

commands the fort which is at the mouth of the Red River, and to all other governors and captains, judges and magistrates of the most Christian king of France, to all military and civil officers to whom these presents may come, that on the 24th of July of the year 1739 past, there arrived at the city of Santa Fe, eight Frenchmen, named Pierre and Paul Mallet, brothers, Philippe Robitaille, Louis Morin, Michel Beslot, Joseph Bellecourt, and Manuel Gallien, Creoles of Canada in New France, and Jean David, of Europe, who were received in my presence by Señor Dominique de Mendoza, Lieutenant Colonel, Governor and Lieutenant General of this Kingdom, at the entrance of the palace, where said Paul Mallet, being present with said señor and with Don Santiago de Reibaldo, vicar of this kingdom, the lord governor asked of him where they came from and for what purpose. To whom the said Paul replied, that they were from New France, and that they had come with the purpose of establishing commerce with the Spaniards of this kingdom, because of the close union which there is between the two crowns of France and Spain. Having heard this, the lord governor sent their arms to the guard, and sought for a place to lodge them, because there was not a place in the palace. I took them to my own home where I lodged them all, and a few days after I sent to search for their arms and ammunition and some clothing for their use they had saved from a disaster which overtook them in crossing a river, where they lost nine horses loaded with merchandise and their clothing; that being left nearly naked, according to their report, they had had the hardihood to seek out this kingdom and to open communication for it with the colonies of New Orleans and Canada, that despising all sorts of hardships and dangers from savage nations whom they had been obliged to meet, they had succeeded in reaching the Spaniards by whom they had been well received, having been invited to eat in their houses and be lodged there, while waiting for the answer from my lord, the archbishop of Mexico, Don Jean-Antoine Bizaron, which required nine months, during which time the Mallet brothers, who had been at my home and at my table, had conducted themselves in a very orderly and Christian manner, and being of a mind to return home, I have advised them that in case they should obtain a royal grant to carry on commerce with this kingdom, they should bring upon their return here a certificate and passport of the governor, because without that they would expose themselves to the confiscation of their goods, which would be regarded as contraband.

"In testimony of which, etc. Given

at Santa Fe, April 30, 1740. Signed,
"JEAN PAEZ HURTADO."

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Herewith ends The Conservative's historical work. It will be continued, however, if circumstances will permit, in the new weekly paper which is to succeed, though it cannot replace, The Conservative.

MINING BOOM IN MEXICO.

The Guanajuato Power and Electric company is now a certainty. This is a project which has been pending for a long time.

The project embraces the longest distance electrical transmission plant in the republic of Mexico and one of the longest in the world. The capital that will be invested, all of which has already been subscribed, will amount to something over 3 million dollars Mexican money. The project is to harness the waters of the river Duero, near the city of Zamora, in the state of Mochocan, and transmit the same to the city of Guanajuato by electrical transmission, a distance of about 110 miles from the generating station at the Duero river to the distributing station at Guanajuato. From this distributing station at Guanajuato the power will be transmitted to every mining district of importance in the vicinity and these distributing lines alone will amount to fully fifty miles or more. What the project means to Guanajuato can hardly be told in words. It means the complete revival of the operations of every mine in the district. It means making possible the extraction of millions and millions of tons of low grade ore that heretofore it would not pay to extract on account of the expensive steam power. It means that there will be large modern mills established that can treat those low grade ores to a profit and not only those low grade ores that are now in reserves in the mines, but the enormous tonnage of dump ores as well. It means the opening up of thousands of well defined veins which give fair mineral values on the surface, but which heretofore have remained unworked on account of the expense of power. In short, it means for Guanajuato a mining boom such as never before has been heard of in the republic of Mexico, and one that will again place Guanajuato at the head of the list of the famous mining districts of the world. Guanajuato can already boast of a production of over \$1,800,000,000, \$800,000 of which have been taken from one vein. This mineral district covers an area of twenty miles square, and while it has produced the enormous sums above quoted, its mineral veins have hardly yet been

more than scratched, and it is the common accepted theory among all those who know that Guanajuato has the brightest future today of any city in the republic. Within the past few years hundreds of mining investments have been made in the camp by the very best mining men of Colorado, California, New York and in fact the entire United States in general. Several of these mines purchased by American capital have been opened up within that time in the most modern and improved fashion and the results have invariably been successful.—Mexican Herald.

LARGE CONCERN.

The Corn Products Company, which has bought up the National Starch Company, which bought in the United Starch Company, which bought out the Argo Manufacturing Company, which succeeded the Nebraska City Starch Company—and which therefore controls the Argo factory in Nebraska City—is rather a big concern. Its capital is \$80,000,000 and it will convert at its various factories a quarter of a million bushels of corn a day, or 75,000,000 bushels a year. This is about as much corn as the whole of Europe uses altogether. The company does not even then touch either the milling or distilling business, both of which use vast quantities of corn, but confines itself to processes akin to the manufacture of starch. This staple and the allied product, glucose, are its chief articles of output, but it has 30 or 40 other lines, all made from the by-products or refuse of the corn. Among these are mentioned corn oil, sugar, rubber, mucilage, gumdrops, wall paper, soap, ink and salad dressing. Cattle are fed also, and it is likely that somewhere beer may be produced from starch, after the manner advocated here years ago by the elder Mr. Beyschlag, who demonstrated by a practical test at the Mattes brewery that it could be done.

CONQUER MORBID SENSITIVENESS.

The surest way to conquer morbid sensitiveness is to mingle with people as freely as possible, and, while appraising your own ability and intelligence at least as impartially as you would those of a friend or acquaintance, to forget yourself. Unless you can become unconscious of self, you will never either appear at your best or do the best of which you are capable. It requires will power and an unbending determination to conquer this arch enemy to success, but what has been done can be done, and many who were held down by it for years have, by their own efforts, outgrown it and risen to commanding positions—O. S. Marden, in "Success" for June.