

cover to a large number of unruly nomadic indians, whose depredations, as stated above, having recently become completely beyond the control of the State Government and the situation in consequence becoming intolerable, the Federal Government considered it imperative to take some drastic measures to alter the objectionable state of affairs, the result was, that by an Act promulgated by the Congress of the Union, on the 29th of October 1902, the entire Eastern part of the State of Yucatan was constituted a Territory, and named Quintana Roo in honour of a son of the State, who had during an eventful career, been one of the heroes of Independence.

Federal or rather Territorial troops, especially enlisted for the service, were sent by sea to Ascension Bay, from where a little narrow gauge military railway on the Decauville system, was built to the seat of Government, at which place necessary buildings were erected, but so far, although a matter of seven years have elapsed, a large amount of public money spent, and a certain number of lives lost, no material benefit to the community at large has accrued or improvement in any detail been made apparent, instances of jealous rivalry detrimental to the public service are reported, besides the eyes of the Government being hoodwinked, as although large sums of money are being continually received from the Metropolis, the idea reigns there, that the pacification of the rebellious indians, has become a thing of the past.

In confirmation of the above statement the "Mexican Herald," of the 7th of June 1908, says:—
 "General Ignacio A. Bravo, having obtained two months' leave of absence, is expected to be in Mexico in a few days. He has been in Quintana Roo during the last five years almost without interruption. He conducted the brilliant campaign which ended with the capture of Chan Santa Cruz, the head quarters of the Maya Indians, this capture putting an end to the Indian