The Sister Republics

AN INTERNATIONAL-COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE

PAN AMERICAN SOCIETY
RECEIVED
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Vol. 16 No. 8 MARCH, 1915 English and Spanish



Section of Sewing Room in The Howe-Allen Factory, showing garments in process of manufacture, completely fitted up with the best and latest machines.

See advertisement next page

This Publication Circulates in the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, West Indies and Philippines.

The Only Paper of Its Kind Circulating in the Great Southwest.

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To the Merchants of the South West:

The Howe-Allen Merc. Co.

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The Bayly-Allen Co.

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MARCH 1915

Issued Quarterly the 25th of Month

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Entered at the Postoffice at Denver, Colorado, as second class matter.

Advertisements appear in both languages, which make a complete instruction book. A novel and original method of lessons will soon be presented which will make the learning of Spanish a pleasure.

Read what William Jennings Bryan says:

"I have ever since I came back from South America, been urging a larger study of the Spanish Language—and I am glad to learn that the study of Spanish is being taken up.

"Thus, as Americans study the Spanish Language, they may become associated with those who study our language. This commingling. this association, would be beneficial to the young men of this country going south."

Pan-American Notes.

Japan has arranged a treaty of commerce with Bolivia. She will endeavor to obtain a portion, at least, of Germany's export trade with Bolivia and increase her markets generally with South America.

New Mexico Mineral Output of 1914.

Washington, D. C.—The output of New Mexico mines for eleven months of 1914, with an estimate for December, according to preliminary figures by Charles W. Henderson of the United States geological survey, indicate a yield of $1,172,000 in gold, 1,720,000 ounces of silver, 1,340,000 pounds of lead, 65,600,000 pounds of copper and 17,300,000 pounds of zinc (in terms of spelter and zinc oxide). These figures show increases of $290,000 in gold, 96-000 ounces of silver, 9,300,000 pounds of copper and 1,800,000 pounds of zinc, and and a decrease of 2,600,000 pounds of lead. Despite lower prices for metals, the total value was $12,070,000 in 1914, against $11,694,002 in 1913, an increase of $376,000.

Latin Republic Envoys to aid American Trade.

New York, N. Y.—Consular representatives of twenty Latin-American republics who have formed an association for the purpose of encouraging trade relations with this country, will meet on Saturday for the purpose of formally launching their plans.

The plans of the consular representatives include the opening of a permanent exhibit here of what their respective countries have to sell. This exhibition

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will also have a bureau for the benefit of American manufacturers, so that they can learn the needs of the Latin-Americans.

In this way the consular representatives hope to create an increased interchange of trade between this country and their own.

Gen. Villa Rescues Hameless City Waifs.

Sixty sent to Chihuahua to be Brought up at His Expense.

General Francisco Villa drove over the Mexican capital in his automobile recently picked up about sixty homeless little boys who were begging on the streets or were found by him sleeping on doorsteps. He had the boys put aboard a special train and sent northward for the state of Chihuahua.

General Villa announced that he himself would pay for the maintenance, education and instruction of these boys and have them brought up to be useful citizens of the republic.

American Nations Urged to Combine.

Republics and United States Should be Together, say Two Men.

New York, Feb. 13—Concerted action on the part of the republics of the American continent to assert the rights of neutral trade in American waters in the present war was advocated by Dr. L. S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania, in an address on "America's Duty in the Present Crisis" delivered at the luncheon of the Republican club here today. The speaker outlined a plan for an international conference of the republics of American, to supplement the work now being done by the governing board of the Pan-American union.

Federico Alfonso Pezet, minister from Peru to the United States, answering the questions, "What can the United States do for South America?" said:

"It can learn the tastes and needs of each of these twenty nations. Latin-American will meet any effort of yours with wide open arms. We will stand by you and with you. Once the United States shows it is the true friend of Latin-American it will stand by the United States in every emergency."

Provide Bryan with New Juice

Pineapple has Replaced the Grape at Dinners Given for Secretary.

Washington, D. C.—Washington has discovered a new dinner beverage which has eclipsed grape juice even in the estimation of the secretary of state. This novelty of a dinner menu is the direct result of much thought by certain members of the diplomatic corps, who, wishing to entertain Secretary and Mrs. Bryan, but at the same time to maintain the hospitable custom of their respective nations and offer the usual wines to the guests accustomed to a well balanced dinner.

The first home in which the new beverage was tried was that of the Peruvian minister and Madame Pezet. While others were served with champagne, pineapple juice with carbonated water was the beverage which the Bryans enjoyed. This was poured from a decanter and proved a good substitute for the real article poured from the real article poured from a more familiar bottle. The French ambassador and Madame Jusserand, who entertained Mr. and Mrs. Bryan later, also served the pineapple beverage.

Panama Grants Site for Commercial Meseum.

To Bring City Forward as Central Trading Point.

Panama, C. Z.—The erection in Panama of a permanent building by the United States, which would house a bureau of information and commercial meseum to draw the attention of South

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American countries to American manufactures and industries, is meeting with much encouragement from the officials of the Pan-American government and the merchants of the country. They view the proposal in the light of an effort to bring Panama forwards as a general purchasing and trading point in Central America.

A site for the proposed building has already been placed at the disposal of the United States and has been tentatively accepted by William Jennings Price, American minister to Panama. The ground forms part of the site upon which there is now being constructed the National exposition which is to commemorate the discovery of the Pacific Ocean by Balboa and also the opening of the Panama canal.

Many Grow Cotton on the Isthmus.

Demonstrated that Fibre can be Produced in Republic of Panama.

Panama, C. Z.—John H. Harrell a cotton planter from North Caroline, has just demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Panama Government that a long fibre cotton can be grown on Panama soil. Negotiations are pending for a concession of 25,000 acres on which to grow the staple on a large scale. For more than a year Mr. Harrell has been experimenting on a small plot of ground at Balboa, the Pacific end of the Panama Canal.

On his experimental farm he has grown cotton that has fibre from 2½ to four inches long, which is said to be longer than the cotton generally grown in the United States. The Agricultural Department of the Panama republic declares that the texture also finer and more silky than any other cotton.

The cotton here is the result of crossing the native wild cotton with that grown in North and South Carolina. According to a government test made recently the cotton tested 50 per cent. lint. Mr. Harrell believes that as a result of hybridization he will be able to produce an over-bearing variety which will produce one crop in December and another in July, just before the rainy season begins in earnest.

The wild cotton which is found in many sections of Panama is believed to be originated from the cotton plants brought here during and immediately after the Civil War in the United States. For a time thereafter considerable cotton was grown in Panama but when the price become cheap and growing was resumed in the States it became unprofitable in Panama.

The Panama government is aiding Mr. Harrell in his experiments as also is the Isthmain Canal Commission in the hopes of reviving the cotton growing industry in Panama.

Denver Capital Building Longest Transmission Line.

Will Carry Power Current 425 Miles from Bishop Creek, Cal., to Mexicali, Mexico.

Denver capital is building what will be the longest electric power transmission line in the world, extending from Bishop Creek, Cal., to Mexicali, Mexico, a distance of 425 miles. The work is a part of the developement of the Nevada-California Power company and its subsidiary, the Southern Sierras Power company, which are controlled by local capital, in conjunction with the Coachella Valley Ice and Electric company, to which the Southern Sierras cempany will furnish current.

The lines of the Nevada and Southern Sierras companies now terminate at Banney, in the Coachella valley. To carry the power to the Imperial, a line is in course of construction to El Centro, a distance of 125 miles. Fifty-five thousand volts will be transmitted over this line, and used for power in a section where the price of coal for steam power is prohibitive and where the use of electricity for pumping water for agricultural purposes is gaining immense headway.

At El Centro the Coachella Valley Ice

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and Electric company will deliver current to the Holton Power company, which has a monopoly of the power business of the Imperial valley, after having served its patrons in the Coachella county.

Members of the firm of Wilson, Cranmer & Co., who own the entire issue of bonds authorized by the Coachella Valley company, have just returned from an inspection of the property and the region which it serves, and they declare that its agricultural possibilities are almost beyond belief. A branch of the new line will be built for the Southern Sierras company to serve Mexicali, one of the mast modern towns in Northern Mexico.

Finds Treasure Trove on an Island Near Progreso.

Progreso, Yucatan, Mexico—Claiming that they have discovered the treasure-trove of one of the old buccancers that preyed on the Spanish main during the sixteenth century, Joaquin Morales and Leopoldo Juarez, both well known business men of this city, are fitting out an expedition to revisit an island that lies off the east coast from which they have just returned.

To substantiate their contention, coins with the coat of arms and head of Phillip of Spain, as well as rings and jewelry of a very old design are displayed. Their story is that they visited the island while out on a cruise of exploration, looking for possible sponge deposits, and with an eye out for other things. At the last island visited they encountered a number of fisherman.

Starting on a tour of inspection of the island they followed the waterlashed base of a rugged cliff and that in one of the crevices of the promontory the rotten corner of a heavy timber, covered in places with corroder iron, was visible.

Investigation showed that firmly held beneath rocks of great weight was an old chest made of heavy timbers. After a great amount of labor a hole sufficiently large to permit the entrance of an arm was made. Baring his arm Morales reached in through the aperature and was able to distinguish on the inside a great many smaller objects, presumbly boxes and caskets.

The smaller size of the hole would not permit the extraction of the boxes and after feeling about for some time small loose objects were grasped, and these on examination proved to be coins and jewels of coinage and design of the early and middle sixteenth century.

So much time had already been spent about the spot to obtain what they had that they feared to arouse the suspicions of the fishermen, and returned to their sloop first, however, carefully covering the treasure.

The Woman Soldier of Mexico.

F. J. Splitstone in Leslie's.

A Mexican army entraining is picturesque in much the same way that a gypsy camp is. It include soldiers, women, children, pots and pans of primitive domesticity, pet dogs, cats, lambs, goats and even parrots. The regulations allowed the soldiers to take their families to war. Officers told me that the rule was one woman to every eight men, but if such a regulation exists it is for publication only. As many women go as want to—and when an army moves out from a large city the number of soldaderas is pretty likely to be more than one-third that of the soldados. And many of them have one or several children.

From the days of the Montezumas, Mexican woman have borne their part in the war, and Mexico cannot imagine an effective army without its array of women camp followers. They forage for the army's food and cook it. They carry water to their men on the battlefield; they are the only nurses that the wounded have; frequently they march beside the weary soldiers carrying, not only the camp equipment, but their guns as well. They are brave, patient, hard-working, and faithful. Sometimes

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Efficiency Engineers

O. C. SWAN General Manager

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We offer our services especially to the following manufacturing industries, Beet Sugar Factories, Cane Sugar Factories, Sugar Refineries, Chemical Factories, Canning Factories, Alfalfa Meal Factories, etc., etc.

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236 Century Building **Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.**

Esta es la época de Eficiencia y bajo las condiciones de costo presentes, el fabricante esta obligado de "rebajarse" al mas bajito "precio de costo" en produccion maxima del producto concluido.

¿Corre su fábrica bajo una base eficiente? Si no, permítanos ayudarle a ponerla en condición tal. Garantizamos resultados.

Ofrecemos mestros servicios especialmente a las siguientes industrias de manufacturas. Fabricas de azucarde Betabel, Fabricas de Azucar de Caña, Refinadoras de Azucar Fabricas Quimicas, Fabricas de Conservar en Latas, Fabricas de Harina de Alfalfa, etc., etc.

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Materiales de Fabrica Manejo de Fabrica

Será bien que compañias azucareras del extronjero, se pongan en comunicación con O. C. Swan, Manejador General de la antedicha compañia, pues Mr. Swan tiene 18 años de experiencia en la manufactura de ambas clases de azucar de Caña y Betabel.

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they are the legal wives of the men they accompany, more often their relations are of the campaign only. These soldaderas range in age from 12 to 15 years to 60 or more—the older women being, usually, the mothers of conscripts who elect to follow their sons to the front.

It may seem strange that women in such numbers undertake the dangers and hardships of a campaign, but life is cheaply held among the lower classes in Mexico, and hardship and fatigue are the common lot in peace or war. Besides these women plunder the dead on the battlefield, and pick up what they can on the march. A woman cooks for her own men as a matter of course. If she cooks for any others they pay her, and pay well. A successful campaign will frequently furnish capital with which to start a little shop or to attract a desirable, permanent husband in civil life.

Discovery of Cradle of Inca Empire

Washington, D. C.—What probably will prove to be the largest and most important ruin discovered in South America since the days of the Spanish conquest the discovery of the old city of Machu Picchu, cradle of the Inca empire, on the top of the Peruvian Andes, was brought about by the chance meeting of an expedition under the auspices of the National Geographic society and Yale University with a Peruvian Indian.

Details of the discovery became know when the society made public the preliminary report of Professor Hirman Bingham of Yale, director of the expedition.

The expedition found the Indian selling food and pasturage for horses to travelers on the mountain trail six days out from Cuzco. Professor Bingham says the Indian, when questioned, declared he believed there were signs on the top of the high and almost inaccessible precipices near by and offered to act as guide. A few hours later the ruins were discovered.

While it not only is larger and contains more edifices than any other ruin discovered in Peru, except Cuzco, Professor Bingham says, Machu Picchu also has the additional advantage from an archacological viewpoint of not having been occupied by descendants, which accounts for its not having been torn to pieces by treasure hunters.

"Machu Piccu" says Professor Bingham, "is essentially a city of refuge. It is perched on a mountain top in the the most inaccessible corner of the most inaccessible section of the Urubamba River. So far as I know, there is no part of the Andes that has been better defended by nature. Here, on a narrow bridge, flanked on all sides by precipitous slopes, a highly civilized people—artistic, inventive and capable of sustnined endeavor—at some time in the remote past built themselves a city of refuge. Since they had no iron or steel tools—only stone hammers—its construction must have cost many generations if not centuries of effort.

"Across the ridge and defending the builders from attack on the side of the main mountain range they constructed two walls. Within the outer wall they constructed an extensive series of agricultural terraces. Between these and the city is a steep, dry mote and the inner wall. When the members of an attacking force had safely negotiated the precipitous and easily defended sides of the moat they would still find themselves outside the inner defense of the city, which consisted of a wall from fifteen to twenty feet high, composed of huge boulders, many of which weighed many tons."

While not caring to speculate on the habits of these ancient people until after a more careful study has been made, Professor Bingham says it is known that they were masters in the art of stone cutting, knew how to make bronze, and had consideroble artistic skill and ingenuity. They understood, he said, how to plan great architectual and engineering works and to carry them to a satisfactory conclusion.

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Dr. Brown's Bowel Educators

CURES CONSTIPATION,
BUILD HEALTH, STRENGTH AND VITALITY

Not a medicine nor a sickening drug but a very nutritious and a perfect constipation food, made from Nature's own products; Wheat, Barley and a very rare Oriental Herb. All these especially selected for this preparation. The finest selected wheat, the perfect malted barley and the pulverized leaf of a rare Oriental Herb.

The most PERFECT FOOD, the laboratory can produce. Special introductory offer $1.00 a package, extra remedial strength. Six packages for $5.00.

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Cura el estreñimiento. Aumenta la salud, fuersa y vitalidad. Lejos de ser una medicina molesta, es el producto de agentes naturales de la alimentacion, como trigo, cebada y hierbas orientales, todas escojidas especialmente y que constituye el mas perfecto alimento que se pueda producir.

Para darlo a conocer ofrecemos paquetes, UNO por $1.00 oro y SEIS por $5.



Odozone Being a Microbe Killer, insures Rapid Healing, and is an Absolute Preventative of Blood Poisoning. Never causes swelling.

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Fabricantes de los siguientes ácidos comerciales., Sulfurico, Muriatico y Nitrico.

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Gas líquido de ácido carbonico.

Compradores de los sulfidos mezclados de zinc-plomo-hierro.

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PAN-AMERICAN COLONIZING COMPANY.

In calling attention to the advertisement of the Pan-American Colonizing Company in our journal, it is a pleasure to let our readers know of its origin.

In 1868, at the suggestion of Hon. Leland Stanford, President of the Central Pacific Railroad, at that time; Oliver Ames, first President of the Union Pacific Railroad: Major Richard P. Hammond, Irving M. Scott, builder of the U. S. S. Oregon; H. J. Booth, Wm. T. Coleman, Alexander Weill of Lazard Freres; Jesse and Abraham Seligman, Govenor Henry H. Haight, W. W. Montague, Henry L. Davis, Prof. George Davidson, Henry M. Newhall, Horace Davis, Capt. N. T. Smith, and others, all members of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, we established the International Immigrant Union in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, for the perpose of encouraging a good class of foreigners from Europe, Canada and the Eastern United States to California. We selected the City of Baltimore as our Eastern headquarters as the "North German Lloyd's" had just made its Steamship landing there, and in connection with the "Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, offered superior advantages to those who desired to visit the Pacific Coast. The Baltimore Office was managed by Hon. Oden Bowie (Governor of Maryland), President; Capt. George A. Coleman, Vice-President; Richard Colvin, Secretary and Treasurer; W. E. Banks (Mayor of Baltimore), W. H. Small, J. P. Amidon, Bernard Gilpin, W. H. Baltzell, M. D., Lewis M. Cole, G. W. P. Cotes, and others. This organization, after five years of good work, was made a State Institution by the Legislature of Maryland.

Early in 1869 The California Immigrant Union was incorporated in San Francisco by members of the Chamber of Commerce, headed by Wm. T. Coleman, W. C. Ralston, C. T. Hopkins, Major Richard P. Hammond, Abraham Seligman, Henry M. Newhall, A. N. Towne, Milton S. Latham' M. S. Severence, H. P. Bowie, John J. Valentine, Hon. John Bidwell, Hon. George C. Perkins, A. D. Sharon, Jotham Bixby, Hon. George Stoneman and others.

This corporation was without capital stock, but had a list of subscribers, members of the Chamber of Commerce, Bankers, Merchants, Railroad Companies, and others, creating a fund of $36-000 a year and up to and including 1899, when its charter expired. It was then succeeded by the International Colonizing Company.

The principal object of this Company is to take charge of large estates, subdivide them into small farms, and dispose of them to settlers at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. In locating settlers upon our lands, we follow a long existing rule, not to encourage any intending settlers to locate on any tract of land in our State unless he can have at his disposal one thousand dollars. We do this because so many have come to California with only a few hundred dollars, made failures and returned to his old home denouncing the country, climate, etc., etc. Those who come with $1,000 and upwards, have sufficient to commence on, until they can make a living out of the product of the soil, and we never hear of any failure to make a fair living.

The first work of the California Immigrant Union was the location of nearly five thousand of its earliest settlers of Homesteads of 160 acres each, the total expense of which was a fee of $16.00 to the United States land offices. Many of the first settlers who took advantage of the Homestead Act, located in San Joaquin, Merced, Stanislaus and Fresno Counties. Many of them are still in possession, while the value of their lands run into $100 to $200 per acre.

In the Fall of 1869, a party of twenty young men from Indiana, were placed upon a 10,000 acre ranch, about 10 miles from Los Angeles, belonging to General

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George Stoneman, (afterward Govenor of California), which was obtained for them through the efforts of Mr. Temple, of the banking house of Temple & Workman, of Los Angeles, at that time the only banking house in Los Angeles. Each of the Indiana settlers purchased one hundred acres, paying $35 per acre for their lands, cash. The settlers land was known for five years as "The Indiana Colony" when it was changed to "Pasadena".

In 1870, the California Immigrant Union aided Judge J. W. North, colonizing "Riverside", 20,000 acres; then in quick succession followed the "Lomoc Colony", in Santa Barbara County, 46,000 acres; then the "Centinela Colony" near Los Angeles. then the "Central California Colony" Freano Co., 10,000 acres; (a raisin grape colony); then the "Ontario Colony", San Bernaldino County, 20,000 acres; then the "American Colony", known as the "Cerritos" Ranch, the home of Jotham Bixby, 10,000 acres, now known as "Long Beach"; then following the "Penasquitas Colony", near San Diego, 10,000 acres; then the "Half Moon Bay Colony", in San Mateo County, 20,000 acres; then the "Drake's Bay Colony", in Marin County, 13,600 acres.

In addition to the great "Santa Margarita" Ranch of 20,000 acres, which is advertised in our Magazine, by the "Pan-American Colonizing Company" of Santa Barbara Cal. of which Mr. Wm. H. Martain is the Land Commissioner, it is intended, when peace is established in the Republic of Mexico, to place in the market for sale over five million acres of fine agricultural and fruit lands in the State of Chihuahua about fifty miles South of El Paso, in large Colony tracts of one hundred to two hundred thousand acres each, and offered at five to ten dollars per acre, on easy terms. The Company is also expecting to locate a large tract of lard in Southern Colorado, and establish a branch office for said Coloney work in the City of Denver, Colorado. Due notice of this enterprise will be given at a later date in the columns of "The Sister Republics".

Pan-American Colonizing Company
Principal Office
Hotel Potter
Desirable Land Offers:

We have for sale near Feodora, Terral County, Texas, Southern Pacific Railway, 322 Miles east of El Paso, 24,960 acres of rough grazing land unincumbered, in lots of one section or more, at $1.50 per acre Cash—Abstract furnished, warrantee deed.

In Nevada County, California, near Grass Valley, 500 acres, fruit land, good for citrus fruits, grapes, walnuts, olives, and vegetables. (Sold by order of court) Price $14.00 per acre cash.

In Sonoma County California 4,200, acres, well supplied with water, with springs and creeks. Close to railroad station and good markets, Land fenced and cross fenced, best stock ranch unsold in northern California. $14.00 per acre, one half cash, balance on mortgage—6% interest per annum.

In Butte County, California, 12 miles east of Chico, fine stock ranch 2,000 acres, ample feed grows during winter months to carry stock without other feeding.

Oranges grow successfully near this ranch, so one can judge how cold the weather is. Price $20. per acre cash. This price includes $7,000 worth of cattle.

In Tehama County California, near Cottonwood, on Southern Pacific Railroad—440 acres fruit and grain land. $25 per acre. One half cash, balance on mortgage—6% per annum. This is a great bargain.

In Santa Barbara County—10 miles south of Santa Barbara City, front 1 mile from Pacific Ocean, 4,000 acres. Improvements valued at $100,000—5,000 lemon trees, 15,000 olive trees. All good lemon, orange, walnut and olive lands. Residence valued at $15,000—price $60. per acre; ½ cash, balance on mortgage at 6% int.

Wm. H. Martin,
Santa Barbara.

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Las Republicas Hermanas

Dedicada á la Industria, el Comercio, las Artes y la Literatura.

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Por ún año, 50 centavos, Oro, en los Estados Uuidos, México, y Nuestras Nuevas posesiones. Uscripciones al Extranejro, 75 centavos. Un ejemplar, 5 centavos.

Dirijase toda correspondencia á "The Sister Republics,", Mexico and South Acoma Sts., Denver, Colorado.

VARIEDADES

DOLORES.

Dolores muero de amores,
Te adoro con frenesí
Y desde el día que te ví
Comenzaron mis "dolores,"

Pensando si fiel serás,
Que no lo sé con certeza,
Paso un "dolor" de cabeza
Que no le tuve jamás.

Son tus ojos mis antojos,
A la vez que mis espejos,
Y de mírar sus refléjos
Hasta me "duelen" los ojos.

Nunda quiero ir á comer
Por no perderte de vista,
Y el estómago egoísta
No me cesa de "doler."

Tanto hacia tu casa voy
Por escuchar frases tiernas
Que ya me "duelen" las piernas
De los paseos que doy.

Me mata tu talle airoso,
En convidarte me obceco,
Y el bolsillo del chaleco
Sufre un dolor espantoso.

Hará dos meses ó tres
Que tu amor he conseguido
Y estoy todo "adolorido"
De la cabeza á los pies.

A tu lado el día entero
Me paso con ilusión,
Y me 'duele" el corazén
De tanto como te quiero.

Moriré da mal de amores;
Que en ardiente frenesí,
Desde que te conocí
No tengo más que "Dolores".

Una anecdota rusa

A los admiradores de la sencillez del Conde Tolstoy les gustara conocer la historia del fundador de su familia, con temporáneo de Pedro el Grande y guardia de una de las puertas interiores del Palacio de este Emperador.

Un día que, fiel al cumplimiento de su deber, se hallaba firme en su puesto, aproximóse á él mi noble diciendo que deseaba pasar. El guardia le contestó que era imposible, pues el Emperador le había dado orden de que nadie pasase á verle aquella tarde.

—Pero yo soy el Príncipe, dijo el noble.

- Sin embargo, señor, replicó el sol dado, no podéis entrar.

Para un noble ruso, semejante contestación en boca de nu plebeyo no puede tolerarse, y el Príncipe cruzó la cara del guardia con su latigo.

—Pegadme, Alteza, gimió el otro, pero no por eso os permitiré el paso.

El Emperador, que desde su habitación oía voces y ruído, sahó a ver que era ello, retiriéndoselo el noble con mal gesto. Pedro el Grande escucho en silencio; luego, volviendose al guardia, le dijo:

—Tolstoy, habéis sido castigado por este caballero por obedecer mis ordenes: ahora, tomad mi bastón y dadle un palo en la espalda.

—Mire vuestra Majestad, ezclamó el noble, que este hombre es no simple soldado.

—Os equivocáis, yo lo hago Capitan, dijo el Emperador.

Pero yo soy Oficial de vuestra Corte

—Y yo lo nombro a él Coronel de mi guardia imperial.

—Mi categoria, como vuestra Majestad no ignora, es la de General.

—Entonces lo haremos General, y así seréis apaleado por un igual.

El noble recibió el castigo filoséficamente, y el joven soldado recibió al día siguiente el nombramiento de General y el titulo de Conde.

(De Horizontes).

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READING LESSON.---Leccion de Lectura.

El Negro Finjido.

Dos jóvenes hermanos, cerrajeros de oficio, se embarcaron, hace cincuenta años, para la Jamaica.

Luego que llegaron, buscaron una ocupación; pero no la hallaron en su profesión, porque necesitaban algún dinero para establecerse. Viéndose sin auxilio alguno, hallaron un partido bastante extraordinario, y fué el siguiente: Uno de ellos que tenía los cabellos muy crespos, se disfrazó de negro, se tiñó la cara y todo el cuerpo, y fué conducido por sus hermanos á la casa de un banquero, á quien suplicó le prestase cincuenta doblones sobre la venta de aquel negro. Como este era fuerte y vigoroso, logró el hermano el préstamo que deseaba; y recibido el dinero, se escapó el finjido negro de casa del prestamista. Volvió á casa de su hermano, y se lavó de piés á cabeza. En vano ofrecieron los periódicos recompensas al que le presentase, pues era imposible hallarle.

Los dos hermanos formaron su establecimiento de cerrajos con los cincuenta doblones, ganaron mucho dinero y volvieron á su pais ricos; pero, es de advertir, que antes de ausentarse de la Jamaica restituyeron el préstamo con los interéses al banquero, y dándole gracias recordándole la anécdota del negro.

Negro, negro.
Finjido, false, sham.
Cerrajero, locksmith.
embarcarse, to set out.
hace, (lit. it does.)
luego, as soon as.
hallar, to find.
profesion, profession.
necesitar, to want.
establecerse, to establish oneself.
Viéndose, seeing themselves.
auxilio, help.
hallar un partido, to hit on an expedient.
bastante, rather.
y fué, and (this) was.
el siguiente, the following.
cabellos crespos, curly hair.
disfrazarse, to disguise oneself.
teñir, to paint or dye.
la cara, the face.
todo, whole.
cuerpo, body.
conducido, lead.
lograr, to obtain.
el préstamo, the loan.
desear, to desire; to wish.
banquero, banker.
á quién, to whom.
suplicar, to beg.
le prestase, he might lend him.
la venta, the sale.
fuerte, strong.
recibido el dinero, after having received the money.
escaparse, to escape.
el prestamista, the money lender.
volvió, he returned.
lavarse, to wash oneself.
de piés á cabeza, from head to foot.
en vano, in vain.
ofrecer, to offer.
los periódicos, the newspapers.
al que, to him who.
pues, as, because.
ganar, to earn, to make.
el país, the country.
es de advertir, it must be observed.
antes de ausentarse, before they went away.
restituir, to restore.
dándole gracias, giving him thanks
establecimiento, establishment.

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Signed, Frank Brady.

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The Bayly-Allen Co. was the successor of The Howe-Allen & Kaull Mercantile Co., and the two companies were prominent in the manufacturing and wholesale business life of the West. They had grown to be one of the big manufacturing and mercantile establishments of Denver.

They were located at 1722 to 1726 Arapahoe St., occupying three floors, 50 x 125 ft. each, with a large separate warehouse for surplus stock, and the new company will continue in the same location.

The H.-A. & K. and the B.-A. Companies were manufacturers of the famous H.-A. & K. and the B.-A. shirts, pants and workingmen's clothing. The new company will continue and increase the manufacture of these specialties. They are wholesale dealers in Men's Furnishing Goods and carry a very large and well assorted stock in that class of goods, made specially for, and particularly adapted to the use of the Western trade.

The company is a strong one financially and its members have had a large and long experience in the manufacture and handling of the goods that it sells and no concern in the country is better eqipped to successfully cater to the wants of the trade in their line than The Howe-Allen Company.



IRVING H. HOWE, President

The company is organized with Irving H. Howe, President, J. E. Allen, Vice-President, Robert M. Dulin, Treasurer and Harry C. Pollok, Secretary, all giving close personal attention to the business. Mr Howe, who was President of the old Howe-Allen & Kaull Co., which was so long and favorably known to the merchants of the West, will give the business general supervision.

Mr. Allen was the Vice-President of the old Company and will be general manager of the Howe-Allen Co., giving special attention to the Jobbing Department and the managing of the selling forces and the selling of the goods, at which business he himself is a past master.

Mr. Dulin was until recently Teller and Manager of the Savings Department of The Interstate Trust Co. and comes to this business well equipped for his duties as credit man and office manager of the company.

Mr. Pollok was for several years connected with the manufacturing as well as the selling part of the former company, is an experienced business man and will have supervision of the factory department of the business.

The excellence of the goods made in this factory is evidenced by the wide spread and constantly growing demand for them, all over Colorado, Wyoming, and parts of Montana, Idaho, Utah, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota.

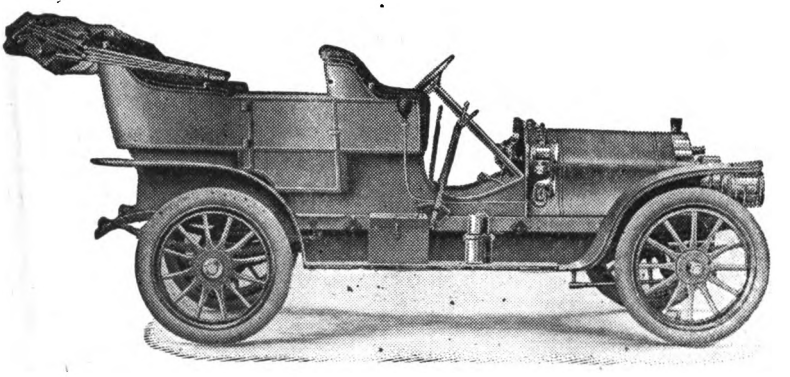
The Company will be represented on the road, as in the past, in the sale of their product, by five traveling salesmen, covering the territory named.

There are no better made Shirts and Pants, and the effort of the Company is to send out only the best that can be made for the price and such goods as will give the best of satisfaction to the wearer, and thus be trade bringers and hence money makers for the dealer.

We wish the new organization of The Howe-Allen Co. every success in the upbuilding and development of the business.

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He can impart to you more knowledge about the successful operation and repair of a car in his six weeks course than you can get in any repair shop or garage in Two Years.

They have every facility in their laboratory and repair shop which is necessary to make students thoroughly acquainted with automobile design and construction.

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The cost of a complete course of six weeks is $50.00.

They have lathes, drills, grinders, etc., and the students are given instruction in the operating of these tools.

They do a regular repair business on all kinds of cars and this work is done by students under the constant supervision of Mr. Jackson.

A diploma from this school is a first-class recommendation to any one holding it. They always do their best to secure positions for graduates.

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FIGURATIVE CONSTRUCTION.

It has become so common and natural, the use of many figurtive expressions, which if reduced to strict gramatical order would be defective.

The adjective "pobre" when it signifies necessity is generally placed after the noun, but when expressing the idea of compassion or contempt is placed before, as in the following: Pobre hijo mio. Pobre hombre. When it is applied to certain professions comparing them mentally with superior ones, the adjective must precede the noun, as: Una simple criada. Un triste salario.

Because if we should say: Un salario triste, we would express an entirely different idea.

El gloriso cuatro de julio. Herm[illegible]a mujer. Magnifico edificio.

Desde la hermosa ciudad de Denver se divisa le elevada cumbre de Pike's Peak.

From the beautiful city of Denver is seen the high summit of Pike's Peak.

If these sentences were formed according to the order of the regular syntax, they would lack energy and elegance.

The principles of construction must be looked for in one of these two sources, in the clasica' ithors or in the use of the highly educated people.

VICIOS DE DICION.

Los principales vicios de dicion en que puede incurrir quien habla; son el barbarismo, el solecismo, la cacofonia, la anfibologia u obscuridad, y la monotonia y pooreza. Llamase barbarismo la falta contra las reglas y propiedades del lenguage; y solecismo, el defecto en la estructura de la oracion respecto de la concordancia, regimen y composicion de sus partes. Afecta a la analogia el primero de estos vicios, el segundo a la sintaxis, y uno y otro destruyen la pureza claridad, propiedad y elegancia del idioma. La anfibologia u obscuridad gramatical proviene de no esquivar aquellos giros donde sea dificil conocer immediatamente el sujeto y el termino de la oracion: ofrecen tal vicio las dos expresiones que siguen: Corroe la espada el orin. El Presidente de los E. U. recamienda a Schley a Sampson. Como se ve el sentido solo descubre el sujeto: ?cual es aqui el recomendado?

Hiperbaton: El hiperbaton es una figura por la cual se invierte el orden de las palabras establecido en la sintaxis regular: V:gr no tengo lo que me pides. aqui se comete dos vezes esta figura: la primera anteponiendo el adverbio no, al verbo tengo, y la segunda poniendo el dativo me antes del verbo que lo rige, pides. Sin ellas diria: yo tengo no lo que tu dipesme. Los pronombres me, te, se, le, y sus plurales pueden ir, como se ha visto, despues del verbo.

Anglicismos: Llamanse anglicismos las palabras inglesas que hoy se usan en la lengua espanola, y aun que sin admitirlas la academia, una gran parte de la prensa y el queblo las usa a su antojo, especialmente en Cuba; como por ejemplo meeting, lunch, dandy, fashionable, sports y una infinidad que seria prolijo numerar.

El future imperfecto de indicativo se forma en las tres conjugacio nes con el presente de infinitivo integro de cada verbo, y con las personas del presente de indictivo del verbo haber, sincopada y reducida a heis la segunda del numero plural; y omitida en todas la hsinicial de haber, la cual, no se pronuncia; v.gr.: amar-e, amar-as, amar-a, amar-emos, amar-eis, amar-an; en lugar de mar-he, amar-has, etc.

La segunda forma del preterito imperfecto de subjuntivo consta en las tres conjugaciones, del infinitivo integro y de las personas del preterito imperfecto de indicativo del anxiliar haber, habia, habias, etc., reducidas a ia, ias, ia, iamos, iais, ian, Amara, equivale, por ejemplo, a amar habia, o amar hia, suprimida la h.

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