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UNITED STATES.
GOLD IN KANSAS CITY.
KANSAS CITY, Nov. 2.—The city officials were wrought up to a high pitch of excitement this morning by discovery of gold in samples of strata produced by drilling for a waterworks (tunnel under the Missouri river. Karl Wuenbrock, chief draughtsman under City Engineer Butts, has been clarifying the various samples of strata sent in by Thomas Wright, the contracting drillman. Being a practical mining engineer, Wuenbrock's attention was attracted by shining particles in the samples, and on examination under a powerful glass he became convinced that two specimens of the strata contained gold in sufficient quantities to make the mining of it profitable.

THE WORLD'S FAIR PARTY.
GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer and the World's Fair party arrived here at noon today. The ladies of the local organization entertained the visiting ladies handsomely. Mrs. Potter Palmer addressed a large audience of ladies at the Beach Hotel this evening, her speech being a repetition of that delivered at Dallas. The party left for Austin this evening.

A DESERTER ARRESTED.
FORT WORTH, Tex., Nov. 2.—Policeman Tom Lester arrested last night James Gordon, a deserter from Fort Logan, Colorado. A reward of \$60 will be paid on delivery of Gordon at San Antonio.

CORBETT PUTS UP.
NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—James Corbett has covered the \$1,000 deposited with the Herald on behalf of Peter Maher, the Irish wonder, and arrangements for the meeting will be made as early as convenient.

ROBBED AND MURDERED.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 2.—Fred Wilson, a railroad fireman, was held up in "Load a Boy" this evening by three negro footpads who ordered him to deliver up his money. He showed fight and the footpads fell upon him with knives and stabbed him fatally. He died shortly after midnight.

A FIRE IN A CANDY FACTORY.
TEMPLE, Texas, Nov. 2.—The candy factory of A. N. Gilloway, in the Post-office Block, was burned this morning. The Temple Saturday Sun's office and press-room was considerably damaged; total loss \$3,000, covered by insurance. It is supposed to have started from electrical wires.

A LYNCHING AVOIDED.
ATLANTA, Nov. 2.—Friday evening about dark County Attorney Pruitt received a note from W. B. Heath, justice of the peace of Douglassville precinct, the place where Leo Green murdered the Lowe family, stating for him to come at once; that another party had been arrested, Mack Demmons, charged with being implicated in the Lowe murder, and that he would probably be lynched if steps were not taken to prevent it. Attorney Pruitt with Sheriff Lancer left the next morning at 3 o'clock for Douglassville. Upon their arrival the spirit of lynching was still prevalent. Papers were filed against Mack Demmons charging him with murder. Examination was waived and the prisoner taken to jail, however, before Sheriff Lancer and Constable Morris left with the prisoner. County Attorney Pruitt announced the prisoner would be conveyed directly to the Lindell jail, and that he was there ready to prosecute any man or number of men who would engage in the mobbing of Mack Demmons on his way to jail. He was landed safely in jail.

A BIG CONSPIRACY.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 2.—Rumor is current here that a secret understanding exists between the miners throughout the state to liberate all convicts working in mines. In consequence it is thought the first attempt will be on Oliver Springs, Tracy City, and in fact any place where convicts are employed. The militia are awaiting orders from Gov. Buchanan, but the officers do not think they will be called out, as the damage has been done and there is no need for their presence at Bricville.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S SPEECH.
BOSTON, Nov. 2.—The following speech was delivered by ex-President Cleveland last night, the occasion being a rally under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic Club, of Massachusetts: "We have fallen upon a time when special interest is aroused among our people on subjects which seem to be vital to the welfare of the country. Our consumers, those of moderate means and poor of land, are

too much neglected in our national policy; their life is made too hard for them and too much favor is shown the pampered manufacturers and rich monopolists. A condition of restlessness and irritation has grown up throughout the country, born of the prevailing inequality and unfairness, which threatens an attack upon sound currency and which awakens the fear and anxious solicitude of patriotic men. I have believed that the democratic party was right in its position on all these subjects, and I am willing to confess that my faith is confirmed by the verdict of the state of Massachusetts, when I see the old commonwealth break away from party trammels in the aid of right and honesty. When I see a majority of her just elected representatives in Congress chosen to enforce the principle we profess, and when I see them put at the head of her state government one of their young sons who stands for these principles in the truest, cleanest and most vigorous way, I am prepared to see, following the lead of Massachusetts, such a revival of moral sentiment in politics as will insure general acceptance by our countrymen of the truths we preach. The hearts of patriotic men in many states are warmed with gratitude for the strong and able young men your commonwealth has contributed to our public life in this time of her awakening; again their eyes are turned to Massachusetts, young and vigorous Americanism has watched with pride and enthusiasm the best representatives at the head of the state government, and those who love true democracy have far and wide rejoiced that one who embodies their principles so truly and exemplifies them so truly has borne himself so nobly. They look to you by his election and by the election of all good men and true, who, with him bear the standard of young democracy, to demonstrate your eagerness in the democratic cause; they look to you to give to the national democracy and the cause of the people which it has in charge, the powerful aid of the still awakening conscience of Massachusetts. Legislators of Massachusetts, men of Massachusetts, what shall your response be?"

Several others also spoke. THE IRISH WONDER WINS. NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The fight with four-ounce gloves between Peter Maher, the Irish wonder, and Jack Fallon, the strong boy of Brooklyn, came off at Nicholl's Garden yesterday. Billy Madden acted as master of ceremonies, and Inspector Williams, in civilian dress, was behind the wings to see that no damage was done. A harp of roses was presented to Fallon and he was accorded a magnificent welcome. The fight lasted only two rounds when Maher was declared winner, knocking Fallon out with a stunning right-hander on the jaw.

THEY WANT TO FATHER IT. WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Agitation has commenced at Washington concerning the paternity of the policy of reciprocity with our sister republics of South America, and as is usual, whenever a great national measure is likely to prove successful, a legion of statesmen spring out of the brush each insisting that he was first, to invite public attention to the necessity and propriety of cultivating and extending our commercial relations with the countries named. What is particularly remarkable in this discussion is the fact that the precise date or initial point of the transaction is fixed at a comparatively recent date, just as if the question had lately been broached as a new and independent proposition. The fact really is, the question of reciprocity in trade with foreign countries was first agitated in the Congress of the Confederation as far back as 1783, when resolutions were passed recommending the several states to invest the Congress with certain specified powers for raising revenue to restore and maintain the public credit; the proposition being to amend the articles of confederation so that Congress, among other things, should have the whole, sole power of regulating domestic and foreign trade by laying duty upon imports and exports. On April 30th, 1784, Congress considered and agreed to a report made by a committee consisting of Mr. Gerry, Mr. Read, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Chase and Mr. Jefferson, in which the committee say among other things, "The situation of commerce at this time claims the attention of the several states, and few objects of greater importance can

present themselves to their notice. The fortune of every citizen is interested in the success thereof, for it is the constant source of wealth and incentive to industry, and the value of our produce and our land must ever rise or fall in proportion to the prosperous or adverse state. Unless the United States Assembly shall be vested with powers competent to the protection of commerce, they can never command reciprocal advantages in trade; without these, our foreign commerce must decline and eventually be annihilated. Gen. Washington, while favoring the doctrine of reciprocity in commercial intercourse with other nations, was extremely conservative in his views on this issue. In his "Farewell address to the people of the United States," Sept. 17th, 1776, the following paragraph of caution occurs: "Harmony and a liberal intercourse with all nations are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand, neither seeking or granting exclusive favors, or preferences; consulting the natural cause of things diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing with powers so disposed in order to give trade a stable discourse, to define the rights of our merchants and to enable the government to support them, conservative rules of intercourse, the best that circumstances and mutual opinions will permit, but temporarily and liable to be from time to time abandoned, or varied, as expenses and circumstances shall dictate, constantly keeping in view that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another." Touching our intercourse with the sister Republics the doctrine laid down by President Monroe has always been recognized as the governing rule by all our political parties, but foreign nations appreciating the importance of not only extending, but controlling the commerce with the South American countries, proceeded to establish themselves therein by affording banking facilities, and hence the United States never could compete, because the rate of exchange was always against us and the facilities afforded in other commercial essentials were greater than we could grant. It makes but little difference whether Senators Paddock, or Blair, or the administration of President Arthur, first directed attention to the benefit to be derived from reciprocity with our sister Republics, nor yet whether President Harrison or Secretary Blaine originally fomented a like policy. True, Mr. Blaine did stalk into the room of the senate committee on appropriations, shaking his awful finger and undertook to teach the members of the committee a lesson on reciprocity, asserting that under the provisions of the McKinley bill as then formulated, we could not sell another barrel of flour nor pound more of pork. It is equally true that when the assertion was recently made that Mr. Blaine opposed the McKinley Tariff Bill, Mr. Blaine denied the soft impeachment, and asserted that under the provisions of that bill we had sold several more barrels of flour and considerable more pounds of pork. The result of the impending elections is a matter with more than ordinary solicitude, simply because of its possible effect upon the presidential canvass of 1892. Democratic victories in Iowa, Ohio and New York might probably cool the ambition of both the high contracting parties, although there are those who incline to the opinion that underneath their calm exterior General Harrison and Mr. Blaine felicitate themselves that each is the appointed to lead the republican hosts from out the wilderness of defeat, and be the cloud by day and pillar of fire by night to guard their party to victory, in November, 1892.

WILL INVESTIGATE. WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—A government dispatch gives Chile a reasonable time to investigate the killing of the Baltimore sailors. Señor Pedro Montt saw Secretary Blaine, and told him that his government is prepared to make reparation if Chile is shown to be in the wrong. A dispatch from Valparaiso states that the investigation is carried on with all diligence, but has not yet been completed. The trouble began at Clave street, and became a tumult at 7 p. m. Soldiers, police, and special guards restored order. Thirty Americans and eleven Chileans were committed to the authorities. One killed and several wounded. It is said that 104 sailors of the Baltimore were on shore at the time. No further demand will probably be made to Chile until the permanent government is established. The report that Minister Egan has been recalled is denied.

CHILE.
ARRESTING MURDERERS.
VALPARAISO, Nov. 2.—The authorities have arrested Demetrio Leiva, Carlos Gomez and Jose Ahumada, all Chileans. Gomez is a deserter from the torpedo boat Lynch. Leiva identifies Gomez as the man who stabbed one of the Baltimore men. Gomez alleges that he did so, in self defence, which is untrue, as Leiva's story tallies with the testimony taken on board the Baltimore. Ahumada has been identified by a respectable Chilean citizen, as the stabber of the Danish negro. John Cortes has also been arrested, charged with complicity and with having a pistol. His part, however, is known to have been in defending the Baltimore men. Public opinion is not very easily obtained, beyond meagre details. The journals publish no data. Among respectable people, however, the outrage is regarded with regret. Nobody believes that the Junta's officials will be influenced by public feeling. All are satisfied that their action and bearing, have caused foolish ideas of superiority, to which they stick. Prominent men are entirely opposed to the action of the Junta; so far as interviews are concerned no one desires to express an opinion. The general idea, among foreigners, is that a reparation ought to be made at once. The papers give but few details about the arrests. The Junta officials will not talk; while those who have an opinion, are opposed to have their names in public print. The belief is that the Junta will plead it has no power to act in the premises, passing the matter over to Congress for consideration. Congress meets on the 10th of November. Señor Jorge Montt, it is given as certain, is entirely inclined to a peaceful solution of the question. Minister Egan is acting, throughout, in strict accordance with the instructions from the State Department at Washington. At all events, there is no cause for alarm.

WILL GIVE PROTECTION. VALPARAISO, Nov. 2.—The statement of Intendente Arlegui is that all possible protection will be afforded to officers and men, of the Baltimore; but, that owing to the present state of affairs, he would not advise the coming of the crew ashore. Arlegui requested, to-day, Consul McCreey to ask Capt. Schley to furnish Judge Foster with a copy of any testimony in the case; obtained by him, for the use of the court. It is evident that the authorities desire to proceed in good faith so far. The United States government have acted thus far, on expartable versions. It would be but just to await the evidence adduced by the Chilean judges. There is a great confidence that clear-headed men, in Congress, will vote a reparation to the injured men. The stories that excitement prevails, are mere nonsense. The idea that the Junta believes that England will assist Chile, is absolutely false, and has not been entertained for a single moment.

A SERIOUS INFRACTION. VALPARAISO, Nov. 2.—It appears that a most serious infraction to courtesy was regarded by the United States representatives, here, in the fact that the Junta failed to express regret for the Baltimore's sailors incident, and to give assurances that a thorough investigation would be made in the case; also, that Judge Foster refused to permit any of the Baltimore's officers to be present when the men's evidence was taken. But this action is defended on the ground that this refusal is in strict accordance with the Chilean laws, which require that the inquiry be secret. Eleven days passed before a request was made to the United States Consul for any data. Mr. McCreey replied to the Intendente that he was unable to furnish any data, owing to the fact that everything regarding evidence received had been forwarded to the Department of State, with Mr. Egan's report. While the opinions of a few Americans, here, are unanimous that the United States Government is acting right in protecting its seamen, they all agree that the present Chilean government, being simply a provisional government, some allowance must be made until a full and definitive regime be established. La Libertad Electoral, the semi-official organ of the Junta, says that, for some days past, rumors have been prevalent, in Santiago, of an alarming character, about the rupture of relations between the United States and Chile. "We assure the public"—that paper says—"that these rumors are unfounded. We know that to-day dispatches were received from Sr. Pedro Montt, asserting that the utmost cordiality, and not any hostile feelings, exist. Sr. Montt had a very important conference with Mr. Blaine