

GEN. BERNARDO REYES AND HIS DETRACTORS.

with the investigation of this matter.
"Hall of Sessions of the Chamber of Deputies,

"Mexico, April 22nd, 1903.

"Francisco Martinez Baca,

"Manuel Serrano,

"Jesus Maria Cerda,

"L. Sepulveda,

"Jose Lopez Portillo y Rojas."

Gen. Reyes is not alone, and further more is not weak. He will see the black wave so furiously launched against him disappear without leaving a single stain.

Truth and justice are eternal and will prevail.

As was said in the beginning:

History can not be obliterated nor can facts be changed. Neither can that which is criminal be converted into that which is good, simply because those who are interested in so doing either do not, or will not, recognize the truth.

Future events in connection with this matter will more clearly reveal the truth and bring to Justice its proper homage.

Just Action By Certain Opponents of Gen. Reyes.

From "El Espectador" is taken the following article:

"Monterey, April 28th, 1903.

Dr. Ramon Treviño,

"Director of El Espectador,

"City.

"Dear Sir:—For the confusion of certain persons, who, we are sorry to say, are natives of Mexico, we beg to hand you herewith a letter received by us, signed by various gentlemen of the opposition, relative to the disgraceful occurrence of the 2nd of this month, for publication in your fearless daily if you deem the same consistent. We are

"Yours truly,

"Florentino Cantu,

"Ricardo B. Panza."

"In compliance with the request of the transmitters, the letter addressed to them follows:

"Monterey, April 23rd, 1903.

"Messrs. Florentino Cantu and Ricardo B. Panza,

"Gentlemen:—To the various confidential questions, which, based upon our friendship, you have put to us, we take pleasure in replying as follows:

"First—We are not in favor of Gen. Reyes' re-election as Governor of Nuevo Leon, not because we do not consider him deserving of that exalted honor, but because we believe, in accordance with Article 81 of the State Constitution, that he is debarred from re-election, and because we would prefer to see in his place a son of Nuevo Leon.

"Second—We were at Porfirio Diaz park among the participants of the celebration on the morning of the 2nd of April, and were at Plaza Zaragoza at the time of the disgrace-

ful occurrence of that date, which we all sincerely regret.

"Third—Some of us were on horseback in front of the Casino building at the hour of the riot, and can testify that not a single shot was fired from the building. Had there been firing from the building it is only reasonable that some of us, forming the line in front, would have fallen. The same can be said of the Municipal Palace from where, we know, no shots were fired. And here, we of the Cavalry, wish to announce that we were not commanded by poltroons and cowards, like Carlos Leal Isla and Andres Viteri, who were taken by Adolfo Garcia Flores from under a pile of rubbish in the river bed after the riot.

"Fourth—We went to the demonstration at the Alameda thinking that it related to a National celebration, and the only chief we recognized was our able friend, Don Miguel Morelos-Zaragoza.

"Fifth—We reiterate that we went to the demonstration because we understood that it was exclusively in honor of the hero of the glorious battle of the 2nd of April, 1867, to render the honor and love we feel for our great President, General of Division Don Porfirio Diaz, and we had not the slightest intimation of what was to follow.

"Sixth—We can state in absolute truthfulness that among the participants in the demonstration of the morning of April 2nd, lead by the members of the Nuevo Leon Electoral Convention, there were many intoxicated persons, and that one of these

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was responsible for the beginning of the riot that followed.

"Seventh—We gladly take the opportunity to do justice to the Chief of Police, by stating that he conducted himself in a most meritorious manner, doing all that was possible to preserve order and urging on his subordinates the greatest prudence.

"Eighth—We are for peace, order and harmony, and wish, for the honor of our State, that the press abstain from exploiting this unfortunate occurrence, for which in no way was our authorities to blame.

"We hereby authorize you to make such use of this letter as you see fit.

"We are

"Respectfully yours,

"Justo Cortes, Emilo Rordiguez, Felipe J. Padilla, N. Garcia Garza, Manuel Flores, Antonio Ovalle, Julio Marina, Marciano Gomez, Manuel E. Garza, Cesareo Cantu Trevino, Daniel Cantu, José R. Cantu, Severo Mendoza Escobedo, Pedro Garza, Donaciano Verastegui, Federico Arreola, Amador Bocanegra, Ezequiel S. Garcia, Eligio Ramirez, E. Sanchez Martinez, Pedro Saucedo, H. Arvalo Gregorio

Ramirez Garza, Francisco Delgado, Pedro Nieto, Lorenzo Silva, Espiridion J. Martinez, Daniel Espinosa, Pascual Torres."

The foregoing letter sets forth the manifest mendacity of the newspapers "El Pais," "Diario del Hogar" and "Monitor," which stated, in publishing accounts of the riot of April 2nd, last, that from the Municipal Palace and Casino building the men, whose conduct brought about the riot, were fired on.

Slowly, but surely, the malevolent intentions, born and nourished in a hotbed of criminal intrigue, are being exposed.

The newspapers herein referred to, echoing those which were voicing slander and jealous hatred in their columns, attempted the contemptible task of defaming the authorities and people of Nuevo Leon.

Today, however, facts are seen in their true light. The letter referred to places each in its proper sphere—the Government of Nuevo Leon in its own dignified position—the vituperative scandal mongers in the depths which they have chosen for their abode.

APPENDIX.

The following is the official declaration of the Chamber of Deputies in connection with the accusation filed against Gen. Bernardo Reyes, Governor of Nuevo Leon:

"Secretary of the Chamber of Deputies of the Congress of the Union, Mexico. Section of Archives No. 347.

"The Chamber of Deputies of the Congress of the United States of Mexico, in exercise of the faculty conceded under Article 72, Letter A and Insert V and 105, of the Constitution reformed on the 13th of November, 1874

"**DECLARE:** That the citizen Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon, Gen. Bernardo Reyes, is not guilty of the official crime of violation of individual guarantees, and attacks against personal suffrage, of which he has been accused by Camilio Arriaga, Antonio Diaz Soto y Gama and associates.

"Mexico, May 29th, 1903."

