

THE MEXICAN FOURTH OF JULY.

How Our Sister Republic Celebrates Its Greatest Holiday.

STUMP SPEECHES AND PATRIOTISM.

A Graphic Description of the Mexican Fifth of May—President Diaz's Part in the Ceremonies.

(Copyrighted by Frank G. Carpenter.)

Mexico, June 25.—(Special Correspondence of The Bee.)—The Mexican Fourth of July is celebrated on May 5. It was on this day, twenty-nine years ago, that the French troops of Napoleon III., who were marching to Mexico City, were met at Puebla, about two hundred miles from the capital, by the Mexican army, under General Zaragoza, and effectually routed. The French wanted to establish a monarchy and to keep Maximilian on the throne of Mexico. Through the victory the Mexicans regained their republic, and they regard the anniversary of this victory their greatest national holiday.

For a week before the day comes every town and hamlet from the Pacific ocean to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Rio Grande to Guatemala and El Salvador. The streets are decorated with flags and bunting, the small boys lay in their frockcoats and fizzes, and the stump-speakers, young and old, prepare their spread-eagle orations.

Mexico has a great national bird as we have. This bird is the Mexican eagle. It forms a part of the coat of arms of the republic. The eagle is a bird of prey, and it is said that millions of silver dollars which the Mexican mints turn out every year, and with its feet resting on a thorny cactus and a serpent firmly held in its mouth and talons it flaps its wings and screams over the whole of the republic as loudly as ever does the great American bird on our shores.

The Mexican is a natural patriot. His blood moves quick in his volatile veins and he is fond of a stump speech as his brother across the northern border. His patriotism is growing. For more than twelve years the country has been at peace, and the absence of revolutions has given the Mexicans a chance to look at their own wonderful country.

Independence Day in Mexico. The greatest fifth in the country takes place at the capital, Mexico City. It is then that all the employees of the government participate in it; from fifteen to twenty thousand of the picked men of the army, the men of the procession, and flags and fireworks, stump speeches and cannonading, added to the blazon of civil and uncivil humanity, makes Mexico on this day one of the great sights of the world.

This year by the night of May 4 the capital was very bright and beautiful. The streets and shops, their fronts, their usual bright colors of white, pink, blue and yellow stucco, were trimmed with colored cloth and paper; the figures and the hats were decorated and fringed with gold and silver.

Liberty Through Brigands. After looking it all over, however, you will find your countrymen are again to the rurales and you do not wonder that President Diaz is proud of them. It was their bright bayonets that were the first land of brigands into a land of peace and order.

These men were themselves in many cases the originals of Mexico. They were the hands of the mountains, who robbed stages and made themselves famous as the Paul Clifford of Mexico.

The men among these had on hats of all shades of pink, color and diamond, and these hats had brims a foot wide, and around many of them were gold and silver corals, some of which were fully an inch thick. Many of the hats were of straw, others were of plush like velvet, and they were worn in all shapes some with brims turned up at the sides, some with brims down over the eyes and turned up at the forehead.

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