



STONE IMAGE OF TIGER FOUND IN MEXICO CITY

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MEXICO

By GEORGE VEST GUYER

bas, Dr. Rafael Olaguibel, and Ignacio Mora. Although the president was empowered to move the museum, from May 20, 1831, to the building formerly occupied by the now extinct institution, the date of removal was indefinitely postponed and the establishment continued its existence at the university without being able to make the slightest development. For many years afterward it was grossly neglected.

Upon the arrival of the Archduke Maximilian, a decree was issued, December 4, 1865, declaring that the Public Museum of

THE National Museum of Mexico may be said to have just emerged from its infancy, as it is only within the last decade that any real attention has been given to it. It has a wonderfully wide scope, and as the republic is probably the richest field in the world today for the archaeologist. Many buried cities are being discovered, and traces of prehistoric civilization in America are constantly throwing an illuminating ray upon the many vexing prob-

lems which have for years been the despair of the historian. In fact, Mexico may today properly claim the title of "The Egypt of America."

Why, indeed, should the archaeologist go to Egypt, when Mexico offers to him such rich and inexhaustible fields as Mitla, Monte Alban, Palenque, San Juan de Teotihuacan, the ruins of Uxmal, and of Chi Chen Itza in Yucatan, and many others which are just being unearthed?

The museum located at the national capital is generally the first place sought out by the thousands of tourists who pour into the country each year. And it is well worth a visit, for it offers certain things which no other museum in the world could offer to the eyes of the curious.

The best brief sketch of its history is given by its director, Lic. Genaro Garcia, himself a notable historian and archaeologist. In the introduction of volume I, No. 1, of the "Annals of the National Museum of Archaeology, History and Ethnology," a most creditable publication which is issued monthly by the institution, under the direct supervision of Lic. Garcia. In speaking of the foundation of the museum which he has brought up to such a creditable standard, Lic. Garcia says:

Under the Spanish domination there existed only a small collection of antiquities in Mexico, consisting, for the greater part, of the codexes and native manuscripts which a cavalier of Milan, Italy, Don Lorenzo de Boturini y Benaducci, Senor de la Torre y Homo, had been able to collect, at the cost of unheard-of sacrifices, and which were confiscated in the most unjust manner by the vice-regal government in 1743. These antiquities were first kept in the office of the viceroy's secretary, and afterward in the library of the Royal and Pontifical University of Mexico, where they were taken by order of His Excellency Antonio Maria de Bucareli y Ursua, viceroy of New Spain. In one and another place they were greatly damaged by neglect, humidity, rats and thefts.

Upon the consummation of Mexico's independence the national government not only directed that the existing antiquities be kept at the same university, but assigned, in addition, the sum of \$1,892, 1 real and 1 "grano," for the salaries of a directing professor of botany, a gardener, and the expenses of the garden.

When this appropriation was made the government did not as yet have in mind the establishment of a national museum which, according to Gen. Lucas Alaman, then secretary of state and foreign relations, in a memorial presented to congress on January 11, 1825, was to be a matter for the future. Notwithstanding all this, Don Sebastian Canacho, successor to General Alaman, announced to congress during the latter part of the same year that the National museum had been established, "under the most happy auspices, with a keeper intrusted with its arrangement, safety, and development," and with many projects for "scientific trips, discoveries, excavations, and other operations" which were never made. The museum, therefore, had no other end than that of the conservation of a few antiquities, unclassified, and in generally bad shape.

The museum proper had its birth by virtue of the decree of November 21, which ordered its formal creation and its division into three branches—antiquities, products of natural history and industry, and botanical garden.

The chief executive of the republic proceeded at once to the organization of the museum in accordance with the foregoing decree, and appointed as members of the directive board Messrs. Pablo de la Llave, Isidro Ignacio Icaza, Miguel Bustamante, Jose Mariano Sanchez Mora, Ignacio Cu-

lucio, today, the same having been used before as the Casa de Moneda; that it should have a library, to be formed from books owned by the university and by the convents which had just been abolished, and that the government would provide the expenses of installation, conservation, and development.

After the constitutional government triumphed over Maximilian, it appropriated, in the budget for 1867-1868, the sum of \$12,000 for the museum; half of which was for expenses and the other half for the salaries of a director, two professors of natural history, a preparator, a clerk, an errand boy, and a porter. Unfortunately the poverty of the public treasury at that time prevented the government for many years from increasing the appropriations for the museum, which only reached \$12,160 during the fiscal year 1876-1877, for which reason it had little opportunity to make any progress.

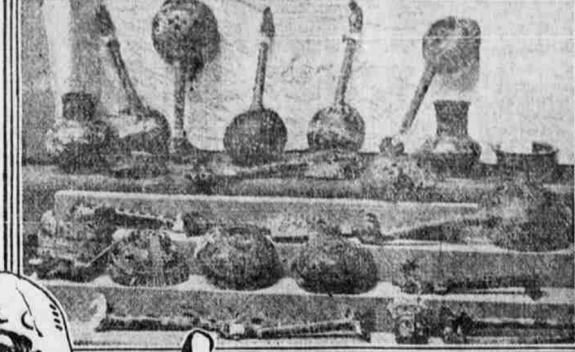
When Gen. Porfirio Diaz came into the supreme magistracy of the republic, he, the indisputable restorer of the public peace and the first factor in the actual progress of Mexico, gave a great impulse to all the federal educational establishments. The museum, which in 1877-1878 only had an appropriation of \$13,360, received an increase each year, until in the year 1901 it reached the sum of \$24,797.20. In this manner its development was enabled to keep pace with the rest of the country.

The progress of the museum has been very rapid since Lic. Don Justo Sierra, secretary of public instruction, took charge of the educational development of Mexico, and during the past three years it has enlarged its collections until they consist of nearly 70,000 objects. Such an abnormal development made the space occupied by it too small, and it was divided into two departments: National Museum of History, Archaeology, and Ethnology, and National Museum of History. The former remains in the National palace, and the latter is being removed to a new building of sufficient size for its requirements.

A striking proof of the efforts made by the supreme government to perfect its educational establishments is the fact that the present annual appropriation for the museum of \$120,000 is almost ten times as great as was the appropriation of 1867-1868.

The publication in which this sketch appeared is of comparatively recent origin, in so far as its actual importance is concerned. It was founded in 1877, its director at that time being Prof. Guemesindo Mendoza, his principal collaborators being Manuel Orozco y Berra, and Lic. Alfredo Chavero. It was not at that time printed in the museum, as it is only since 1885 that the printing plant of the museum, which had a very humble beginning, got its start, the nucleus of which was a small Colombine press, model 2, chiefly used for running off cards, or classification slips for the objects contained in the establishment. From this time on, however, the various directors who came and went, each recognizing the importance of having a well equipped print shop, made important additions, until the plant attained its highest degree of efficiency, a year or so ago, with the acquisition of an Optimus press. To celebrate its acquisition two special studies were written and run off on the new press, one of which, entitled "Porfirio Diaz, Sus Padres, Ninez y Juventud" ("Porfirio Diaz, his parents, childhood and youth"), was written by Lic. Garcia, then professor of history in the museum, and the edition, which was beautifully gotten up, was immediately exhausted.

Shortly after this, or about the middle of 1907,



RELICS OF AZTEC CIVILIZATION

Lic. Garcia was made subdirector of the museum, still retaining, however, the chair of history. He was even at this time one of the most widely known intellectual figures in the republic, having been a member of the chamber of

deputies since 1894, but better known throughout Mexico as a historian. Some of the books which have emanated from his pen are: "Character of the Spanish Conquest in America and Mexico," "The Plan of Independence of New Spain in 1808," "Bernal Diaz del Castillo's Conquest of Mexico, According to the Autograph Codex," "Juarez—a Refutation of Don Francisco Bulnes," and "Leona Vicario, the Insurgent Heroine." Besides these he has prepared 28 volumes of unpublished documents relative to the

history of Mexico. Upon his promotion to the position Lic. Garcia immediately proceeded to the scientific classification of the many articles contained in the museum, giving to each object a card specifying both its vulgar and scientific name, the place where it originated, and such other observations as would give the public an intelligent idea regarding it. He added greatly to the collections of the museum, acquiring in one year alone 74,000 objects, and perfected the official publication known as "Anales del Museo Nacional," bringing it up to such a high standard that it is today perhaps the best publication of its kind in the world.

Having finally been made director in chief, Lic. Garcia secured the separation of the museum into two departments, thus making a separate branch entirely of the department of natural history and subdividing the national museum of archaeology, history, and ethnology into six departments—archaeology, history, ethnology, industrial retrospective art, publications, and library.

The department of archaeology is composed of seven large halls, which are called "salon azteca," "salon tolteca," "salon tarasco," "salon mixteca," "salon zapoteca," etc., each hall thus representing a distinct division of Mexican archaeology.

The department of history consists of four "salones," situated in the principal inner section of the third floor, in which are exhibited many interesting objects.

The department of ethnology occupies almost the entire second floor and contains mostly objects strictly related to the aborigines—such as plaster casts of heads, hands, and feet; dress, furniture, chattels, etc.; photographs and oil paintings; industrial products, and ethnological maps, all classified in a similar manner to those in the department of archaeology.

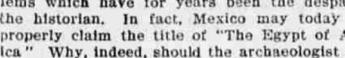
The department of industrial retrospective art consists of five "salones," and was created only recently by Lic. Garcia. In the first salon are exhibited a series of oil paintings representing the costumes worn by the citizens of different epochs in the nation's history, from the time of Cortez down. In the second salon are six large glass cases in which are exhibited objects of iron, jewels, costumes, military objects, etc. In the third salon are three large glass cases in which are to be found dining-room articles, all grouped according to classes, among which will be found part of the magnificent table service of the Emperor Maximilian. In the fourth salon Maximilian's royal carriage is exhibited, as is his road carriage. Close by is the coach which belonged to Juarez, the restorer of the republic, in which he traveled when pursued by the imperialist armies. The fifth salon contains many objects of high artistic value.

The department of publications is one of the most important in the museum, and has charge of all the documents which are printed relative to it. It is at present preparing, in commemoration of Mexico's centennial, which will begin in September, a number of volumes which will treat of the different plans which were formulated for the country's emancipation from Spain.

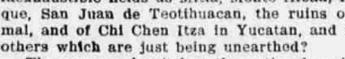
The library is situated on the lower floor, a few steps from the main entrance, and the books which it contains are classified in perfect order, so that it is an easy matter for the person wishing to look up any certain point in history, archaeology, or ethnology to get full and complete data at very short notice.



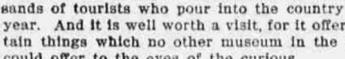
THE SACRIFICIAL STONE



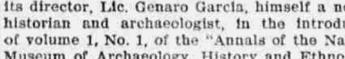
CHAC-MOOL, THE GOD OF FIRE



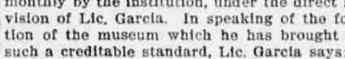
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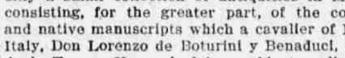
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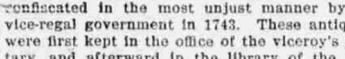
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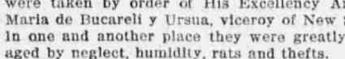
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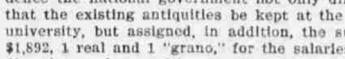
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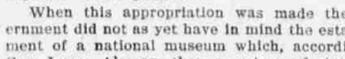
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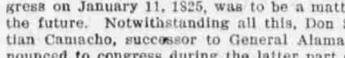
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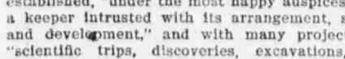
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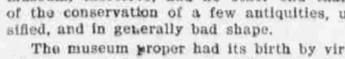
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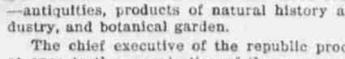
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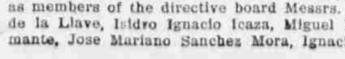
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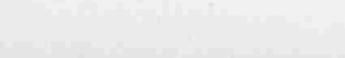
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FORTY ARE KILLED

BLOODY MASSACRE BY INDIANS IN YUCATAN.

ARE HOLDING VALLADOLID

Reports of Cause of Outbreak Are Conflicting—Former Head of the Civil Government is Said to Be in Command.

Mexico City.—With telegraph wires cut and operators murdered or forced to flee, definite information is lacking as to the present situation at Valladolid, Yucatan, the scene of a bloody massacre by Indian insurgents several days ago. The government authorities here estimated the number killed at forty. More than 2,000 Indians are said to have been engaged in the attack upon the town. The insurgents held Valladolid at last accounts, having fortified themselves in the jail and other buildings.

Federal and state troops and volunteers numbering more than 2,000 men are concentrating at Delitas, a short distance from Valladolid, and are about to march upon the rebels. General Ignacio Bravo, commander of the tenth military zone, has been ordered to the scene and will take command.

Reports as to the cause of the outbreak are conflicting. Some declare that it began with a protest against certain orders issued by the civil officers in charge of the municipality known as the "jefe politico," while others say it was the result of a drunken spree. Whatever its origin, it appears to have some semblance to organization and is said to have been led by political malcontents.

Also Bleaching Is Bad.

Kansas City.—Witnesses in the "bleached flour" case testified here that the gas used in the Alson bleaching process had destroyed rubber hose and iron pipes through which it passed.

Samuel T. Ballard of Louisville, Ky., said he used the Alson process in his mill from 1904 to 1909. The gas ate out his iron pipes. Ballard also testified that bleached flour did not keep well, the bread made from it molding quicker than that manufactured from unbleached flour. Archie Comstock of Ellsworth, Kan., testified that a piece of rubber hose he used in conveying gas into his bleaching machinery had been rotted out.

Missouri Penitentiary Damaged.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The roofs of three buildings at the state penitentiary were blown off by a heavy wind accompanying a severe storm which struck Jefferson City.

One building in which six hundred convicts were confined was left without a particle of protection from the downpour which followed, except the tops of the modern steel cells. Two prisoners were injured slightly by the falling of roof timbers.

The main dining hall and the clothing factory were the other two structures damaged. Fifty men, comprising the guard force and office employees are working clearing away the wreckage. The loss is estimated at about \$50,000.

Open to Irrigation.

Washington.—The secretary of the interior has issued a public notice opening to irrigation in 1910, under the North Platte irrigation project, additional lands in townships 23, 24 and 25, n. ranges 56, 57 and 58, Nebraska, and townships 24 and 25, n. range 60, Wyoming, the revised farm unit plates showing these lands are now on sale in local offices in Alliance, Neb., and Cheyenne, Wyo., for the respective states.

Climbers Reach Fairbanks.

Fairbanks, Alaska.—Pete Anderson, W. R. Taylor and Charles McGonigle, who were with Tom Lloyd when he reached the summit of Mount McKinley April 3, have arrived at Fairbanks. They said they climbed the mountain a second time, reaching the summit March 17. They corroborated the story of the first ascent.

File Cancellation Tariffs.

Washington.—In accordance with the verbal arrangement with President Taft the companies included in the western trunk line have begun the filing of tariffs with the interstate commerce commission in cancellation of tariffs which they filed to be effective on June 1.

For Memorial to Bill Nye.

Wrightsville Beach, N. C.—One of the features of the opening session of the annual convention of the North Carolina press association, which convened here Wednesday, was the launching of a movement to erect a substantial memorial to the late "Bill" Nye, the humorist.

King and Queen Inspect Ruins.

Calitri, Italy.—The ruins of Calitri and adjoining villages were inspected by King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena. Most of the houses in Calitri were destroyed by the earthquake and the people who escaped are camping in the fields. Thirty-two bodies have been uncovered, while eight or ten more are thought to be still under the fallen walls. Two were taken out in the presence of the king. One section of the town is almost completely buried.

AN ACHING BACK

Means Weak Kidneys.

Well kidneys filter the blood of uric acid and other impurities. When the kidneys are sick, waste matter accumulates and backache, headache and urinary troubles result.



To eliminate the aches and pains you must cure the kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys, and cure them permanently.

J. N. Markham, Montezano, Wash., says: "Kidney trouble came on me gradually and before long I was suffering from dropsy. My body bloated and my flesh was soft and flabby. I tired easily and suffered severely from pain in my back. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me and I am today in much better health."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

ONE REASON FOR STATUES

Not Altogether Devoid of Common Sense Was Answer Given to Inquisitive Child.

A Washington dentist praised enthusiastically the respect paid to the memory of Horace Wells by the French government. It has erected recently a statue of him in the Place des Etats Unis, in Paris, and the unveiling ceremony in March was attended by distinguished scientists from all over the world.

"Professor Wells," said the dentist, "was born in Hartford in 1815. He was a pioneer in the use of nitrous oxide gas in dental operations to prevent pain, and for his discoveries in anaesthesia he may be regarded as a benefactor to mankind."

"Wells has been dead 50 years, and France is the first—a tardy first—to acknowledge the importance of his discovery, and raise a tribute to his almost forgotten memory. This case reminds me of a conversation between a little boy and his father.

"Why are statues erected to famous men, father?" said the child. "So that they may become known, dear," was the answer."

A Horse Lover.

James R. Keene, who is noted no less as a horseman than as a financier, said at a luncheon at his Cedarhurst residence:

"My love of horses has been a great comfort to me all my life. I have always kept my horses in their place, though. I haven't allowed them to interfere with my business.

"Some men carry their love of horses altogether too far. Such a one was a young father who stood, with his fair wife, before the crib of their first born.

"Isn't he wonderful? the young mother cried. 'Did you ever see anything like him at twenty-six months?'"

"Maternal love is all very well," the father retorted, impatiently, "but please don't try to compare it with a two-year-old thoroughbred."

Jimmy's Definition.

"What is geography?" asked the father, who was testing his son's progress in study.

"Geography," replied little Jimmy Jiggs, "is what you put inside your trousers when you think you are going to get a whipping."—Sunday Magazine of Los Angeles Times.

An Economist.

"Do you mean to tell me you enjoy being fat?"

"Yes," answered the philosophic citizen. "I get more transportation for my money when I buy a railway ticket."

Placarded.

A pretty good joke was that played on a rotund alderman, who wandered about the streets bearing a placard on his broad back inscribed:

"Widened at the expense of the corporation."—Tit-Bits.

It is pleasant to think that the people who make gateways to the heavenly road never get any farther on it.

**A Taste
A Smile**

And satisfaction to the last mouthful—

**Post
Toasties**

There's pleasure in every package. A trial will show the fascinating flavour.

Served right from the package with cream or milk and sometimes fruit—fresh or stewed.

"The Memory Lingers"

Pkgs. 10c and 15c.
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