To continue this agitation; to extend among the people of this muntry the interest that has already been avowed; to educate them concerning the resources of the neighboring countries; to inform them as to the means and requirements of trade; and to promote a better acquaintance among nations that have similar aspirations and the same interests, the Bureau of American Republics has been organized.

In conclusion, sir, I beg to propose a toast; a sentiment that was uttered by Simon Bolivar, the leader of South American inde-

pendence, more than seventy years ago.

"To the peace, the progress, and the prosperity of the American Republics. May they endure as long as the North Star stands as the axis of the Universe, and the cross, for eighteen hundred years the symbol of peace on earth, and good will to men, hangs starlit in the Southern sky." (Applause.)





"OUR GUESTS,"

BY

HON. JOHN H. V. ARNOLD.

Mr. Logan, Gentlemen:—I feel highly flattered by the introduction which our host has given me, and yet when he says that I
consented to respond to this toast, he draws rather on his imagination,
for the first I heard of my responding to it was when I received a
notice that I had been assigned to respond to it. It was a little ungracious, I think, of Mr. Logan, if on an occasion like this anything
may be regarded as ungracious, to sandwich me in here among
gentlemen who are so well acquainted with the various subjects
which they are to discuss. The only palliation is, that he has assigned
the the only subject on the list with which I am even partially
inequainted—Our Guests. Whether Mr. Logan uses the pronoun
our" in the possessive or the objective sense, I don't know.
Whether he meant that all the gentlemen present were collectively
the guests of Mr. Logan and myself or not, I don't know.

Mr. Logan and myself have frequently met in legal warfare. We expect to meet again. As the poet says:

"We fight like devils till each client bust is, And abuse each other for pure love of justice."

But, perhaps, he may have meant the pronoun "our" to refer to himself, and if he does, we cannot say that he is at all conceited or vain, for upon this occasion he has proved that he is a host in himself.

I find annexed to my name the words "of the Democratic Club." I have the pleasure of being an officer of that Club, and of having been associated with it for many years, and it is a source of gratification to me, as a member of that Club, to find here, within our walls,

so eminent an assemblage of men who are known in almost every walk in life, so favorably and well known to statesmanship, diplomacy, art, and literature, and in all the learned professions; and certain in speaking to the toast "Our Guests," I am speaking to people, all of whom are much better able than I am to speak for themselves. Mr. Logan, I will say, is one of the most popular members of the Democratic Club. He is particularly popular because he is the avowed apostle of irrigation. Very frequently it is said that nature abhors a vacuum, but nature never abhorred a vacuum one tithe as much as the Democratic Club abhors the absence of irrigation (laughter), and on this occasion it is a matter of congratulation to the members of the Club, many of whom I see present, that there are so many distinguished men here, all of whom seem to be practically devoted to the science of irrigation.

I am not a New Englander myself, and therefore I have been very much pleased to have had some of the suspicions which I have entertained in regard to the Puritans confirmed on this occasion by the remarks of Mr. Logan. The Puritan Fathers were a pretty tough lot (laughter); there is no doubt about that. I heard a great many years ago, and perhaps long enough ago for some of the gentlemen here present who may have heard it to have forgotten it, a little speech made by Mr. Choate at one of those New England Dinners which Mr. Logan says are held on the 22d of December, and some the gentlemen present seem to think are held on the 22d of Februaryand in the course of his remarks, in replying to the toast to the ladies. he said that there never was a more self-sacrificing race than the Puritan mothers. They not only had to stand, and did stand and endure, all the privations, hardships and sufferings of the Puritan Fathers, but they had to stand the Puritan Fathers themselves. (Laughter and applause.)

Excuse me, gentlemen, if my remarks are a trifle desultory, because I have not prepared any speech. When I went down stairs for a brief interim and beheld the reporters in possession of huge volumes, which, they informed me, were the speeches which had been given to them, I felt appalled. Therefore, you must bear with my

shortcomings.

Nevertheless, the descendants of those Puritan Fathers were the ones who forced their way to the Far West. They did not conquer entirely by killing the people they found there. I think that it is just to them to say that they frequently made their conquests by purchasechiefly of whiskey and tobacco. The New Englander and the American generally likes to conquer. Sometimes he doesn't take the best way to do it, but he gets there just the same. I can probably illustrate this by a story I once heard of a little boy Fauntleroy. His mother on one occasion called her little boy to her and said, "Where is that box of candy I gave you? Surely you haven't ate it all," and he says, "Ma, it is all gone." She says, "You never ate it all yourself." "No," he said, "I gave half of it to a little boy living in a tenement house." "Ah, my good little boy, and what did this poor little tenement-house boy say to you?" "Ma, he let me lick him," (Applause and laughter.) There is a great deal of comfort in that, and I am afraid that is the way the Americans sometimes get along among the savage tribes in the West, and in return the savage tribes let them lick them.

I always had rather a poor idea of those countries which border on Mexico, Arizona and New Mexico. My first experience in respect to them was in connection with a client of mine who had made a considerable investment in one of those territories in a supposed gold mine; and who had made an arrangement with a man, who had spent the most of his life there, by which they went halves. He never heard from his half. (Laughter.) He did hear that considerable gold had been taken out; so he wrote to this man, his partner, and he showed me his answer, and it was to this effect: that he had taken a good deal of gold out, but he hadn't got his own half out yet. But if my friend wanted to get his half, he would like him to come out there and get it, and he added a P. S. "Bring an embalmer with you, it would be more pleasant for the people who go back with you." (Loud laughter.)

The story is told of a menagerie-keeper, to whom a countryman came, and he asked what the elephant could do. The keeper replied that the elephant could take a ten dollar bill from the hand of a visitor and put it up in that box in the corner with its trunk. "Gosh, no," replied the countryman. "Try him," said the keeper. The unsuspecting countryman took a ten dollar bill from his pocket, extended it toward the elephant's trunk, and the latter neatly placed it in the box. "That is the most wonderful thing I ever saw," said the countryman. "Can he take the bill from the box and give it back?" "No, his education has not gone as far as that," said the keeper. (Laughter.)

After reading the little book which Mr. Logan has very kindly sent to me, and, I presume, to a few of the others present (laughter), and the stress he has laid upon the great progress made in those countries bordering upon Mexico, it is very apparent that as soon as his irrigation is in full blast that that country will blossom like the rose and become a Garden of Eden, and then our Mexican friends will have the railroad facilities which they need. (Applause.)

Now, gentlemen, upon this programme, or perhaps it was upon the invitation which I received, I found this, "Dinner given to Señor Matias Romero, and other distinguished friends of Mexico,"-gentlemen, I will say this, that after meeting in this distinguished gathering and enjoying so good a dinner, I think you will all agree with me, that if there are any persons present who are not friends of Mexico, they cannot be distinguished. (Applause and laughter.) We are all very proud to do honor to Señor Romero, and we all recognize the able, conscientious and patriotic manner in which, for so many years, he has performed his official duty. We are all glad to honor him, to be with him to-night, and we are all friends of Mexico. (Applause.) I am glad to hear so good an account of Mexico. I am glad to see that it is fast obtaining the place which it deserves to hold among the nations by reason of its great mineral and agricultural wealth. The Mexican Minister has well referred to the difficulties under which Mexico labored for so many years, and I will ask you to pardon me again if I say that its condition has reminded me of a story which I heard quite lately-there are some gentlemen present who also heard it-and perhaps it may illustrate the situation.

The story is told of a philanthropist, who, passing along a country road, saw a man driving a horse to a cart, and this horse was very thin and attenuated, and the bones were sticking out of his skin,