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THE SISTER REPUBLICS

A COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE

SEPTEMBER
1905

Vol. 7, No. 1 English and Spanish



MOUNT OF THE HOLY CROSS. MONTAÑA DE LA SANTA CRUZ.
BETWEEN LEADVILLE AND GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLO.

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PAN-AMERICAN NOTES, ENGLISH.
SPANISH LESSONS.

PAN-AMERICAN NOTES, SPANISH
ENGLISH LESSONS.

THIS PUBLICATION CIRCULATES.
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RULES GOVERNING CONTEST
PROGRAM and VISITORS'
GUIDE

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COMPILED BY
FRANK BRADY

Published in Conjunction with the September Issue of The Sister Republics, Vol. 7, No. 1
DENVER, COLORADO, U. S. A.
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RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP BRONCHO BUSTING CONTEST.

Adopted by the Mountain and Plain Festival Association.

Rule I—All riders, to be eligible, must have proper papers of identification from their respective stock associations by whom they have been selected. The committee reserves the right to try the horsemanship of all riders in any manner that it may see fit before the contest.

Rule II—Each rider shall be compelled to furnish all the equipment he uses while riding in the contest.

Rule III—A rider will be considered on his horse when he has one foot in the stirrup, as soon as his otther foot leaves the ground to mount. A fan who is testing his horse's mettle by placing his weight on the stirrups and lifting other foot from ground without any attempt to get into the saddle, will not be considered as having attempted to mount. The judges shall decide what is an "attempt to mount." If a horse falls at any time with a rider on him and the rider is thrown by the falling of the horse it shall be understood that this shall in no way count against the rider.

Rule IV—Each rider shall be allowed a helper to assist him in saddling his horse, if he so desires.

Rule V—If a rider is thrown from a horse that is allotted to him he shall be barred from participating further in the contest.

Rule VI—No rider shall be allowed to use any contrivance to assist him in riding, such as bucking-strap, roll, hobble-stirrup or check of any kind that will keep a horse's head up or any contrivance that will in any way keep a horse from bucking.

Rule VII—A rider's rig shall consist of open bridle, hackamore, riata saddle and blanket, quirt, and spurs, or any part thereof.

Rule VIII—Any rider who shall attempt to subdue his horse by beating with quirt or severe spurring, or using unnecessary cruelty shall be subject to adverse marking by the judges.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING HORSES.

Rule I—No horse will be eligible that throws himself more than once. The committee reserves the right to remove any horse from the arena at any time.

Rule II—The committee reserves the right to substitute any horse that it may select for one that is removed from the arena.

Rule III—It is left optional with the committee how all horses shall be saddled and where and by whom this shall be done.

Rule IV—Consecutive numbers, corresponding to the number of the riders, shall be placed in two separate boxes. Each rider shall draw from one box a number by which he shall be designated. As a horse is brought into the arena one of the committee shall draw a number from the remaining box and the rider holding the corresponding number shall ride the horse so presented.

Rule V—All riders will ride the horses thus selected so that the judges may choose ten of the best riders and the worst bucking horses; the riders and horses so selected will be drawn for again as provided in Rule IV.

From the riding of these men, and the bucking of their horses, the judges shall determine: first, the rider entitled to compete with the Champion for the World's Championship Belt (the champion being required to ride first), the defeated rider to take second prize, except as hereinafter provided; and, secondly, the four riders entitled to 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th prizes, and the judges shall so name the riders.

Rule VI—Should either the champion or his competitor thus selected be thrown from his horse, he shall be relegated to the foot of the list, the others advancing as prize winners only, and the successful and unthrown rider shall, upon trial satisfactory to the judges, be declared champion.

Should both contestants be thrown, they shall be set back to the foot

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of the list of prize-winners, the new contestants being placed last, and other winners being correspondingly advanced.

In this case the championship and second place shall be contested for by the two riders next in succession, until a finish is declared.

Rule VII—The judges shall at all times have the right and privilege to require a rider to be furnished with, and to ride a new horse or horses, whenever it shall be insisted upon by two or more of the judges, on account of any doubt as to horsemanship or ability on the part of the rider.

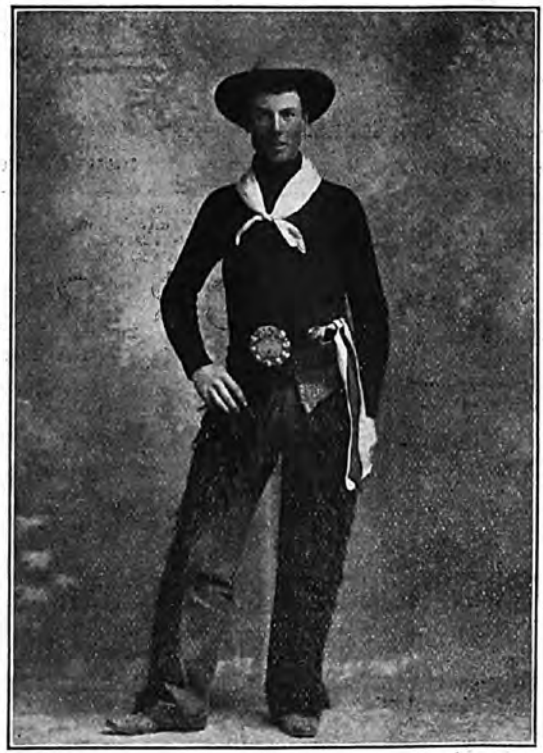
Rule VIII—In case the present champion shall not appear to defend his title to the Championship Belt, the judges shall, from their selection of ten riders as under Rule V, determine who is entitled to the championship, and who to the following five prizes.

This may also be a "ride to finish" until the judges shall be satisfied, as outlined in Rule VII.

THE ROUGH RIDERS' TOURNAMENT.

FIRST DAY.

Grand Parade of 500 Cowboys, Men and Indians in the Morning at 10 O'clock and Broncho Busting Contest in the Afternoon at Broadway Park.



Martin Thadius Sowder, Twice Winner of Championship Belt.

Mr. M. J. Kuykendall, the expert horseman, is in charge of the broncho busting feats that will be held September 5, 7, 8 and 9 for the entertainment of the G. A. R. It is positively the last time that he will do it, but this is to be a record-breaking event and a large and healthy bunch

A GREAT SALE OF READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING.

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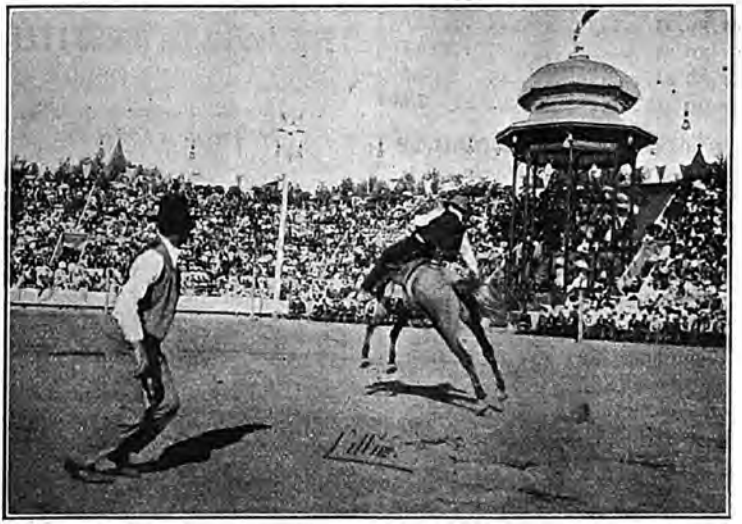
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SECOND DAY.

Broncho Busting at Broadway Park at 1:30 p. m. Indian Games and Races.



One of the scenes in the last Tournament. (Note Mexican on ground—his natural pose to stay on bucking horse.) By permission Geo. H. Lillie, photographer.

of forty-five outlaws are now here from the La Veta ranch at Green Mountain waiting for their trial.

Veterans Have First Chance.

The contest will be held at Broadway park, which will seat between 5,000 and 10,000, and as thousands are coming to the encampment for the pleasure of seeing these celebrated wild-west features, all will be given an opportunity. All of the G. A. R. go in free, but the public must pay. Sheds will be erected on the grounds along the creek for the horses, and a band stand large enough to hold fifty musicians. Mr. Kuykendall announces that he has succeeded in inducing John G. Wright to assist in arranging and carrving out the program. Mr. Wright broke and trained the world famous horse "Wyoming," which he took to Washington and delivered to President Roosevelt.

A belt of $20 gold pieces will be presented to the cowboy conquering the worst broncho at the meet. Besides the usual championship belt, $200 in gold will be given. The belt is made of leather with a large gold buckle on which is engraved "G. A. R Championship."

Horses are being secured for the contest, but Steamboat, and Pinears, the White river outlaw, will be the feature. In case the cowboys fail to ride the horse, the belt will be awarded to him, and will go to the owner.

And thrilling it will be if the following array of busters all get here, as they hope to: Tom Miner, Idaho; Lee Van Houghton, Buffalo, Wyo.; Rooster Wilson, Rifle, Colo., who will also bring one of the famous riders from Routt county with him; Steve Girardo, Schley, Colo.; Abner Bullard, Alfred, Colo.; Harry Ruffner, Glover; Harry Brannan, Sheridan, Wyo.; Charles Tipton, Fort Collins; Ira Wines, Deer Trail; Jim Easterburn, Snake River, Wyo., who is still in the hospital with a bad ankle, which was broken at one of the last contests at D. A. C. park, and Sam Scoville, who can ride like a centaur.

Steve Girardot of Schley, Colo., who has competed in some of the hardest-fought riding contests in the West, will be on hand, accompanied by a string of buckers. George C. Mack, the owner of extensive cattle interests in and around Bennett, Colo., will also enter the tournament.

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The Free Clinics Given Each Wednesday Have Proven to Be Very Popular.

Since Dr. R. C. Hunt, the chiropractic expert at 606 Exchange building, Fifteenth and Arapahoe streets, first located in Denver several months ago he has fully proven the great value of the new science in curing all manner of diseases and ailments by successfully treating a large number of patients, many of whom had been pronounced incurable by the physicians to whom they had been going. In fact, Dr. Hunt has an especial desire to secure those patients who have tried all others and failed.

The chiropractic practitioner gives no medicines or drugs in any form, which in itself is a great benefit to those who are sick, as the stomach does not become upset and deranged as is the case where remedies are taken internally. The new science cures all troubles by adjusting or replacing the vertebrae to the right position, thus removing the pressure from the nerve or nerves which supply the affected parts with nerve force, thereby allowing them to perform their functions in a normal way.

Every Wednesday, at his offices, Dr. Hunt will give another demonstration of chiropractics, examining and treating any who desire it free of charge. Special attention given to ladies. Lady attendant.

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THIRD DAY.

Broncho Busting at Broadway Park at 1:30 p. m.—Indian Games and Races.

One of the most amusing features of the contest will be a bull which has been secured from Perry Johnson, who resides at Colorado Springs. This bull, which is a decidedly meek-looking animal, has made many a dauntless rider, who has tried to mount him, the laughing stock of Colorado Springs.

So that the Humane society may cause no trouble, Secretary Whitehead, of the society, will be invited to be present, and anything that does not accord with his views on humane treatment will be changed.

New Mexico has a candidate for the broncho busting championship honors in the person of "Tom" Collins, the best rider in Union county, New Mexico, who is a cowboy on the Circle Bar ranch.

"Broncho Buster" Collins was snapped by the camera riding "Six Shooter," one of the most vicious horses in New Mexico. The horse started bucking and snapped the bridle straps, which is something that not one in 1,000 horses does while it is being ridden. Notwithstanding the fact that it had no bridle, Collins stuck to his mount without "pulling leather," and without difficulty.

Collins is widely known in New Mexico, and his friends have tried in vain to pursuade him to ride against Sowder and Brennan. He works for Kem Ritter.

BARON ROTHSCHILD'S RULES FOR LIVING.

Paris.—Here is the famous list of rules of living, which Baron Rothschild, who died recently, distributed to the youth of France, who wanted to know the secret of the great financier:

Shun liquor.
Dare to go forward.
Never be discouraged.
Be polite to everybody.
Employ your time well.
Be prompt in everything.
Bear all troubles patiently.
Do not reckon upon chance.
Make no useless acquaintances.
Be brave in the struggle of life.
Maintain your integrity as a sacred thing.
Never appear to be something more than you are.
Take time to consider, then decide positively.
Carefully examine into every detail of your business.

FOURTH DAY.

Final Broncho Busting at Broadway Park in the Afternoon, and Awarding of Prizes.

BUCKING BRONCHOS SCARCE.

The Outlaw, which is Becoming More Valuable than the Blooded Coach Horse.

Outlaws at a premium A corner in those little bronchos that do the fancy bucking and who a few years ago could be bought for a song—but now the price has gone up to the mark which will buy coach horses.

It is the evolution of the broncho busting contest which has brought about this state of affairs, and you couldn't get the real thing in an outlaw now without paying anywhere from $50 to $85.

"In ten years the outlaw will be practically extinct," John M. Kuykendall says, and what Mr. Kuykendall does not know about a horse is not worth mentioning, since he has handled everything from the best thoroughbreds to these same little outlaws that he cannot get now without paying the price. "I believe he will be hard to find in five years, but I'll put it at ten to be conservative."

"There is not a man east of the Mississippi who could ride these horses, either," said Mr. Kuykendall. "It is not only the horses that are gradually disappearing, but the man who can ride them will be at a premium. They must be in training for it just the same as a prize fighter has to be in condition.

"There was a time when anyone would give me these outlaws for the sake of getting rid of them. They were not only too bad to ride, but they had a bad influence when among other horses. I compare the real outlaw with the criminal among men. They are both brutes, and the only thing to do with them is to make them work. Work them till they have no time or strength left to be bad."

United States Consul Luther T. Ellsworth, Cartagena, Colombia, reports that the Colombian Government has issued a decree to the effect that ivory nut or vegetable ivory, when exported from ports on the Pacific Ocean, shall pay a duty of 75 cents gold per 100 pounds; when exported from other ports, it shall pay a duty of 35 cents per 100 pounds. This decree to go into effects as soon as promulgated at the various custom-houses.

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Western Union and Colo. Dist., 1114 17th st.
Postal Union, 920 17th st.
A. D. T. Co., 1421 Champa and 319 16th.
Colo. Telephone Co., 1413 Champa.

THEATERS.

Broadway Theater, Broadway, near Tremont street.
Orpheum, Welton and 15th streets.
Tabor Grand Opera House, corner Curtis and 16th streets.
Curtis, 1746 Curtis street.
Crystal, 1715 Curtis street.
Novelty, 1640 Curtis street.
Empire, Lawrence, near 15th street.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams—1640 Arapahoe street.
United States—1021 17th street.
Globe Express Co.—1620 Stout street; general offices, Equitable building.
Pacific—1625 Curtis street.
Wells, Fargo & Co.—1616 Stout street.
Western—Equitable Bldg.

DENVER CAB AND HACK TARIFF.

The maximum rates of fare to be demanded by any owner or driver of any vehicle for the carriage of passengers (other than omnibuses or what is known as street car lines or herdic coaches) for hire shall be as follows:

One passenger, one mile or part thereof, 50 cents.

Each additional mile or part thereof, 50 cents.

Each additional passenger or same party or family per mile, 50 cents; children excepted.

For conveying one passenger any distance exceeding two miles, $2.

Each additional passenger for distance over two miles, $1.

For conveying children between 5 and 14 years of age, half the above prices may be charged for like distance, but children under 5 years of age free.

Fourteen squares shall constitute a mile under the provisions of this section.

RAILROAD TICKET OFFICES.

A., T. & S. Fe—17th and Lawrence.
Burlington Route—17th and Arapahoe.
C. & A.—923 17th street.
C., R. I. & P.—17th and Stout.
Colorado Midland—17th and California.
Colorado & Southern—17th and Curtis.
D. & R. G.—Albany Hotel, 17th and Stout.
Denver Inter Mountain—1426 Arapahoe.
Missouri Pacific—17th and Stout.
Union Pacific—17th and Curtis.
Wabash—17th and Champa.

PRINCIPAL PARKS.

City Park—Area, 320 acres. Take Colfax car on 15th st., 17th Ave. car on 16th or 17th sts., or 22nd Ave. car on Curtis street. This park contains a conservatory, track for bicycles, speeding course, two artificial lakes, many beautiful drives, zoological garden and Carter's Museum.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Denver Public Library—So. 14 st., cor W. Colfax ave. Free reading rooms. Charles R. Dudley, librarian. Forty thousand volumes.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS BLOCKS.

Bank Block, 17th and Arapahoe.
Boston Building, 17th and Champa.
Charles Block, 15th and Curtis.
Continental Building, 16th and Lawrence.
Century Building, 17th and Stout.
Coronado Building, 15th and Stout.
California Building, 17th and California.
Cooper Building, 17th and Curtis.
Equitable Building, 17th and Stout.
Ernest & Cranmer Building, 17th and Curtis.
Essex Building, 1617 Lawrence.
Jacobson Building, 16th and Arapahoe.
Kittredge Building, 16th and Glenarm.
Mack Block, 16th and California.
Majestic Building, 16th and Cleveland Place.
Masonic Temple, 16th and Welton.
McPhee Block, 17th and Glenarm.
Exchange, 15th and Arapahoe.
Opera House Block, 16th and Curtis.
Quincy Block, 17th and Curtis.
Railway Exchange, 17th and Champa.
Railroad Building, 1511-1515 Larimer.
Nassau, 16th and Larimer.
Temple Court Bldg., 15th and California.
Woman's Building, 1437 Glenarm.

The foregoing list of buildings represents none but those valued at upwards of $200,000.

CLUBS.

Commercial Club—See Chamber of Commerce.
Denver Club, corner Glenarm and 17th sts.
Denver Chess, Checker and Whist Club, Masonic Temple.
Denver Athletic Club, 1335 Glenarm St.
Denver Woman's Club, 1437 Glenarm.
Latin-American Club, 253 Coronado Bldg.
Progress Club, 2047 Lincoln avenue.
University Club, 17th avenue and Sherman.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Armory Hall, Curtis, corner 26th street.
Chamber of Commerce, Lawrence, corner 14th street.
City Hall, Larimer and 14th streets.
County Court House, Tremont and 16th sts.
County Jail, South 11th street and West Colfax avenue.
Criminal Court, same as County Jail.
Postoffice, 16th and Arapahoe streets.
State Capitol, Broadway and Colfax avenue.
Union Depot, Wynkoop, between 16th and 18th streets.
U. S. Mint, Colfax avenue and South Evans street.
Y. M. C. A., 120 Century Bldg.
Club Building, 1731 Arapahoe street.

A fine view of the city and the Rocky Mountain Range from Long's Peak to Pike's Peak may be had from the dome of the County Court House or the dome of the Capitol Building, permission being given upon request.

PRINCIPAL STREETS OF DENVER.

From the Union Depot going up town or south, the principal business streets of Denver are as follows: Wynkoop, Wazee, Blake, Market, Larimer, Lawrence, Arapahoe, Curtis, Champa, Stout, California, Welton, Glenarm, Tremont Court Place, Cleveland Place and Broadway. The cross streets are 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th. All the large retail stores are located on 15th and 16th and the office buildings are principally on 16th and 17th streets.

Colorado Hat Works

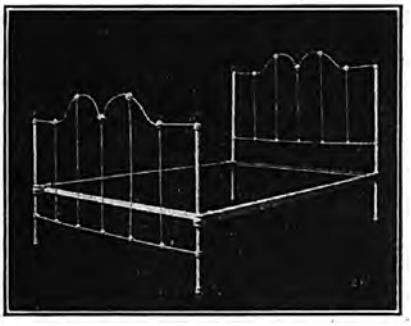


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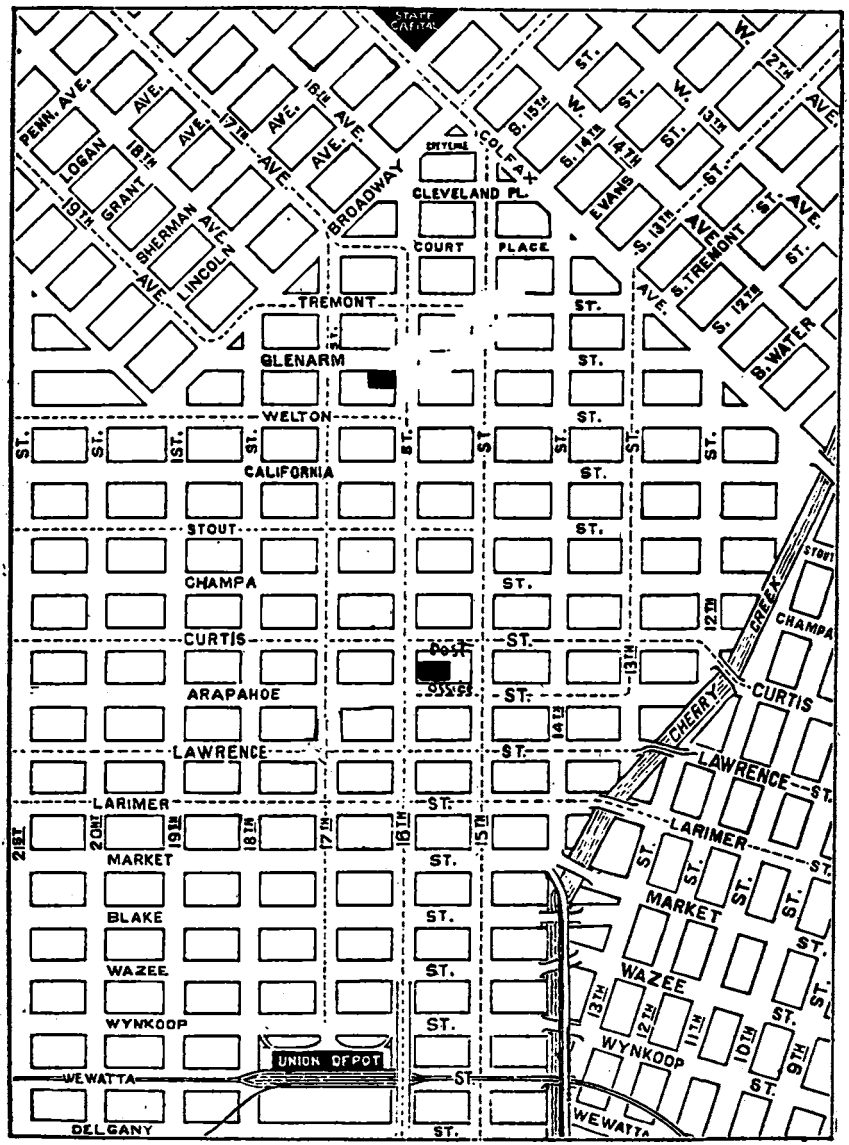
The Navajo and His Blanket

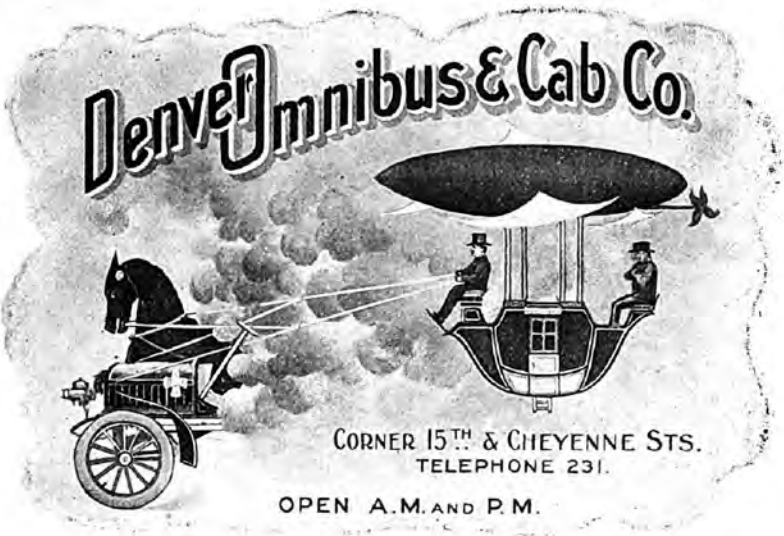
BY U. S. HOLLISTER

It treats of the early history of the Navajo land, the textile fabrics of the prehistoric people, the Cliff Dwellers, and follows in regular sequence the art of weaving by the Pueblo Indians, and shows when and how the Navajoes first took up the work. An extensive chapter is devoted to the blanket, spinning, dyeing, weaving, symbolism, etc., etc. It covers the whole field.

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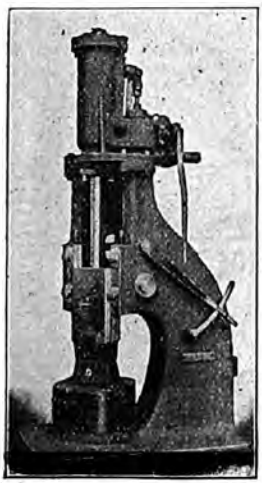
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MAN KILLING HORSES.

(R. Farrington Elwell, in Frank Leslie's Monthly.)

Among bucking horses one can find almost every temper characteristic of man. There is the animal that bucks from fear, and these are in the majority, others that buck from some sudden grievance, perhaps because touched with the spur in some unusual spot; then again the brute that bucks from pure viciousness and, by all odds the worst in this class, the true man-killer.

The great majority of bucking horses will



Knight of the bucking horse

carefully select a location to buck in where the risk of bodily harm to themselves is eliminated, thereby greatly reducing the danger to the rider.

At the B. B. ranch on Sand River we had a gray mare that for viciousness was never surpassed and seldom equaled. She had never been successfully ridden and several who attempted to break her, had it not been for help at hand, would have died with their boots on.

We were just passing through the pasture gate when our foreman came out and asked us to gather in Brimstone from the pasture, as he was going to have her "rode."

In fifteen minutes she was in the corral and a darkey, who had undertaken to "break" her, surveying her with rolling eyes.

"That er beast am sure a spatterer," said the burly fellow, and his big eyes rolled.

Jack Dorsey had all but been killed by the mare a month before, so the boys had prepared to smoke her. They were soon in the corral and for the next half hour a running fight ensued in which the negro received a severe scalp wound in one of the animal's plunges at him. Had she not been smoked she would have played the thing to a finish right there.

Just before stepping into the saddle, the darkey turned to us top-rail men and remarked: "Boys, I'm highty hard up—just a dollar to my name; but if some of you'll bet with me I'll guarantee to put that dollar in the stirrup and keep it there, providing some of you kind gemmen will put one under the other foot."

I may say this is one of the hardest, in fact, the hardest, trick known, for one can readily see that the least movement of the foot in the stirrup would lose the silver disk. (This is a feat when accomplished on the ordinary bucking horse; but here we saw it done on a genuine man-killer.)

The ropes were turned loose and for an hour some of the wickedest and hardest bucking, together with mean tricks, were gone through with to unseat and kill the negro.

At the end of that time the brute stood a jaded, wet beast, bleeding from stem to stern where the huge rowels of the buster's spurs had jabbed and re-jabbed, while Bill Thompson, one of the finest riders that ever donned chaps, sat the conqueror with the money still in its place.

Bill was with us for the round-up after this, but passed over the long divide five years from the time I first met him. Like all professional busters, internal hemorrhages were his undoing. As a penalty for such working against the laws of nature a buster rarely exceeds eight years at this calling.

I recall a rat-tail broncho picked up in Sunlight Basin, over which there was much talk. The outcome of it all was that a half-breed bet his spurs against a leg of tobacco he'd ride him to death.

The animal was caught up, thrown and saddled and the half-breed mounted.

Buck? Not a bit of it. Away he went—"chain lightning couldn't have caugbt him"—right for the cook tent, and without the slightest hesitancy went smash into it. The tent was only a ten-ounce and what would be called rotten.

In a trice all was confusion; tent torn in shreds; hissing of steam from the overturned water on the stove; yelping of the various scalded curs, the followers of the offal pail; yelling of cowboys, each scurrying for his pony, many of which had run away, as had the pack mules from the rope corral near the tent, scared like antelope by the squealing and bucking demon as he plunged about in wild fury, disabling pans, kettles and the like.

As he emerged from the debris he set off up the flat at a high run, and Frank, to our



The brute circled back with all his force.



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horror, hung left foot fast in the stirrup, while at each jump of that big cayuse he was snapped about like the buck end of a bull whip, now under the beast's forelegs, then at the merry of his hind legs.

We chased the animal a good mile with that human log, now battering over rock ground, human log, now battering over rocky ground, now dragging over the sage brush, before he was brought down by the hail of bullets that followed in his wake.

My pony was leisurely loping down Bob-cat to Clarke's, where I expected to mail a letter, when I met Fred Dalton, owner of the E. V. ranch, who told me Slick was going to ride a locoed cayuse.

A locoed horse is one addicted to the eating of the loco, a weed which has the effect of making the animal crazy. On tasting it horses become addicted to it and will travel miles to get it. The poison finally kills them.

The rider was soon got ready and the locoed brute was driven into the enclosure. Slick dropped his saddle over the bars and lowered himself to the ground rope in hand. His brother sat on the corral fence, a Winchester in his hand, enough to tell the story.

The operation of saddling this animal, I believe, could never be eclipsed. I have never seen its equal. Like a wood tick, Slick stuck to the animal with his left arm, while



At each jump of the big cayuse he was snapped about.

he trailed the forty-pound saddle in his right. After a hard and exhausting fight, the blanket and saddle were placed and cinches made fast.

The beast's viciousness now returned with an increase and it was a handsome fight as Slick tried to mount, which he shortly succeeded in doing.

With bawls and squeals, a firing of six-shooters and cheers from the onlookers, Slick and the old loco were tearing about the enclosure like a cyclone when, in the midst of the fray, the brute "circled back" with all his force. A cry went up as the animal struck its head with a dull thud on the corral fence, and we saw that Slick was caught.

In a moment we had dragged the dead animal from the suffering cowboy, who we found was caught by a tear in his chaps on the inside of his leg. Water, sponges, liquor and other simple medical aid was hurriedly administered.

The groaning man was taken by willing hands to the bunk house, and a cow-puncher, astride the speediest horse on the range, was throwing skywards a cloud of alkali as he disappeared far down the dusty valley to secure the doctor, sixty miles away. They covered the distance in six hours.

The doctor arrived in the small hours of the morning.

A little mound down in the pasture corner under the beautiful cottonwoods, on whose limbs the morning dove sings her grieving song—that is all, save a rude wooden cross.

THE ROUGH RIDER.

Where the long horns feed on the sun-cured grass, in the blaze of a cloudless sky;
Where the cactus crawls and the sagebrush spreads on a plain of alkali;
Where the gray wolf prowls and makes his feast on the range calf gone astray;
Where the coward coyote yelps by night but slinks from the face of day;
Where the mountains frame the pictured plain with a border line of snow;
Where the chill of death from the blizzard's breath falls with a sting and blow,
There rides a man of the wild, wide West, blest of the sun and air,
A simple man, with a face of tan, and a heart to do and dare.

From "rope" and "quirt" and ripping "gaff" and the strangling "hackamore,"
The untamed broncho learned his will and a master burden bore
Over the sloughs and the gophered ground, and, in time of his greatest need
When he rides in the peril of hoof and horn at the head of the night stampede.
He is slow of speech, but quick of hand, and keen and true of eye.
He is wise in the learning of nature's school —the open earth and sky;
His strength is the strength of an honest heart, he is free as the mountain's breath;
He takes no fear of a living thing and makes a jest of death.
—Richard Linthicum in the Little Chronicle.

HOW TO RESIGN.

"Going to resign, are you?" said the superintendent to an indignant person who had been pouring his grief into his ears. "Can't stand it another minute, eh? Put up with it as long as you could, and now you're going to throw up your job, and tell your chief what you think of him? Yes, I know. Last straw and all that sort of thing? Uh-huh.

"Did you ever see my set of rules for resigning? I framed them up years ago, when I was in the newspaper business, and I have used them ever since. I have resigned often since then, always in the way prescribed by these rules. Perhaps they will be of service to you. Here they are:

"Rule 1. After receiving the last straw, don't do anything for two hours. Above all, don't write anything.

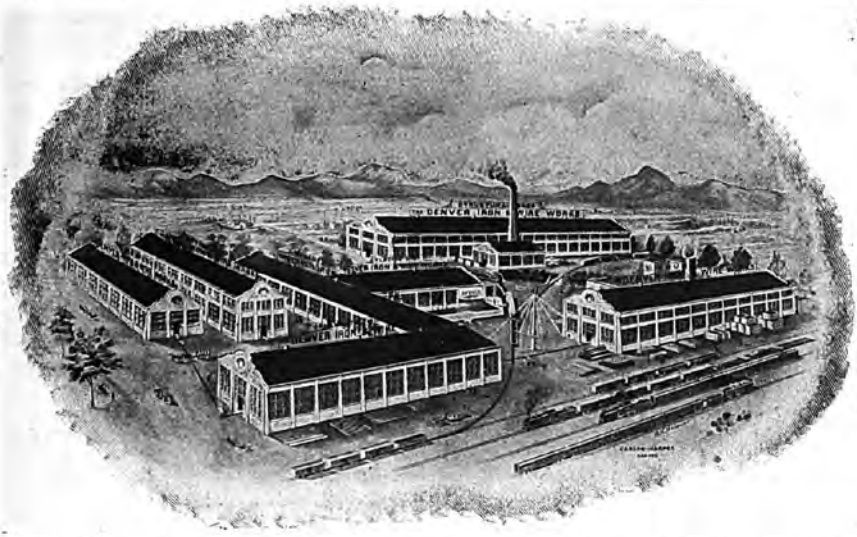
"Rule 2. At the expiration of two hours, write your resignation, and make it as hot as you can. Relieve your feelings and say everything you have penned up in your breast. Scorch the Scoundrel.

"Rule 3. Then go home.

"Rule 4. The next morning, immediately upon arising, read over your resignation, and tear it up.

"Rule 5. Go to work at the usual hour.

"Take a copy of them," concluded the superintendent, "and you will find that they are absolutely essential to any man who expects to resign frequently and still continue to rise in the world."—The Express Gazette.



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PAN-AMERICAN NOTES

If you don't believe in advertising don't advertise. Without faith you are pretty sure to fail.

Wanted—Reliable agents to solicit subscriptions and advertising for this publication in every city. Liberal inducements.

Ecuador is eminently auriferous. At Zaruma, in the Province or Oro, there are quartz crushing; at Esmeraldas an American company extracts gold by hydraulic methods from gravel beds; in many auriferous streams the Indians, by washings, find considerable quantities of gold.

The only South American country producing cereals for export is the Argentine Republic. Thirty years ago it imported cereals from the United States, from Chile, and even from Turkey, but in 1902 the value of the quantity exported was $65,000,000, and exceeded $100,000,000 in 1904.

The staple product of Ecuador is cocoa, which is grown in Los Rios and other Provinces near the coast. Coffee is also grown as well as cotton, Peruvian bark, orchilla, and sarsaparilla. The rubber industry is important, and as the accessible supply from wild trees is being rapidly exhausted, attention is now turned to the planting of trees.

Since the time of the last Pan-American Congress up to the present, Nicaragua has constructed a central railway line which, uniting those of the western and eastern sections of the Republic in a single line, forms an important artery of the Transcontinental Railroad. A branch is now being constructed to the Atlantic which, being of the highest importance for the prompt transportation of our export products, without doubt will be a powerful aid to the great work of the Pan-American Railway.

Haiti exports coffee, cocoa, logwood, cotton, tortoise shells, mahogany, and all kinds of cabinet woods. The Haitians make their own sugar, rum, soap, straw hats, pottery, watches, artificial ice, etc. They own their two railways and inland telephone and telegraph lines. Education is compulsory and gratuitous, high schools and primary schools alike. Only Haitian citizens can own real estate, but the process of naturalization is easy. Entire freedom in religion is guaranteed.

Exports from the United States to Cuba have increased 43.3 per cent and imports from Cuba have increased 22.4 per cent, comparing the ten months' figures of the present fiscal year with the corresponding period of the preceding year. The exports to Cuba during the ten months ending April 30, 1905, were valued at $31,319,520, a gain of $9,463,775, or 43.3 per cent, while imports from Cuba in the ten-month period ending April 30, 1905, were $69,441,259 in value, an increase of $12,717,819, or 22.4 per cent, as compared with a like period of the preceding year.

Last year witnessed the employment of a large amount of Argentine capital in gold-dredging enterprises on Bolivian territory in the Rio San Juan del Oro. Some progress was made in the important undertakings of Famatina, Rinconada, and Capillitas copper, silver and gold mines, while the mineral resources of the country, though not yet fully explored, are known to be enormous. Official investigations continue to demonstrate with undeniable proofs that the Argentine Republic contains deposits of coal which can be economically exploited. The coal question is one of real importance, inasmuch as within a period of ten years the Argentine Republic bought foreign coal to the amount of $58,854,550 gold.

The principal agricultural products of the Mexican Republic are coffee, vanilla beans, rubber, tobacco, sugar cane, chicle gum, jalap, corn, and beans. Potatoes and many other varieties of vegetables are cultivated only to meet the demand of the local market. Corn, beans, and like products are generally cultivated in the higher altitudes, where, aside from the plow and some primitive farming implements, machines for preparing the soil, sowing, cultivating, and harvesting could not be utilized to such advantage as on the lower and more level lands.

The works of the construction of the railroad from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso have again entered into their period of activity. The conclusion of this railway line will put in direct communication, within thirty hours, Buenos Ayres with Valparaiso and with Santiago, the capital of the sister Republic of Chile. When finished this railway line will have in all 1,436 kilometers (893 miles), and will cross through elevations of over 3,000 meters (10,000 feet) above the sea level. At present there are constructed and in exploitation 1,388 kilometers, therefore lacking only 48 kilometers for its accomplishment.

The British Consul at La Paz states in a recent report that the Bolivian Congress promulgated, in December last, a law making the British sovereign legal tender at the rate of 12 *bolivares* 50 *centavos*, and decreeing that from January 1, 1905, 50 per cent of the custom-house duties should be payable in gold at the said valuation. In case of a part or all of the 50 per cent being paid in silver, the portion so paid shall be assessed 5 per cent. Fractions less than 12 *bolivares* 50 *centavos* in value may be paid without assessment. The exportation of coined silver is declared free and its importation into the Republic is prohibited under penalty of the law. The Executive Government is empowered further to order the suspension of the coinage of silver.

Bolivia has a great network of rivers, the larger ones of which are navigable, as are also some of the branches or tributaries. Many of these streams are now being navigated with steam launches, and canoes and rafts are gradually being displaced in the larger rivers as means of transportation. Some of the Bolivian rivers contain rapids which impede navigation, especially during the dry season when the water is low, but it is contended that many of these obstacles could be removed with but little trouble by dredging and blasting. Lakes Titicaca and Poopo are navigable bodies of water, and a large commerce is borne upon their waters. Water communication to the Atlantic can be had from parts of Bolivia via the Amazon region, and from other portions of the Republic by way of the Paraguay River.

The Great Western Argentine Railway has finished its plans and surveys of the new branch which it proposes to construct to connect San Rafael station on the main line with Santa Rosa de Toay, the capital of Pampa Central, which has railway communication with Bahia Blanca by means of the Bahia Blanca and Northwestern Railroad. The new railway will penetrate a rich country in the Andine region and in the great plains of the Pampa Central, and will open a new commercial route for the exports of those regions, enabling direct imports to be made from Bahia Blanca and other Argentine cities to the Andine country and even to Chile. The construction company, after its plans and estimates have been accepted by the Argentine Government, will begin at once to build the railway.

The British Consul at Rosario reports to his Government that the cultivation of cotton is undergoing a series of experiments in the Argentine Republic. One of these was in the northern part of the Province of Santa Fe, where a large area was planted. Out of the resulting crop samples were sent to the United Kingdom, but reports on their quality had not been received when the Consul wrote. From January 1 to about the end of May, 1905, there were shipped from the Argentine Republic 65,213,000 bushels of wheat, 18,651,000 bushels of maize, and 17,208,000 bushels of flaxseed. For the corresponding part of 1904 the figures were, respectively, 60,584,000, 16,879,000, and 28,196,000 bushels. The area under wheat for the crop of 1905-6 is expected to be larger than last year. The weather, as reported late in May, was favorable for agricultural operations.

In three years Chile has extended its central railway system from south latitude 37° to 40°, and has advanced not a little the branches which, united in the north, will enable it before long to have a single system to the lowest point of latitude 20°. At the same time it is climbing and tunneling the Andes through the east. By the end of the present year (1905) Valparaiso will be within forty hours of Buenos Ayres, and in two years more that journey, with the trains traversing heights of 4,000 meters, will be as short and easy as the trip from Washington to St. Louis. Chile has also contracted with Bolivia the obligation to carry its locomotives from the Pacific to the central plateau, which is 12,000 feet above sea level. Various other railway extensions and developments occurred during the year, all tending to the promotion of closer internal communication.

There are few foundries in the Republic of Mexico, considering the heavy duty on manufactured iron and steel imported into the country. The Government subsidizes industrial plants, and there are great mineral deposits awaiting development. The latest returns show that only 39 foundries are in operation, distributed as follows: Thirteen in Guanajuato, treating iron and other ores; 5 in Nuevo Leon for iron and other ores; 1 in San Luis Potosi, treating metal; 1 in Sinaloa for iron; 1 in Chihuahua for treating metal; 1 in Tabasco, metal; 1 in Tamulipas, iron; 2 in Durango, 1 for metal and the other treating iron; 1 in Veracruz, treating iron; 9 in Zacatecas for metal; and 4 in the Federal District for iron. There are, however, a number of iron foundries projected, as also a large steel plant at San Luis Potosi. According to a report published resently, there are 120 different factories in the State of Yucatan, employing 18,000 workmen. The average wages are from $1.50 to $3 a day for men and from $0.50 to $1.50 for women.

Agriculture is gradually developing in Honduras. The chief culture is that of bananas, occupying 42,840 acres, mostly on the Atlantic coast. Other products are tobacco, sugar, maize, cocoanuts, fruits, sarsaparilla, beans, and coffee, while indigo, rice, and wheat are grown in small quantities. Cattle breeding is carried on extensively, and dairy farming on a small scale. About 150,400 acres are devoted to pasture. The Government grants facilities for the acquisition of land by private persons and companies for agricultural and mining purposes. A concession has been granted for working the mahogany and cedar forests within the Republic. There are considerable local industries such as the plaiting of straw hats. The mineral resources of Honduras are great—gold, platinum, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, antimony, and nickel being found in almost every department.

The Argentine Republic has the greatest number of sheep of any country. There has been, however, a decrease in the number during the last few years. No general live-stock census has been taken for some time, but it is evident that the pastoral industry devoted to the production of wool is gradually being abandoned to make way for the exportation of meats, which is a much more lucrative employment. When it is borne in mind that the Republic, during the last few years, has remained practically free from the ravages of great epidemics or devastating diseases affecting sheep, it will be seen that, generally speaking, the times have been exceedingly favorable for the development of the sheep industry in all its multifarious branches, and that the production of wool per head has continued to remain normal. The live stock in the country is estimated, in round numbers, as follows: Horses, 5,000,000; cattle, 28,000,000; sheep, 110,000,000; hogs, 800,000.

The industries of Haiti are mainly agricultural, and the most important product is coffee, of excellent quality, but the export duty is so considerable as to prevent the development of its cultivation. Cocoa is grown extensively and the cultivation of tobacco is extending, while a cigar and cigarette factory is successfully operated. Sugar is grown, and there are three sugar-making establishments but no refineries. Rum and other spirits are distilled but not exported. Logwood is an important product, and other valuable woods are now exported.

Haiti possesses considerable mineral resources; gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, tin, sulphur, coal, kaolin, nickel, gypsum, limestone and porphyry are found but are little worked. Some effort has been made to work copper mines in the last years, and concessions have been granted for mining coal and iron.

Chile produces annually large quantities of cereals, besides excellent wine, fruit, and vegetables. The wealth of the country, however, consists chiefly in its minerals, especially in the northern provinces of Atacama and Tarapaca. The chief metallic product is copper, the output of which is large. Other metals worked are gold and silver. Cobalt mining has proved unsuccessful; sulphur mining is being restricted; borate lime is extracted and shipped in large quantities from Peruvian ports; coal and guano are also worked. The nitrate fields of Chile are estimated 2,316,000,000 metric quintals of the nitrate of commerce. The production for 1904 is stated as 33,893,292 Spanish quintals, and exceeding that of 1903 by 1,604,614 quintals. The export quantity for 1904 is given as 32,609,756 quintals, an excess of 914,902 over the year previous. The deliveries for consumption in 1904 totaled 32,755,543 quintals, or 128,062 quintals more than in 1903. The production of copper in 1904 amounted to 33,000 gross tons valued at $9,471,000.

Comparatively little of the land of the Republic of Nicaragua is cultivated, but coffee cultivation and banana culture are extending. The coffee crop of 1903 was about 10,000,000 pounds. All the rubber exported from the country is gathered in the mountains from forest trees, and the rubber cutters being under no restraint, bleed the trees to excess, cutting even very young trees that can give but little return. In spite of the fact, however, that many of the trees die as a consequence of this treatment, india rubber still appears as fourth in the value of exports from Nicaragua, and in 1903 there were shipped 530,090 pounds, valued at £58,405, all of which, with the exception of 277 pounds, went to the United States. Within the last few years several plantations of india rubber have been formed in Nicaragua, especially in the district of the Pearl Lagoon on the Atlantic coast. In the Rivas district rubber trees have also been planted on the cocoa estates in place of the usual shade trees.

In the Republic of Chile there are two classes of railways, to wit, those belonging to the Government and those owned by private persons. The first are constructed and operated by the Government, and the second by private persons under the partial supervision of the Government. Between the two classes there is a marked difference.

The Government of Chile constructs and operates its railways without deriving, at least for the present, any profit from their exploitation, its principal object being to decrease the freight rates, and to encourage, in this manner, the development of the industrial arts, agriculture, and commerce in general. Nevertheless, it is proper to note that, even with the exceptionally low tariffs in force on the State railways, a fair interest is earned on the capital invested. On the other hand, private railways are the ones which, like all private industrial enterprises, succeed in obtaining the greatest profits compatible with good service.

A route for an international railway from Bolivia to the Argentine Republic is now being surveyed. There are about 1,430 miles of cart roads connecting the more important towns. New roads are being constructed in many parts of the country, and six bridges have been recently built or are purchased to be placed over rivers. A project was also authorized by the Government for the establishment of a steamboat service on the Bolivian portion of Lake Titicaca. Following this same policy, the present President has secured from Congress authorization to apply the $10,000,000 received from Brazil to the construction of other railroads that will not only open the way to the Amazon River by facilitating the navigation of the tributaries of this great river, but will connect the cities of La Paz, Oruro, Cochabamba, Potosi, etc., and develop the enormous mineral wealth that makes Bolivia one of the richest mineral countries in South America. Besides, the Argentine Republic is now pushing the construction of a railroad from Jujuy to Tupiza, in Bolivia, and when this is completed and the Bolivian system extended to Tupiza the most important link of the Pan-American Railroad will be established.

The forests of Nicaragua abound in many valuable dye and cabinet woods, but owing to the difficulties attending transport to the coast these products can not be profitably exported. Returns for wood exports are available only for the Pacific coast, the value of these shipments in 1903 amounting to £3,867, while on the Atlantic coast an American company holds the monopoly for shipping mahogany, and while the Government returns do not cover their shipments, the Bluefields custom-house shows that duty was paid in the year 1903 on 16.130 logs at the rate of $1 gold per log. The largest and most important industry in Nicaragua is that of cattle raising. During the year 1903 cattle were exported to the value of £45,101; hides to the value of £22,220, and cheese to the value of £3,639. The Government revenue returns show that fiscal dues for slaughtering were paid during the year on 50,839 head of cattle, a value of about £169,463, thus making the total value of the industry for the year amount to about £240,423.

The National Railway of Mexico reports gross earnings for the year 1904 of $11,569,247 (Mexican currency), an increase of $225,228 over those of 1903 and $2,306,388 over those of 1902. During 1904 the company operated an average of 1,587 miles of road, as compared with 1,453 miles in 1903 and 1,350 miles the year before that. Operating expenses were $7,704,671, or 66.59 per cent of the gross earnings, as compared with 67.30 per cent the year before. Freight and miscellaneous earnings show a decrease of nearly $200,000 from those of the previous year, but receipts from the transportation of passengers and mail and express matter show an increase of approximately $600,000. Mercantile trade has been somewhat interfered with by fluctuations in the rate of exchange between Mexico and the gold-standard countries, but now that Mexico has been placed upon a gold standard, it is believed that the country's industries will develop more rapidly, creating a larger volume of traffic for the railroads. The cost of conducting transportation was reduced, but maintenance charges were made on a somewhat more liberal scale.

COMMON SENSE FOR HOT WEATHER.

A Boston physician, in a recent letter to the Boston *Transcript*, declares that heat prostrations are, generally speaking, easily and cheaply prevented. He criticised the members of his own profession severely for their apparent ignorance of what he calls "bedrock hygiene."

In the matter of diet and dress he says:

"A man doesn't have to be a Rockefeller to own a sixty-cent pair of crash trousers, nor a Carnegie to buy his summer flannels. And he must be poor, indeed, if he can't leave animal food out of his dietary. Why, indeed, should any one, in summer, live out of the morgue instead of the orchard? If he be on Easy street financially, he can have a watermelon breakfast, a cantaloupe and blackberry lunch, and dine on nuts and raisins, with some additional thing, if he like."

He describes an ideal summer costume worn by "one of the brainiest lawyers of Melrose and Boston" as follows:

"He wore a shirt, trousers, porous stockings and light shoes, so low as to be almost as good as sandals. He did have a fresh collar and a ribbon necktie, and looked like he could run a foot race and feel good over it. He had also a light, silky jacket on his arm and a light straw hat in his hand."

The doctor strongly condemns the wearing of underclothing in summer, recommending instead light, loose clothing that will permit the free circulation of air and ventilation of the skin.

"Fresh air let in freely under the trousers and up the sleeves and down the neck gives the skin a chance to breathe, instead of throwing an excess of labor on the inner lungs. The dreaded pneumonia is largely a disease from excess of clothing, especially flannels. It is of course a filth disease, so called, and whatever interferes with the various excretory functions of the body tends to produce any or all of the filth diseases."

AS TO SUMMER MEALS.

The general discarding of hot soup at dinner and scalding tea for the midday meal should not be too lightly entered upon during our warm season. Hot liquids really cool the body as a final result and are much more healthful than the iced beverages and cold dishes that form so large a part of the Southern housekeeper's menu. And in the gray days of rain and storm that come upon us in the midst of our hottest weather they will be found to cheer as well as cool. Who would care for iced tea when nature is weeping herself into a perfect passion without and the water is running into little pools and puddles, almost as dreary as the occasional ice surfaces that form during the brief Southern winter?

SANDWICHES FOR SUMMER.

By Elizabeth Pyewell.

Elizabeth Pyewell was one of the ancient and honorable names of America. It has been handed down 200 years in a certain distinguished family. This modern Elizabeth Pyewell deals with that most interesting topic, "Famous Recipes of Old Families." This writer, one of the leading women in society, has a fund of famous and secret recipes.

Four new sandwiches have made their appearance on the horizon, all being appropriate for this season. Bridge and seven-handed euchre are as prevalent in summer as in winter, and it is for these occasions that the sandwich becomes a leading feature on the afternoon tea table. Frozen cherries and peaches would not be out of place, and homemade wafers are far preferable to those bought. There need be no dearth of flowers, even the wild carrot has been pressed into service at fashionable dinners, and when massed in a large cut glass bowl they assume a dignity that is foreign to these modest weeds when blooming neglected in a nearby field.

CUCUMBER SANDWICHES.

Cut the cucumbers into thin slices, let them lie in cold salted water for an hour, then place them in French dressing for half an hour. Cut sandwich bread in thin, round slices, spread lightly with mayonnaise, then dip the slices of cucumber out of the dressing and arrange them on the pieces of bread, cover with a slice, spread also with mayonnaise. At all the principal bakeries a special bread is sold for this purpose.

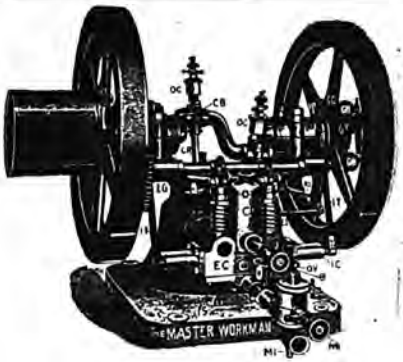
WAFERS.

One pint of cream, half a pound of flour, half a pound of sugar. Stir the cream into the flour by degrees until perfectly smooth; then beat in the sugar and as many bitter almonds, pounded to a paste, as will flavor it. If too thick, add a little more cream, the batter must be very thin. Heat the irons, and grease them with butter; bake a light brown and roll them as soon as they are taken out of the irons.

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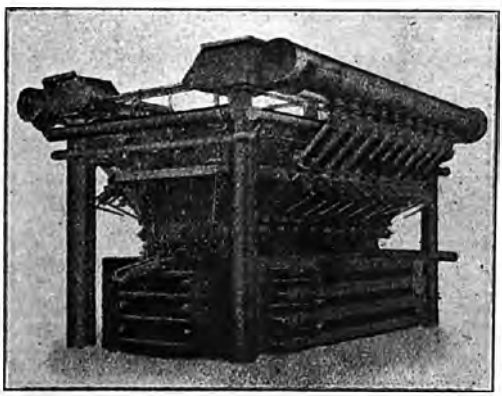
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PICTURESQUE MONTEREY.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE 14TH OF JULY IN HONOR OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BASTILE—SCENES IN THE PARFIRIO DIAZ ALAMEDA—IT WAS CONVERTED INTO A MODERN GARDEN OF EDEN—OLD AND YOUNG, MALE AND FEMALE, THERE—THIS CELEBRATION WAS ONE OF THE MOST PICTURESQUE EVER SEEN IN MONTEZUMA'S LAND.

Monterey, August, 1905.

To The Sister Republics:

On July 14 the citizens of France held a grander celebration in honor of the fall of the Bastile than they ever did before. They were joined on that occasion by some of the most prominent natives and foreigners in the city. It was one of the most picturesque and successful celebrations of the kind ever held in this city.

The celebration was held in the Parfirio Diaz Alameda, the largest and handsomest park in the border states. For several days previous the committee of arrangements had a force of men employed in erecting booths, decorating the grounds and erecting arches over the main entrance. The kioskes, or booths, representing a number of business firms in the city.

As the proceeds of the celebration were to be sent to the City of Guanajuta to be distributed among those who lost their all by the late flood, which destroyed many houses and hundreds of lives, the celebration brought out the largest crowd of prominent citizens, both native and foreign, ever seen here.

Your correspondent has attended a number of celebrations in this and foreign countries since 1844, but must admit that this one, as far as it went, was the most picturesque of anything of the kind he ever witnesed.

I propose in this letter to give a brief description of the booths in rotation as I came to them and the names of the young ladies who had charge and supplied the refreshments.

The San Barnaby Topo Chico Bottling Works Company had one of the handsomest booths erected in the Alameda. It was tastefully decorated with the national colors, green, white and red, inside and out; photographs of President Diaz and General Reyes. The French and American flags were flying to the breeze from tall flag poles. The whole booth, inside and out, was tastefully decorated with bunting, moss, ferns, palm leaves and potted, tropical and semi-tropical plants. Lilies of the valley and the night blooming cereus were distributed on tables and stools in the booth and their sweet odors perfumed the atmosphere for a distance of a hundred yards or more. Chairs and tables were placed in front of the booth and the San Barnabe Topo Chico soda waters were served



THE SAN BARNABÉ TOPO CHICO BOOTH

to thousands of men, women and children during the day and night by the following named young ladies: Senoritas Carlota Trevino, Angelina Cantu, Refugio Zaraya, Otila Garcia, Elodia and Sarah Morales.

All the young ladies were dressed in white and they wore in their hair and on their bosoms bunches of orange blosoms, looking as red as the rose and as fair as the lilies, and with their bewitching smiles would cause the masses to sing their praise, and Edmond this tribute paid them.

While I was taking down their names and looking into their bright, innocent and smiling faces I could not resist embodying the lowing lines in this write-up of them:

"Long may sunshine liner
Bright as that around you now,
Ere the touch of sorrow linger
Ore leave a blight upon your brow."

The San Barnabe Topo Chico Bottling Works were established by Senor Pedro Trevino of this city, who is one of the most

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progressive and successful business men in Monterey. The plant is the largest of the kind in the Republic. Senor Trevino established it at the foot of Topo Chico mountain, where there is a never-failing spring of cool, sparkling water that rushes out from the mountain. The plant is operated by steam power and is lighted with electric lights.

They bottle all kinds of soda waters, iron brew and ginger ale, and ship by carloads to agents in the principal cities of the Republic, in turn to be distributed to the small towns in the country. The plant is in charge of Prof. F. N. Baldwin, late of St. Louis, Mo., who is an expert in the manufacture of soda waters. Professor Baldwin is also interested in two soda water plants in the interior.

The Cerveceria Toluca.—This is a new company recently opening an agency in this city, with Senor Alejandro A. Marucci as general manager. Since the first of April they have had a brick building erected, fronting Zaragoza street, between the Monterey Daily News and the Bank of Commerce. Senor Alejandro A Marcucci has a number of clerks and delivery wagons for the city and supplies the border states, cities and towns with their celebrated Toluca Extra Cerveza.

Their booth in the Alameda was one of the largest and handsomest erected there. It was octogan in shape, with a steep roof, surmounted by a tall flagstaff, from which the Mexican flag floated to the breeze. There were also flagstaffs erected on each of the eight corners, from which floated the Mexican, French and American flags and bunting. The roof was covered with moss, ferns and roses, while down the columns that supported the arches, as well as the arches also, were covered with bunting. Vines which were entwined around the awning and the arches trimmed with the colors of the three republics, while around the booth stools and benches were distributed on which were placed pots that contained palms, ferns, maidenhair, night blooming cereus, water lilies and roses, all in full bloom, whose sweet odors were wafted through the park by the gentle breeze from the mountains. There were tables and chairs placed in front of the booth, covered with canvas, and the celevrated Toluca Extra Cerveza (beer) was served by the following young ladies: Senoritas Manuela Sepulveda, Elisa Alcade, Octavia Sepulveda, Marie Gumbarda, Eloisa Gumbarda, Margarita Castillon, Maria Guerra and Concha Gumbarda, all of whom were dressed in white with orange blossoms in their hair and on their bosoms.

Soon after Prof. D. Lagrange and assistants came on the ground with their cameras and caused the young ladies to be seated in chairs in a semi-circle in front of the booth and photographed.

While they were thus seated they looked so sweet and charming I recalled the following lines and embodied them in my notes as a compliment to the young ladies:



THE TOLUCA BOOTH

"If every good wish was a rose,
And the roses had no thorns,
May your paths through life
Be strewn with flowers."

After Prof. Lagrange finished photographing them the young ladies served the hundreds of ladies and gentlemen with the Toluca Extra until the clock in the tower struck twelve. During the entertainment Senor Alejandro A. Marcucci, the manager, distributed photographs of President Parfirio Diaz.

Since the Toluca beer was introduced in this city last summer it has been steadily superseding all the other beers in this city. The Toluca beer has no superior anywhere. It is an excellent table beer and is now taking the place of expensive wines.

The Confetti was the next booth visited. It was also tastefully decoroted with flags and bunting and a great variety of tropical and semi-tropical flowers and plants.

Refreshments were served by the following

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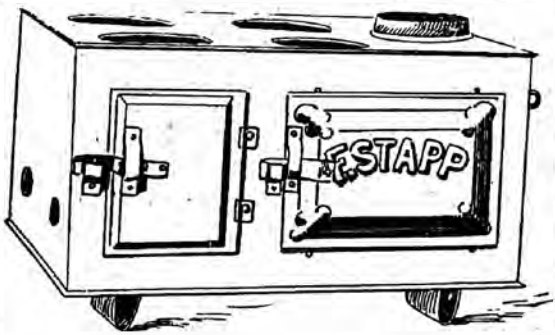
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young ladies. Senoritas Diana Larralde, Rebeca Videgray, Berta Hellion, Antoina Garza Nieto, Ester Lopez, Zemaide Lopez, Conchita Leal and Margarita Morales.

The La Corona was the next booth that I came to on my rounds. It also was decorated with the national colors of the three republics —Mexico, the United States and France.

There were tables and chairs set out in front. The following young ladies waited on their patrons: Senoritas Genoveva Sepulveda; Piedad Echiverra, Matilde Diaz, Eliza G. Amaya and Luisa Goldindo. Judging by the number of young people that I saw seated they were kept as busy as a hive of bees during the honey season, for they gathered in hundreds of dollars.

The Monterey Candy Company was the next in line and its decorations and illuminations were also grand. It had a fine display of American, Mexican and French candies, and was in keeping with the other booths, tastefully decorated with the colors of the three republics. It was also decorated with flowers, roses, moss, palms, water lilies and tropical and semi-tropical plants.

The booth was in charge of the following young ladies, all of them dressed in white with white roses in their hair and on their bosoms, and were emblematic of the purest on earth and the redeemed in Heaven: Senoritas Maria del Marmal, Cuquita Martinez, Terelita Muris and Carlota Stuch.

The Topo Chico Bottling Works Company had a very handsome booth erected. As those bottling works are owned and operated by Frenchmen, the French colors were in evidence in every part of it. The following young ladies who had charge of the booth wore French colors: Senoritas Maria Gomez, Dolores Trevino, Rebecca Girio, Amelia Chappa, Juana Hellion, Natalia Sada, Eloisa Elezando and Adela Guerra.

Wagner & Levin, dealers in pianos and musical instruments, had a handsome booth erected. It was in the form of a music hall with a raised platform at the far end of it, with a piano and a variety of musical instruments placed on it.

The ground was covered with canvas and there were six rows of chairs placed alongside of each other, three rows facing the hallway or isle, and were occupied mostly by music-loving ladies of this city.

The booth was tastefully decorated with flowers, ferns, palms, myrtle, potted plants and the colors of the three republics.

A musical concert was given by some of the best musical talent in the city during the afternoon and night, which was highly appreciated by all who were fortunate enough to get within hearing distance.

The Stereoscopic Booth.—Prof. Emil Dysturd, the general manager of the Monterey Electric Light Plant, had a booth erected where he gave a moving picture panarama show during the night. That exhibition drew a full house and it furnished considerable amusement until after midnight.

The Loteria.—This booth was erected in the shape of a horseshoe, with raised shelves, on which were placed all kinds and classes of goods that were donated, to be raffled for the benefit of the Guanajata sufferers, including a picture of President Diaz and Pope Pious IX, in quilt frames.

This booth was in charge of the following young ladies: Senoritas Blanca Rizzini, Luisa Lagrange, Elisa Stuch and Rosa Margain. The booth was also handsomely decorated with bunting, flowers and the national colors of the three republics. All the tickets sold were drawn in the presence of a large crowd Sunday afternoon.

The Restaurant.—That popular resort was profusely decorated, not only the flags and colors of the three republics, but with the flags and colors of other nations. There were bouquets of roses on the tables and potted plants, ferns, palm leaves, flowers and a great variety of fruit, vegetables and meats sat on the counters. All of the young ladies were handsomely dressed, white aprons, orange blossoms in their hair, colored roses on theeir bosoms and napkins fastened to belts around their waists.

The following young ladies served the refreshments: Senoritas Guadalupe Criilo, Angelina Ganzalez, Teresa G. Morgain, Concha Leal, Isabel Villarreal, Alicia Videgary, Elisa Morelos, Lola de la Garza, Magdalena Cirili, Concha Morales, Juanita Galindo, Maria Morales and Isabel Ruloba.

The restaurant was thrown open at 4 p. m., and from that time until 9 o'clock hundreds of young men and ladies were served with chili concarne, roast pig, fried chicken, turkeys, roast beef, red snapper fish, potatoes, tomatoes, lettuce, cakes, pies, coffee, etc., but so great was the rush of young people the supply soon gave out, so that at 9:30 p. m. the waiters rung down the curtains, took off their aprons and donning their best clothes went into the park and joined the ladies and gentlemen who were promenading around the music stand, keeping step with the music, inhaling the pure air from the mountainside, laden with ozone, and sipping the San Barnabe Topo Chico Soda Waters until the clock in the tower struck twelve, when the music ceased and all returned to their respective homes.

The Cerveceria Cuanhtemoc had a handsome booth erected and the following young ladies had charge of it: Senoritas Pelar Hernandez, Greta Houser, Matilda Hellion, Elema Gauzaliz, Marcedes Mugurza and Anita Garostida.

The Band Stand was most handsomely decorated with the national colors, green, white and red, and the colors of the three republics —Mexican, American and French. Two military bands were assigned to it, one in the afternoon and one at night. They played the national hymns of the three republics, and when the "Star Spangled Banner" was played it called forth vociferous applause from all the Americans present.

The Illuminations.—The Alameda, booths and trees were illuminated with electric lights, Japanese and Chinese lanterns, there not being a dark place in it.

The chief of police, Colonel Ignacio Morales Zaragoza, had a force of picked men during the day and night and kept perfect order. Just before I left the vicinity of the music stand I was surrounded by a group of handsome ladies and gentlemen and being either inspired by the music or the bewitching smiles of the ladies, addressed the young men thus:

"Gentlemen: You may came to the Alameda as long as you live but you will never again see more handsome ladies than you now see here."

EDMOND LEVAN.

THE CERVACERIA CUANHTEMOE

was the last but not the least of the booths that was erected in the Alameda on that occasion. It was the largest and most artistically constructed booth in the park, built in a circular form, with sixteen openings or archways. There was a large flagstaff raised from the center, from which floated the Mexican flag to the breeze. There were smaller flagstaffs raised from each of the corners from which floated flags of the Sister Republics. There were small ropes attached to each of the corners and they were connected with tall flagstaffs at the top, to which were attached the flags and colors of all nations. Those flags and colors were put there for the purpose of informing the public that the Cervaceria Cuanhtemoe was not confined to

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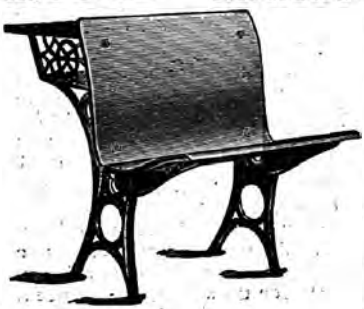
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The Monterey News

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DEPARTMIENTO DE MÁQUINA—Máquina de Madera géneral, Circular y Sierras de Bandas, Cuchillos.

Sirvase Mencionar esta Publicacion al Escribir a los Anunciadores.

this city and country, but that they are all the nations of the earth, including a few cases of them that were sent to Lieutenant Peary, who started a few days ago in search of the north pole.

The Cervaceria Cuanhtemoe took the first grand prize at the St. Louis Exposition last year.

The booth was handsomely and artistically decorated with a great variety of tropical and semi-tropical plants, palms, ferns, moss, maidens hair, flowers and the whitest of water lilies.

The ground in front of the booth was covered with canvas and tables and chairs and all the varieties of beers that they manufacture were served by the following young ladies: Senoritas Pelar Hernandez, Greta Houser, Matilda Hillion, Elena Gonzalez, Mercedes Muguerza and Anita Garostiela, assisted by the following gentlemen: T. G. Sada, the general manager of the brewery; E. Sada, assistant manager; Senor Mugurza, Daniel Salas, J. M. and Luis Sada.

The young ladies were handsomely dressed for the occasion, wearing bunches of orange blossoms in their dark hair and pink roses on their bosoms. All of them looked as red as the rose and as handsome as the lilies.

While I was taking notes of them the lines of the first love letter that the poet N. P. Willis sent to his dulce carazon (sweetheart) when he sent her a present of a pair of embroidered garters occurred to me and I include them in my write-up as a compliment to the young ladies.

"When at the break of day
Arise and stirring be,
And with your pretty nngers
Clasp these about your knee;
And at tne close ot day
When tne stars begin to peep
Unclasp tnese bands of roses
And dearest think of me."

TOMATO SANDWICH.

Cut the buttered bread in thin round slices, put a slice of raw tomato on each piece, seasoned with a little mayonnaise dressing. Cover with a top slice of bread.

CHERRY WATER ICE.

Stone two pounds of red cherries, bruise and set them on the fire with a little water and half a pound of sugar. When they have boiled, pass them through a sieve into an earthen pan, pound a handful of the kernels, tie them in a cheesecloth bag, put them in a bowl with the juice of two lemons, add to the cherries a pound of sugar, and strain on them the lemon juice and kernels; mix the whole together and put it into a freezer with pounded ice. Work the cherries up with it thoroughly until it has set, then put it in glasses. Remove the kernels tied in the cheesecloth bag before freezing.

CHERRY SHRUB.

Pick and mash the cherries, put them in a jar and set the jar in a pot of boiling water for two hours, then strain through a flannel bag. Sweeten with sugar, bottle it and put a little brandy in each bottle. Seal airtight. Keep in a cool place. Do not place the jar at once into boiling water, as it will crack, but allow the jar and water to heat together.

TO MAKE CHERRY BRANDY.

Have fine cherries. Get a small cask, one holding about five quarts, fill it nearly with cherries, add two quarts of water, the water should be hot, let it stand quite three hours, then add one quart of brandy. Let it stand four days, add two quarts more of water, and one of brandy; let it stand two more days, then drain it off. Wash out the cask well. Put only the juice on the fire with sugar, about a half a pound of sugar to two quarts of juice. Let it boil fifteen minutes. Skim it, take it off, and let it get perfectly cold, then put it in the cask, and set it away. If too strong of the brandy, add water.

CLOVER LEAF SANDWICH.

Butter slices of bread and cut into shape with a clover leaf cutter, spread lightly a thin layer of cream cheese. Slice a radish in small round pieces, laying a piece on each scallop.

SANDWICH OF CHICKEN.

Between layers of buttered bread place some cold chicken, which has previously been minced fine and seasoned with white sauce and a little French dressing.

RIGHTS OF THE NAVAJO.

The Navajo woman, who has made her tribe the most famous of all living Indian races by means of her great and excellent invention, the Navajo blanket, occupies a social position of great independence. Her property rights are carefully respected. She owns much of the wealth of the tribe and her children belong to her alone. A woman may have hundreds of sheep when she marries and not one becomes the property of her husband. Descent is traced through the female line. It is a survival of the primitive matriarchate.

The Navajo woman has no permanent home. The progress of the tribe has been greatly impeded by its dark superstition that every death is caused directly by Chinde, the devil, and that evil spirits linger about the dead body. The house is never occupied again. The corpse is buried in the floor and the house pulled down over it, and a Navajo would freeze before he would make a fire upon the logs of one of these deserted heaps. So the Navajo "hogar" is a poor temporary affair, a mere circular hut of logs and stones, with a hole in the roof for the smoke and a blanket for the door. In the summer the Navajo woman loves to move into a brush "wickyup," made of greasewood boughs. There she sets up her loom in the shadow of the rocks and lives in the open air all summer.

BUSY.

"Of course you enjoyed the beautiful scenery along the Housatonic?"

"Scenery. I didn't see any scenery. I was running the auto."

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept., 1904.

Frank Brady, Proprietor Sister Republics:

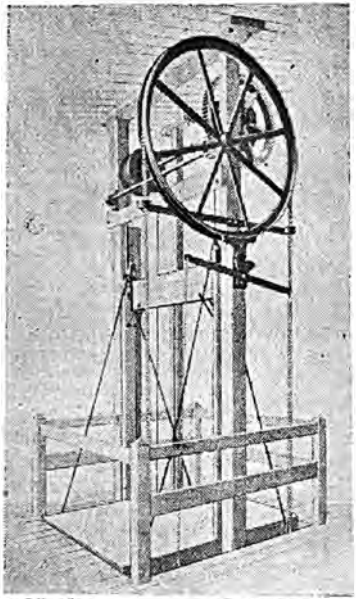
Please find enclosed 50c for subscription to Sister Republics for one year, beginning with January number, 1904, to 1905. S. I. HAAS.

Pittsburg, Pa., September, 1905, one year after reading Sister Republics:

Frank Brady, Editor del Sister Republics, Denver, Colo.:

Muy Señor Mio:—Incluso encontrará Ud. cincuenta centavos por suscripcion á su apreciable periódico. No quero perder un solo número, pues, no hay periódico que me interesa como el "Sister Republics." S. S. S.

S. I. HAAS.



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A rapidly growing and prosperous section anywhere must appeal to new comers, and on the *Stevinson Colony; investigation* is the first and last favor we ask.

The location is in the County of Merced, at the point of junction of the San Joaquin and Merced Rivers, within a few miles of several important railroad stations and towns.

The Colony comprises a total area of nearly 20,000 acres of fertile land, lying almost entirely in the natural delta formed by the junction of the two rivers named, and the Colony extends for many miles along the heavily timbered line of both of these streams.

THE FIRST SUBDIVISION

Of our Colony is offered to home seekers at the uniform price of $45 per acre. We find that this moderate price has met with prompt approval. People located upon our Colony have in less than one year taken crops equal to that amount per acre. Included in this price is the full water right for each acre. Forty-five dollars includes all the purchase.

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Only one-quarter in cash and the remainder may be paid in four yearly installments, interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

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Must be relied upon for successful farming and fruit growing in the great interior valleys of California, for the period of rainfall is limited to the so-called winter months, when the average fall of rain will about equal the rains of summer in the Eastern States.

THE SOIL

Of the Stevinson Colony is especially adapted to the growth of deciduous fruits, including vines, and white and sweet potatoes, corn, beans and alfalfa.

We can give you interesting detailed information, with regard to any one of these crops, if you will take the trouble to write us.

Alfalfa is known to be the most valuable forage plant or grass in California, and the lands of our Colony will suit its rapid and healthy growth exactly. It is an easy crop to produce, providing you supply it with an abundance of water, which is certainly possible at all times on the Stevinson Colony. Within six months after sowing, the first crop of alfalfa should be ready for cutting, and it is the average to cut, at least, five times each year, and with a yield for each cutting that will average above one ton per acre.

THE MAIN CANAL

Extends through the entire length of the Colony, and through lateral distributing ditches the water is brought to the high point on each 20-acre lot.

The full water right accompanies the deed to each acre of land, and without additional cost. The only charge is for maintenance of the canal and water system, which is fixed at not to exceed $1.00 per acre each year, but for the first year, while planting is in progress, water is absolutely FREE.

Our Superintendent is a man of much experience in growing fruits, vines, trees, grain, potatoes and other California products. His principal duty is to look for the welfare and comfort of our colonists.

HOW TO REACH THE STEVINSON COLONY

Close at hand we have main line stations on both the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railways. On the Santa Fe buy tickets to Creasy.

On the Southern Pacific, the most convenient station is that of *Livingston*, through which town pass the through trains of the Sunset Route, and passengers arriving via the Ogden or Shasta Routes reach Livingston on local trains.

Notify us in advance of your visit, and our teams will meet you at either station and convey you to our colony *free of charge*.

Arriving at Livingston, enquire for Mr. J. Rupley of our Colony.

Parties desiring to visit our Colony are advised to secure tickets via.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILWAY to CHICAGO
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C. C. Babcock, Editor Departamento Español

Dirijase toda correspondencia á THE SISTER REPUBLICS 1756 Champa Street, Denver, Colo.

Col. Frank Brady, Denver, Colo.:

I enclose you a list of 50 subscribers. Am going on the road now, and will send more.

EDMOND LEVAN, Agent,
Monterey, N. L., Mexico.

Más de millon de imigrantes entraron los Estados Unidos el año pasado.

Según recientes estaisticas en Rumanía, Servia y Grecia hay más hombres que mujeres.

Una estadísiica demuestra que la mayoría de las personas que alcanzan avanzada, edad, se han acostado siempre muy tarde.

Los placeres de oro de La Ciénega, Distrito de Altar, Sonora, están produciendo actualmente grandes cantidades del codiciado metal.

3,456,000,000 de cigarros fueron elaborados en la República Mexicana, durante el año de 1904, según El Economista Mexicano.

—Se dice que en Rusia hay más ciegos que en ninguna otra nación de Europa. Por cada mil individuos hay dos ciegos.

En Mazatlán se han organizado en compañia varios capitalistas para trabajar algunas vetas de importancia que existen en Sinaloa y que por falta de capital no se han explotado.

Se están haciendo rápidos progresos en la línea férrea de Saltillo á Paredón y es probable que la obra se termine en seis meses, en lugar de ocho, si las condiciones favorables actuales siguen como desde que se comenzó.

En todo el mundo se consume al cabo del año unos 22 millones de botellas de champagne. Como el vino legítimo no se produce más que en una región, puede imaginarse lo que serán los bodegas de Reims: una sola casa productora de champagne tiene siempre de reserva una existencia de nueve millones de botellas.

Contra la Pulmonía.

Hágase hervir medio cuartillo de agua bien limipa, con diez ó doce gramos de mejor cebaba; cuando la ebullición se presente, retírese del fuego, agregando al mismo tiempo lo que se tome con una peseta, de copal virgen en polvo.

Ministresele al enformo una taza de esa infusión bien caliente y endulzado al gusto. Arrópesele y evítensele las corrientes de aire, pues le vendrá un sudor copiosísimo.

Al siguiente día repítase la medicina. La enfermedad habrá desaparecido al tercer día; pero si aún queda algo, désele atra toma al enfermo, con la que se cortará por completo el mal.

Esta sencilla forma se ha experimentado con notable éxito y con ella se curan los campesinos.

Planta Maravillosa.

Varios periódicos norte americanos, han publicado artículos referentes á una planta, utilísima para la alimentación del hombre y del ganado cuyo cultivo se ha ensayado con éxito feliz en todos los Estados del Norte y Sur de la República, por recomendación y con auxilio del Departamento de Agricultura de Washington.

Esta planta maravillosa se llama "Emmer," y es originaria de la Rusia Septentrional. Es una especie de trigo que se adapta á todos los terrenos, se muestra indiferente al calor, al frío, á la humedad y á la sequía, a rinde una cosecha abundante, tanto mayor cuanto mejor sea la tierra en que se cultive. Se puede sembrar junto con el trigo, y la experiencia ha demostrado que por tal cruzamiento sufre este cereal menos enfermedades y aumenta la dureza del grano.

Actualmente se ensaya con éxito en Cuba, el cultivo de dicha planta, pues está probado que se adapta facilimente á las más altas temperaturas, resiste los mayores fríos y crece con lozanía en los terrenos áridos.





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MENTIRAS QUE ENTRETIENEN.

Astrología Femenina.

He aquí los consejos de un célebre astrólogo.

Escoged vuestra esposa según el mes de su nacimiento.

Enero.—Buena señora de su casa, un poco inclinada á la melancolía, pero de carácter dulce.

Febrero.—Esposa afectuosa, mujer conciliadora, buena madre, corazón sensible.

Marzo.—Linda y graciosa, alegre y bachillera, un poco cosquillosa, pero en el fondo amante, celosa y valiente.

Abril.—Mujer hacendosa, muy amiga de su hogar, poco comunicativa pero de exterior y humor agradables.

Mayo.—Bella, amable y muy aficionada á los goces de la vida.

Junio. — Impetuosa, frívola é inconstante. Diablillo del hogar.

Julio.—Bella y caprichosa. Humor variable.

Agosta.—Amable, de ideas prácticas, sabiendo gastar con dicernimiento.

Septiembre.—Discreta, afable y hacerse amar.

Octubre.—Linda, coqueta y voluble, muy difícil para hacerla feliz.

Noviembre. — Gentil, generosa, buena y dulce.

Diciembre.—Bien hecha, un poco fantástica y apasionada por las novedades.

PARA REIR.

Una mujer dice á su marido:

Mañana es el cumple años de mamá —¿qué te parece le demos?

Dale una maleta viaje, contesta el marido.

Entre padre é hijo:

—Papa, ¿tu conocistes á mamá mucho tiempo antes de casarte con élla?

—No, hijo; la conocí mucho tiempo despues.

En una tertulia se habla sobre lo despreciable de la mentira.

—Lo que es yo—dice la señora de casa—no he mentido más que tres veces en mi vida.

—A lo que replica un jóven:

—Y con ésta son cuatro.

"Ustedes no se suscriben á los periódicos" preguntaba una visita á su vecina.

"No, le contestó esta, nosotros sabemos más que lo que nos pueden decir los periódicos. Mi esposo es uno de los que toman datos para el censo."

—Pero qué tienes hombre?

—Una cosa horrible. Pierdo la memoria.

—¿Deveras?

—Si mañana no me acordaré de nada de lo que he hecho hoy.

—Ah, si? ¿No porías prestarme cinco duros?

Un sujeto que habitualmente está borracho, comparece ante un Juez por haber apaleado á su mujer.

—Eso es una infamia—le dice el funcionario.

—Ya lo sé. Pero en bebiendo una copita demás ya sabe usted lo que nos pasa.

Preguntó un día Federico el Grande á su médico:

—Dime la verdad: ¿cuantos hombres has matado durante tu carrera?

—Señor, contesto el médico unos trescientos mil menos que vuestra majestad!

Le dice su madre á Juanito:

—Ahora que vas á calle cómparte un termómetro.

—Estás loca? le contesta Juanito: ¿Por qué?

—Porque ahora en Junio suben mucho los termómetros: esperaremos á Diciembre que es cuando bajan.

—Figúrate—decía uno—que en Madagascar tuve una fiebre tan violenta, que el médico se quemaba los dedos cuando me tomaba el pulso.

—Eso no es nada en comparacion de la fiebre que tuve yo en la Habana.

—¿Pues qué te pasó?

—Que mi médico me tomaba el pulso con las tenazas y las retiraba enrojecidas á los dos segundos.

Dos amigos se ven despues de una temporada. Uno de ellos signió la carrera de médico:

El médico:—Supongo sabrás que estoy activamente practicando mi profesion.

El amigo—Oh, sí, lo he visto en los papeles.

El médico—¿Cómo en los papeles? ¿Cuándo? ¿qué decían?

El amigo—Esta mañana. Segun lo mejor que me puedo recordar, decia que había habido setenta defunciones más este mes que el pasado.

ENTERPRISING KANSAS CITY FIRMS

SEE ALSO PAGE 39



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APR 2 - 1909

PUNTOS CORTOS.

—El hombre que realmente se ha formado á sí mismo, nunca vanea su arquitectura.

—La envidia es una enfermedad de la cual se puede librar todo el que se vacune con la voluntad firme.

—Cuando existe el producto del verdadero carácter, este se manifiesta en una forma quieta, alegre y natural.

—El hacer bien deberia de traer consigo la felicidad, y la prueba de la felicidad debería ser el hacer el bien.

—El lujo raras veces produce un corazon heróico; en la mayor parte de los casos produce solo vanidad.

—En mucho mejor tener hijos que os encuentren con una sonrisa que tener vasallos que tiemblen al solo oir vuestro nombre.

—El amor es la síntesis suprema de todas las armonías del espíritu, expresada en el mas alto grado y bajo la forma mas pura.

—Las necesidades artificales son mayores para muchos que las naturales; éstas hacen un pobre, y aquellas cien indigentes.

—La ignorancia, la ambición del mando y la sed inmoderada de riquesas, son muchas veces la causa de la injusticia.

—La violación de los darechos agenos consiste en no respetar las personas, el honor las propiedades de nuestros hermanos.

—Muchas personas hacen miserables á todos los que las rodean porque no queden hacer todo lo que tiene que hacerse en el mundo.

—No hay asesino cuyo crímen se pueda comprar en su horripilancia al del asesino del carácter. Y sin embargo no hay otros que más abunden.

—Lo real en la vida consiste en conducirse uno de tal modo que sus hijos lo bendigan por haber hecho todo lo que está en su poder para crearlos en el camino del honor.

—Una de las cosas más tristes en coneccion con la vida de hoy es el hecho que en la gran mayoria no entre otro pensamienta que el de idear los medios para acumular dinero.

COLD DISHES FOR HOT WEATHER.

BEEF LOAF.

Mix together three pounds of chopped raw beef, one-quarter of a pound of minced salt pork, one cup of cracker dust, two teaspoonfuls, each, of salt and pepper, and moisten all with two beaten eggs and a teaspoonful of onion juice. Work in two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, and pack in a greased mould. Cover; set in a roasting pan of boiling water and cook in a steady oven for two hours. Let the loaf get cold in the mould before turning out.

JELLIED BEEF TONGUE.

Boil a tongue, and when cold place it in a brick-shaped mould. Into a pint of seasoned and heated beef stock stir a half-box of soaked gelatine, and when this is dissolved pour the stock around the tongue in the mould. When cool, set on the ice until the jelly is very firm. Turn out on a cold platter.

BEEF A LA MODE.

With a sharp knife make through a round of beef incisions an inch apart. Into the holes thus made stick long strips of fat salt pork. Rub the meat with a dressing made of equal parts of oil and vinegar, seasoned with salt and pepper. Let the meat lie in this for eight hours. Put the meat into a covered roaster, pour a pint of beef stock around it and roast for four hours. Set away in the gravy with a weight on top. When cold, slice very thin and serve.

GREEN PEA SOUP.

One quart of shelled peas, two cupfuls of milk, two tablespoonsfuls of butter and one of flour, one-half teaspoonful each of salt and white sugar, and half as much white pepper, one quart of boiling water.

Wash the pods well when you have shelled the peas and put the pods over the fire in the boiling water, cook fifteen minutes, strain and press the softened pods into the water and return to the fire with the raw peas. Cook until soft, when run through your vegetable press back into the saucepan with the water. Have ready a roux made by heating the butter and stirring into it in the frying pan the flour. Have the milk hot in another vessel, add the roux, cook two minutes. Season the pea broth and pour into the tureen. Stir in the thickened milk and serve, pouring upon croutons of friend bread.

TOMATO AND CORN SOUP.

Heat two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan, put into it two fine-cut onions, one bay leaf and six whole black peppers, cook five minutes without browning; add one tablespoonful of flour, stir and cook two minutes; then one quart of tomatoes, cut up; one tablespoonful of sugar, one tablespoontul of white pepper; stir often and cook ten minutes. Next comes one pint of boiling water; cook five minutes, rub the tomatoes through a sieve into a clean saucepan and add a pint of corn, cut from the cob; put it into the soup and boil fifteen minutes: mix the yolks of two eggs with a half cupful of cream or milk, stir into the soup, and serve at once.

APPLE CASSEROLE.

Select large, smooth, tart apples of good flavor and of uniform size. Remove core with corer. Mince cold chicken fine, season with salt, a dash of cayenne, pinch of powdered thyme, one-half cupful of breadcrumps, moistened with three or four teaspoonfuls of sweet cream. Fill each apple and bake in oven.



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The sixth group of verbs comprises the verbs ending in uir, in which the u is not mute before i, as in the verb erguir. They change the i of the infinitive, whenever it comes between two vowels, into y, in all of one, except the first person plural; in all of six and ten; in the third person, singular and plural, of numbr three, in all of seven, eight and nine, as: huir, to flee, huyo, I flee; huye, he or she flees, huimos, we flee; huyen, they flee, que huya, that I, he or she may flee, etc. Huya, flee; que huyiera-iese-iere, that I, he or she might, should or shall flee. The following verbs belong to this group of irregulars:

Atribuir—to attribute,
Concluir—to conclude,
Constituir—to constitute,
Construir—to construct,
Disminuir—to diminish,
Destituir—to render destitute,
Destruir—to destroy,
Distribuir—to distribute,
Excluir—to exclude,
Fluir—to flow,
Imbuir—to imbue,
Incluir—to include,
Influir—to influence,
Instituir—to institute,
Prostituir—to prostitute,
Recluir—to include,
Restituir—to restitute,
Retribuir—to reward.

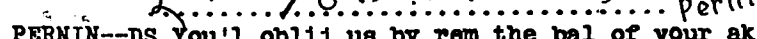
THE RADICALLY IRREGULAR VERBS.

The radically irregular verbs cannot be grouped and must be learned separately. Some of their tenses are regular, while some have but slight changes in their forms. The numbers placed before them represent the the different tenses, one representing the present tense indicative mood, 2, the imperfect past tense, the English equivalent being was—ing or "used to"; 3, representing the past definite tense, the English equivalent being "did"; 4, representing the future tense, the English equivalent being "will" or "shall"; 5 representing the conditional tense, the English equivalent being "would"; 6, representing the present subjunctive, the English equivalent being "may"; 7 and 8 representing the imperfect subjunctive, the English equivalent being "might" or "should"; 9, representing the future subjunctive, the English equivalent being, as near as possible, when I shall, and is often replaced by No. 6; 10, representing the imperative mood expressing a command or supplication.

If the verb is irregular in No. 1, in the first person singular the same irregularity will occur in numbers 6 and 10; if number three is irregular, the same root is required in number 7 and 8; if number four is irregular, then number 5 has the same irregularity, with a different ending. No. 2 has but three verbs irregular.

The following is a list of the radically irregular verbs; the tenses that are regular being left out, as they may be conjugated by the chart on another page.

Adquirir—to acquire, to obtain.
1—Adquiero, adquieres, adquiere, adquiere, adquirimos, adquieren.

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Sirvase Mencionar esta Publicacion al Escribir a los Anunciadores.

6—Adquiera, adquierás, adquiera, adquiramos, adquieran.
10—Adquiere (tú) adquiera Vd.

Andar—to walk, to ride, to drive.
3—Anduve, anduviste, anduvo, anduvo, anduvimos, anduvieron.
7—Anduv -iera, -ieras, -iera, -iera, -ieramos, -ieran.
8—Anduv -iese, -ieses, -iese, -iese, -iesemos, -iesen.
9—Anduv -iere, -ieres, -iere, -iere, -ieremos, -ieren.

Caber—to be contained.
1—Quepo, cabes, cabe, cabe, cabemos, caben.
6—Quepa, quepas, quepa, quepa, quepamos, quepan.
10—Caba, (tú) quepa Vd.
3—Cupe, cupiste, cupe, cupe, cupimos, cupieron.
7—Cup -iera, -ieras, -iera, ieramos, -ieran.
8—Cup -iese, -ieses, -iese, -iese, -iesemos, -iesen.
9—Cup -iere, -ieres, -iere, -iere, -ieremos, -ieren.
4—Cabr -é, -ás, -á, -á, -émos, -án.
5—Cabr -ía, -ías, -ía, -ía, -íamos, -ían.

Caer—to fall.
1—Caigo, caes, cae, cae, caemos, caen.
6—Caiga, caigas, caiga, caiga, caigamos, caigan.
10—Caye (tú) caiga Vd.

Dar—to give.
1—Doy, das, da, da, damos, dan.
3—Dí diste, dió, dió, dimos, dieron.
7—Diera, dieras, diera, diera, dieramos, dieran.
8—Diese, dieses, diese, diese, diesemos, diesen.
9—Diere, dieres, diere, diere, dieremos, dieren.

Decir—to say, to tell.
1—Digo, dices, dice, dice, decimos, dicen.
6—Diga, digas, diga, diga, digamos, digan.
10—Dí (tú) diga Vd.
3—Dij -e, -iste, -o, -imos, -eron.
7—Dij -era, -eras, -era, -era, -eramos, -eran.
8—Dij -ese, -eses, -ese, -ese, -esemos, esen.
9—Dij -ere, -eres, -ere, -ere, -eremos, -eren.
4—Dir -é, -ás, -á, -á, -émos, -án.
5—Dir -ía, -ías, -ía, -ía, -íamos, -ían.

Dormir—to sleep.
1—Duermo, duermes, duerme, duerme, dormimos, duermen.
6—Duerm -a, -as, -a, -a, dormamos, duerman.
10—Duerme (tú) duerma Vd.
3—Dormí, dormiste, durmió, durmió, dormimos, durmieron.
7—Durmiera, -ieras, -iera, -iera, -ieramos, -ieran.
8—Durm -iese, -ieses, -iese, -iese, -iesemos, -iesen.
9—Durm -iere, -ieses, -iese, -iese, -iesemos, -iesen.
10—Duerme (tú) duerma Vd.

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Estar—to be.
1—Estoy, estás, está, está, estámos, están.
6—Esté, estés, esté, esté, estémos, estén.
10—Está (tu) esté Vd.
3—Estuv, -e, -iste, -o, -o, -imos, -ieron.
7—Estuv, -iera, -ieras, -iera, -iera, -ieramos, -ieran.
8—Estuv, -iese, -ieses, -iese, -iese, -iesemos, -iesen.
9—Estuv, -iere, -ieres, -iere, -iere, -ieremos, -ieren.

Haber—to have. (Auxilliary verb.)
1—He, has, ha, ha, hemos, han.
6—Haya, hayas, haya, haya, hayamos, hayan.
10—(Not used.)
3—Hub, -e, -iste, -o, -o, -imos, -ieron.
7—Hub, -iera, -ieras, -iera, -iera, -ieramos, -ieran.
8—Hub, -iese, -ieses, -iese, -iese, -iesemos, -iesen.
9—Hub, -iere, -ieres, -iere, -iere, -ieremos, -ieren.
4—Habr, -é, -ás, -á, -á, -émos, -án.
5—Habr, -ía, -ías, -ía, -ía, -íamos, -ían.

Hacer—to do; to make.
1—Hago, haces, hace, hace, hacemos, hacen.
6—Haga, hagas, haga, haga, hagamos, hagan.
10—Haz (tu) haga Vd.
3—Hice, hiciste, hizo, hizo, hicimos, hicieron.
7—Hic, -iera, -ieras, -iera, -iera, -ieramos, -ieran.
8—Hic, -iese, -ieses, -iese, -iese, -iesemos, -iesen.
9—Hic, -iere, -ieres, -iere, -iere, -ieremos, -ieren.
4—Har, -é, -ás, -á, -á, -émos, -án.
5—Har, -ía, -ías, -ía, -ía, íamos. -ían.

Ir—to go.
1—Voy, vas, va, va, vamos, van.
2—Iba, ibas iba, iba, ibamos, iban.
6—Vaya, vayas, vaya, vaya, vayamos, vayan.
10—Vete (tu) vaya Vd.
3—Fuí, fuiste, fué, fué, fuimos, fueron.
7—Fuera, fueras, fuera, fuera, fueramos, fueran.
8—Fuese, fueses, fuese, fuese, fuesemos, fuesen.
7—Fuere, fueres, fuere, fuere, fueremos, fueren.

Morir—to die. Conjugated same as Dormir.

Poder—to be able.
1—Puedo, puedes, puede, puede, podemos, pueden.
6—Pueda, puedas, pueda, pueda, podamos, puedan.
3—Pude, pudes, pudo, pudo, pudímos, pudiern.
7—Pud, -iera, -ieras, -iera, -iera, -ieramos, -ieran.
8—Pud, -iese, -ieses, -iese, -iese, -iesemos, -iesen.
9—Pud, -ieres, -iere, -iere, -ieremos, -ieren.
4—Podr, -é, -ás, -á, -á, -émos, -án.
5—Podr, -ía, -ías, -ía, -ía, -íamos, -ían.

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Poner—to put; to place; to set.
1—Pongo, pones, pone, pone, ponemos, ponen.
6—Ponga, pongas, ponga, ponga, pongamos, pongan.
10—Pon (tu) ponga Vd.
3—Pus, -e, -iste, -o, -o, -imos, -ieron.
7—Pus, -iera, -ieras, -iera, -iera, -ieramos, -ieran.
8—Pus, -iese, -ieses, -iese, -iese, -iesemos, -iesen.
9—Pus, -iere, -ieres, -iere, -iere, -ieremos, -ieren.
4—Pondr, -é, -ás, -á, -á, -émos, -án.
5—Pondr, -ía, -ías, -ía, -ía, -íamos, -ían

Querer—to wish for; to like.
1—Quiero, quieres, quiere, quiere, queremos, quieren.
6—Quiera, quieras, quiera, quiera, queremos, quieran.
10—Quiere (tu) quiera Vd.
3—Quise, quisiste, quiso, quiso, quisimos, quisieron.
7—Quisiera, quisieras, quisiera, quisiera, quisieramos, quisieran.
8—Quisiese, quisieses, quisiese, quisiese, quisiesemos, quisiesen.
9—Quisiere, quisieres, quisiere, quisiere, quisieremos, quisieren.
4—Querré, querrás, querrá, querrá, querrámos, querrán.
5—Querría, querrías, querría, querría, querríamos, querrían.

Oir—to hear.
1—Oigo, oyes, oye, oye, oimos, oyen.
6—Oiga, oiga, oiga, oigamos, oigan.
10—Oye (tu) oiga Vd.

Reir—to laugh.
1—Río, ríes, ríe, ríe, reímos, ríen.
6—Ría, rías, ría, ría, ríamos, rían.
10—Ríe (tu) ría Vd.
3—Reí, reiste, reyó, reyó, reimos, reyeron.
7—Reyera, reyeras, reyera, reyera, reyeramos, reyeran.
8—Reyese, reyeses, reyese, reyese, reyesemos, reyesen.
9—Reyere, reyeres, reyere, reyere, reyeremos, reyeren.

Saber—to know (mentally).
1—Sé, sabes, sabe, sabe, sabemos, saben.
6—Sepa, sepas, sepa, sepa, sepamos, sepan.
10—Sabe, (tu) sepa Vd.
3—Supe, supiste, supo, supimos, supieron.
7—Supiera, supieras, supiera, supiera, supieramos, supieran.
8—Supiese, supieses, supiese, supiese, supiesemos, supiesen.
9—Supiere, supieres, supiere, supiere, supieremos, supieren.
4—Sabr, -é, -ás, -á, -á, -émos, -án.
5—Sabr, -ía, -ías, ía, -ía, -íamos, -ían.

Salir—to go out.
1—Salgo, sales, sale, sale salimos, salen.
6—Salga, salgas, salga, salga, salgamos, salgan.
10—Sal (tu) salga Vd.

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Sirvase Mencionar esta Publicacion al Escribir a los Anunciadores.

LECCION DE LECTURA--Reading Lesson.

Puerto Rico—Rich Port.

La isla fué descubierta por Colón, el 16 de noviembre de 1493 y conquistada y colonizada por Juan Ponce de León en 1509. "'Barinquen," es el nombre que los indios dieron á esta isla. Colon la llamó San Juan Bautista, y el nombre de Puerto Rico con que hoy es conocida, se debe á la riqueza mineral y agrícola que en ella se encontró.

Puerto Rico tiene 95 millas de largo y 35 de ancho, con un área de unas 3,600 millas cuadradas, ó tres cuartas del área del estado de Connecticut, y más grande que los estados de Delaware y Rhode Island unidos.

Físicamente Puerto Rico es una continuación de la isla de Hayti. El pais es muy montañoso. Su altura varía entre 1,500 y 3,000 pies, y entre los rocas predomina la piedra caliza coralífera, La isla es considerada como la mas sana de todas las Antillas. No hay reptiles venenosos ni animales salvajes. Las lomas están cubiertas de bosques tropicales y las tierras son muy productivas, Los bosques abundan en caoba, cedro, ébano, palos de tinte y una gran variedad de plantas medicinales é industriales.

Los productos de las plantaciones de la isla son azúcar, melaza, café, tabaco, maiz arroz, cueros, palos de tinte y maderas de construcción.

San Juan la capital de la isla está situada en una isla larga y estrecha, separada de la isla principal, por un brazo de mar de bajo fondo, sobre el cual hay un puente que la comunica con el cuerpo de la isla. Al doblar un promontorio, se encuentra una ámplia y hermosa bahía, abrigada y de bastante profundidad, que se está aumentando por medio de dragas.

TRANSLATION.

The island was discovered by Columbus the 16th of November, 1493, and conquered and colonized by Juan Ponce de Leon in 1509. "Barinquin," is the name which the Indians gave this island. Columbus called it Saint John the Baptist, and the name of Puerto Rico, by which it is known to-day, is due to the mineral and agricultural richness which was found in it.

Puerto Rico is 95 miles long and 35 wide, with an area of some 3,600 square miles, or three-quarters the area of the state of Connecticut, and larger than the states of Delaware and Rhode Island combined.

Physically Puerto Rico is a continuation of the island of Hayti. The country is very mountainous. Its altitude varies between 1,500 and 3,600 feet, and coraliferous limestone predominates. The island is considered the healthiest of all the Antilles. There are no venemos reptiles nor wild animals. The hills are covered with tropical forests and the lands are very productive. The forests abound in mahogany, cedar, ebony, dye-woods and a great variety of medicinal and useful plants.

The products of the plantations of the island are sugar, molasses, coffee, tobacco, corn, rice, hides, dye-woods and building timber.

San Juan, the capital of the island, is situated on a long and narrow island, separated from the main island by an arm of the sea, of great depth, over which is a bridge which connects it with the main body of the island. On turning a promontory, an ample and beautiful bay is found, sheltered, and plenty deep enough, and it is being deepened by means of dredges.



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A COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE

OCTOBER
1905

Vol. 7, No. 2 English and Spanish



MOUNT OF THE HOLY CROSS. MONTAÑA DE LA SANTA CRUZ.
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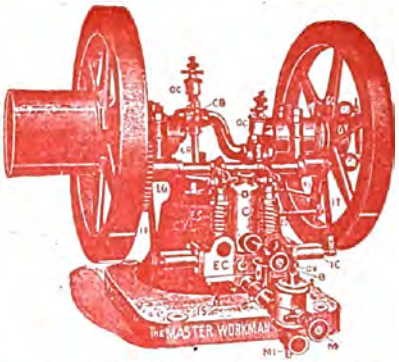
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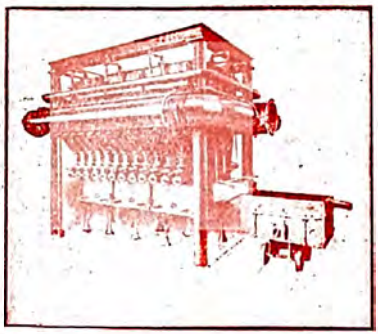
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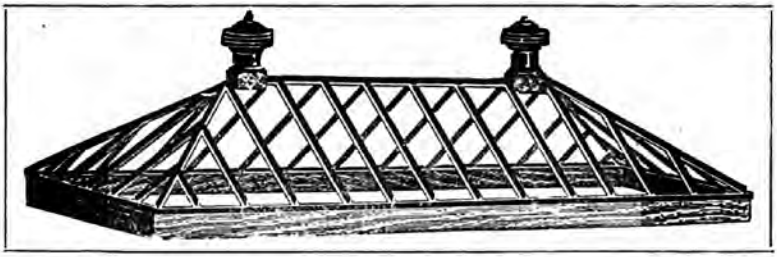
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PAN-AMERICAN NOTES

A Mexican hectare is equal to 2.471 acres.

Brazil's production of rubber during four years has shown a slight increase—from 30,240 to 31,863 tons.

Wanted—Reliable agents to solicit subscriptions and advertising for this publication in every city. Liberal inducements.

The newspaper that is read by the most people of the kind you want to reach is the paper for you to use, no matter what its circulation may be.—*Printers' Ink.*

"Columbus Day," October 12, will be suitably observed in Colorado, especially by the Italian residents of the state, who will dedicate a monument in Pueblo, Colo., to the great discoverer.

"What is better in life than a little well-directed 'jolly?' We all of us at some time fall to its subtle influence, the high and the low, the meek and the mighty."

Fighting Joe Wheeler is to be amongst us in the near future. Wonder if Joe will try to cart off the rest of Mexico's junk on this visit. He shipped out three tons of litter on his last trip.—*Anglo-American, City of Mexico.*

What is pronounced by experts as fine paraffine was struck recently in an artesian well that is being drilled in the Pecos valley, about fifty miles south of Roswell. The oil is being held down by a 7,000-gallon flow of water, and even with this handicap it is said that the flow now amounts to about twenty barrels a day.

Professor Carl Lumholtz, the ethnologist, who recent returned from a visit to the cave dwellers in the interior of Chihuahua, Mexico, says they are remnants of sun-worshiping tribes, the most ancient in custom and manner he has ever seen. They still worship the sun and the moon.

The proposed Colorado & Southwestern railroad is planned to traverse 250 miles of mineral lands in Colorado. It is projected down the San Juan and Colorado rivers. The promoters of the scheme say that branches may be built to Los Angeles, along the Yaqui river and Sierra Madre mountains in Old Mexico.

Telegraphic communication over the Andes line was established with Chile and the Argentine Republic on July 9, 1904, 2,336 messages being sent during that month, the number gradually increasing until in December, 1904, it amounted to 6,256 messages. At the present time, the government has under consideration the establishment of an international telegraph line with Bolivia, and it is thought that the arrangements will be completed and the wires during the present month.

The import commerce of the United States with Costa Rica cannot but increase, owing to its proximity to the United States, the almost daily steamers which connect Limon with New Orleans (five days) and New York (eight days), and also the large American enterprises being established in Costa Rica, and which are increasing in number constantly.

A new bank has been established in San Jose, to be known as the "Banco Comercial de Costa Rica," with a capital of 1,000,000 colones ($465,000.) The capital stock has been fully subscribed by prominent men, both Costa Ricans and foreigners, of San Jose, and other cities of the republic, and by capitalists of London, Paris, Bordeaux, Antwerp, New York and Boston.

Work on the Transandine railway in Chile is being actively pushed forward. Starting at the Andes range rails have been laid for a distance of forty-five miles, and the line is being exploited to Guardia Vieja, a distance of thirty-seven kilometers. On the completion of tunnels now in course of construction, the line will be still further extended toward the Argentine boundary.

The Havana Central Railway company has awarded contracts for the construction and equipment of a great electric railway system in Cuba. The company is to build and operate a network of interurban lines radiating from the city of Habana and covering an extensive territory in the interior of the island which has hitherto been without transportation facilities.

William Rossiter, a planter, arriving recently from Manzanillo, Mexico, says that work has been started after a delay of twelve years on the connecting link on the railroad that will reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific across Mexico. The link stretches from Colima to Tubpan, a distance of only forty-five miles. It will be the first railroad connecting Guadalajara and the Pacific coast.

Costa Rica has two important customs ports, Limon on the Atlantic, and Punta Arenas on the Pacific. It can be said that all the foreign commerce of the republic is carried on through these two ports, since in 1903, of a total importation of 26,264,910 francs, the merchandise imported through the frontier custom-houses only amounted to 94,570 francs, not including cattle, which come directly overland from Nicaragua to Costa Rica.

The Mexican government has spent $40,000,000 in gold on the harbor works of Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminus of the Tehauntepec National railroad, and also has greatly improved the facilities at Coatzacoalcos, on the Gulf side. The railroad is being equipped with heavy rails and the finest of American rolling stock. It is believed that no other ports in the world, with the possible exception of Hamburg, are better equipped for the rapid handling of freight of all classes.

The charter of the Gulf & Santa Fe Northwestern railway, with headquarters at Amarillo, has been filed with the secretary of state. It will open up the greater portion of the unsettled Panhandle section of Texas to homeseekers. It will run from Brownwood northwest through Brown, Coleman, Calahan, Taylor, Jones, Fisher, Stonewall, Kent, Dickens, Crosby, Floyd, Hale, Lamar, Badley and Palor counties to the Pecos & Northern railroad, a distance of 350 miles, and from Canyon in Randall county, to Solisher, Hale and Lubbork counties, a distance of 135 miles. The capital stock is $425,000.

Stenographers are badly needed in the Philippines and departmental services, and Oscar Telling, district secretary of the civil service commission, announces that an examination to determine a list of eligibles will be held in Denver on October 10. The salary ranges from $1,200 to $1,500 per annum. Persons between the ages of 18 and 40 may apply. An examination for clerk-carriers in the departmental service, which carries a salary of $600 a year, will be held November 18.

According to James H. Clark, supervisor of forest reserves in Colorado, the reserve of the Mount of the Holy Cross, which has been created by proclamation of President Roosevelt, is one of the largest in the state, 1,500,000 acres having been set aside. The largest reserve in Colorado is the Pike's peak reserve, which contains 1,628,000 acres. The Holy Cross reserve is contiguous to the Leadville reserve on the west. It takes in the Frying Pan watershed, the Roaring Forks, near Aspen, and the watersheds of the Grand and Eagle rivers.

Peru's new railroad from Chimbote to Recuay, and passing through Huaraz will be some 290 kilometers (180 miles) in length, will ascend the Andean slope by means of "switchbacks," following more or less the course of the Santa Valley. Its features will be viaducts at Huaylas (158 feet long) and at Caraz (394 feet long), some forty-eight bridges, and not less than thirty tunnels, large and small. Altitudes of the principal points along the road are as follows, in feet: Suchiman, 874; Tuquilpon, 2,283; Yuramarca, 3,857; Huaylas, 9,140; Caraz, 7,337; Yungay, 7,641; Carhuaz, 8,679; Huaraz, 9,920; Recuay, 11,040.

The contract existing between the Panama Railroad company and the Pacific Mail Steamship company, under which the latter has for the last three years enjoyed a practical monopoly of the shipping carried across the Isthmus, terminated on July 12, 1905. The Panama Railroad company, taking advantage of a clause in the contract providing that it could be terminated on six months' notice in the event that the railroad became the property of the United States, gave this notice to the Pacific Mail Steamship company on January 12 last. The abrogation of this contract leaves an open field for American commerce with the Central American countries north of Panama.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet company, which has maintained a regular service between England and West Indian and South American ports for more than half a century, has decided to establish a regular line between New York and the same ports. The first sailing will be made October 28 for Kingston, Jamaica, thence to Colon and other South American ports. From Barbadoes the steamer will proceed to the Azores and Southampton, England. The same itinerary in reverse order will be followed by steamers on the return trip. Sailings from either end will be fortnightly. It is stated by the steamship officials that the establishment of the new line is to be an outcome of the increasing interest that is being taken by the American traveling public in winter excursions.

The republic of Panama has made overtures to Costa Rica looking to the union of the two nations, and, in the opinion of those in a position to speak with authority, a coalition is the probable outcome of the negotiations now instituted. The first definite news of the purpose of Panama to propose annexation to Costa

Rica reached the State department in the form of a communication from United States Consul General Lee, who reported that the Panama minister of foreign affairs is about to visit San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, with the purpose of negotiating a treaty of annexation to that country. The offer of the republic of Panama causes no surprise to Costa Rica, and, unless accompanied by conditions regarded as impossible by the Costa Rican government, will be promptly accepted by that county.

United States Consul-General Snyder writes from Bogota, Colombia, in regard to the rubber trade, that President Reyes, in accordance with his program for the industrial, mining, and agricultural development of the country, has turned his attention to the great region watered by the Amazon and Orinoco rivers. This immense territory has never heretofore been of any practical value to Colombia, being inhabited by wild or semi-civilized Indians, whose collections of rubber have always gone through the hands of traders of Venezuela or Brazil, thus yielding large annual commercial returns to these countries without contributing a dollar to the revenues of Colombia.

Statistics of Mexico's foreign trade for the fiscal year ended June 30, shows imports valued at $85,861,081 gold, of which $48,303,167 came from the United States, an increase of nearly $6,000,000 over the preceding fiscal year. The gold exported amounted to $13,969,146, a gain of nearly $3,000,000. The total silver exports (silver value) were $65,523,645, a decrease of $13,587,044. The total silver value of all exports was $208,520,451, or about $104,800,000 gold value. Trade with the United States is growing steadily and will increase from year to year, in the judgment of mercantile and banking houses. The country was never more prosperous and the outlook for the coming year is bright.

The *"Boletin de Estadistica Municipal"* for April, 1905, states that the population of Buenos Ayres on April 30 last was 990,002 inhabitants. During the month referred to there were 764 mariages, 2,664 births, and 1,146 deaths. During the same month 254 vessels arrived at Buenos Ayres, bringing 21,477 passengers, and 275 vessels cleared, carrying 19,666 passengers, making the excess of passengers enteriug the republic over those leaving it in April, 1905, 1,781. Of these passengers those coming from Europe numbered 7,334, of which 3,456 were Italians, 1,732 Spaniards, 980 Russians, 573 Austrians, 168 Frenchmen, 103 Syrians, 81 Germans, and the remainder of other nationalities. The number of emigrants from Europe was 4,981. During the month real property was sold covering an area of 807,410.70 square meters, valued at $10,159,142.64. During this period the bakeries of the city used 6,925,332 kilograms of flour. The quantity of water consumed was 3,870,157 kiloliters.

Costa Rica is at present an essentially agricultural country. Its industries being as yet in an embryonic state, and insufficient for the needs of the country and lacking certain alimentary products, it must look to foreign markets for almost all its textiles, articles of luxury, manufactured products, metallurgy, etc., flour, lard, etc. With a view of remedying this situation as much as possible, the Costa Rican government is making every effort to encourage, by means of protective duties, certain growing national industries, such as tanning, shoemaking, furniture factories, tobacco, candle and soap factories, distilleries, sugar, mining industries, etc. What Costa Rica needs most for its development is a large immigration joined with the introduction of foreign capital, so that an abuse of the protective system which, in closing the country, would increase the cost of living, would be a mistake. A wise protection is understood, however, for certain articles of current consumption, such as wheat flour, rice, corn, beans, sugar, salt, tobacco, cattle, etc., which the country can raise in large quantities, a fact which the government of Costa Rica has moreover understood.

Mexico occupies the fourth place among the lead-producing countries of the world, with an output of 95,000 tons. It must be stated that the exploitation of lead mines in Mexico is an entirely new industry, for not so long ago the production of this metal was insignificant, and it is the last arrival among the large lead-producing countries. The mining of antimony is also beginning to be carried on in Mexico, which up to the present was not done at all. This metal is found in several parts of the republic, and its production will be considerable when the exploitation of mines is made on a large scale. For many years Mexico was supposed to be a country without any practical coal deposits. About 1881, however, the government, interested by the rumors of coal in various parts of the country, appointed a scientific commission to investigate the possibilities of coal in Mexico. The findings of this commission were much more favorable than had been hoped. Coal of various qualities was found to exist in Sonora, Michoacan, Veracruz, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Puebla, and other states. The Sonora deposit was reported to be a high-grade anthracite, giving 92 per cent of carbon. The returns indicate a very satisfactory condition of the export trade of the republic in the fiscal year 1903-4, as compared with the preceding twelve months.

The rubber shipments of Costa Rica in 1904 amounted to 66,768 kilograms, or 11,492 kilograms more than in 1903. The tendency is to increase the exports of this useful product from year to year. Until recently cacao was imported. Now the domestic production is sufficient for the home consumption, and in 1904 there was a surplus for export amounting to 119,140 kilograms. New plantations for the cultivation of this product have been opened on the Atlantic coast, and the production promises a notable increase in the near future. The exports of gold bullion in 1904 amounted to $317,979, or $89,742 more than in 1903. Four strong companies are working the gold mines of the republic, and the outlook is very promising. The growing of bananas is one of the great industries of the country, rivaling and competing with the growing of coffee. The growth of this industry has been marvelous. In 1881 the exports of bananas were only 8,500 bunches, while in 1904 the exports had increased to 5,957,298 bunches. This industry is being developed yearly, and is capable of development practicaly without limit. In 1904, 1,299,500 bunches of bananas were shipped to London. The total population of the republic on December 31, 1904, was 331,340 inhabitants, an increase of 8,722 over the population of 1903. During the year there were 12,547 births, 7,728 immigrants, or a total of 20,275. The deaths in 1904 numbered 7,404, and the emigrants 4,149, or a total of 11,553, making an increase of population during the year of 8,722. In 1903 the population increased 5,880.

The Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States has completed preparations for sending five special agents abroad to investigate trade conditions, with the object of promoting the foreign commerce of the United

States.—This authority was given the department by an act of the last congress and became started upon their mission. The five agents will start upon their mission. The five agents selected are: Professor Lincoln Hutchinson, University of California; Charles M. Pepper, Harry R. Burrill, Raymond F. Crist, and Dr. Edward Bedloe. Messrs. Burrill and Crist will go to the Orient. Professor Hutchinson is assigned to South America, and already has entered upon his work. He will visit all the seaports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of that continent. Mr. Pepper will go to Canada and subsequently to Mexico, extending his investigations to the Central American countries. Doctor Bedloe will be sent to the West Indies, Venezuela, British, Dutch and French Guiana. It is expected that the investigation will be completed in the field by the close of the present year, and that all of the agents will have their final reports ready for congress in January. Detailed instructions have been prepared for the agents, which require them to make full investigation into American trade with the countries to be visited; what proportion of the entire trade is shared by the United States, and what methods may be adopted to increase its volume. While the instructions are comprehensive, including methods of handling, packing, and transportation, the tastes of the people and relative popularity of textiles and other products, the agents are admonished that the entire scope of their duties is "to investigate trade conditions abroad with the object of promoting the foreign commerce of the United States."

The mineral wealth of Bolivia includes silver, copper, tin, lead, zinc, antimony, bismuth, wolfram, gold, and borate of lime. In 1903, the weight of silver and silver ores exported from Bolivia amounted to 38,676,313 kilograms, valued at 7,277,069 bolivianos. In 1903, the silver output amounted to 38,676,313 kilograms. Of great importance now is tin, which is produced in large quantities on the border of the table-land extending south from Lake Titicaca. The chief tin mining center is in the Huanuni district, but the metal is found almost wherever silver is worked. In 1903, tin and the ores were exported to the amount of 22,132 metric tons. During the year 1904 the total amount dispatched from Oruro reached the large figure of 8,000 tons of metallic tin, or over 10 per cent of the world's production. In 1903 it was about half this amount. Copper of fine quality is found in the Corocoro district, the annual output, in the form of barilla, being about 3,000 tons; in 1903, 4,093 metric tons were exported from Bolivia. Gold is found in small quantities throughout Bolivia, both in rivers and in quartz reefs. Mining enterprises have been begun, but there is no information as to results. Large deposits of common salt are found near Lake Poopo and in the south of Bolivia, and mineral oil is also met with. The production of copper in 1904 amounted to 2,000 gross tons, valued at $590,000. Wheat, maize, barley, beans, and potatoes are produced for local consumption, and coffee is exported to Chile and the Argentine Republic. Sugar is grown for the purpose of distillation, but distilled spirit is largely imported from Peru. The export of rubber, mostly from the Acre region, amounted in 1903 to 1,321 metric tons. The export of coca in 1903 was 211,595 kilograms, about three-fourths of the total being from Yunges, in the department of La Paz. Cinchona bark is also exported. Cattle, sheep, and llamas are numerous. The wool produce is woven into coarse cloth for the use of the Indians. Llamas, as well as mules and donkeys, are employed for transport purposes.

STREET VENDERS OF MEXICO.

Aqua Miel de Maquey! Fresca! Aqua Miel! Early in the morning and late at night, all day long, these words are cried out in a high nasal voice. They startle you out of your slumbers at 4 a. m. and at 11:30 p. m., they mingle faintly in your dreams—Aqua Miel!

The dark skinned native carries it in a large demijohn strapped to his back; in his hand he carries a pail of water in which he has the glass with which to serve his customer.

"Aqua Miel" is a product of the Maquey plant, and is considered a most healthful drink for both old and young. It is the sap or juice taken from the plant and is unfermented. After this juice ferments, it is known as "Pulque," which is the national drink of Mexico. It is much stronger than the fresh product, has a whitish appearance and foams like beer, but "Mescal," which is again a transformation of the "Pulque," is very intoxicating and, being quite cheap, causes much of the misery among the poor and fills many cells of Mexican jails.

The Maguey plant is strictly native of Mexico; it is to be found in nearly every part of the republic, and grows on the worst kind of land, as well as on the best. A "Maguey Hacienda" yields tremendous profits to its owner, for once planted it stands practically forever, and produces as long as its lives. This plant yields also a most excellent fibre used in the manufacture of fine textured goods.

Pinas! Pinas! A boy's shrill treble echoes lustily through the streets. Little strength is required to carry the wares this little dark-eyed merchant sells. Often a pathetic, ragged little fellow, scarcely ten years old—wearing a nearly brimless hat, through the holes of which protrude tufts of coal-black hair, and his dirty little shirt, torn, and open at the neck, makes vain attempts to hide the brown skin. Pinas! The sandaled, dusty little feet drag their weary way through the city's streets. Pineapples, sliced and quartered, neatly piled up on a plate and this on a tray—an old pepper or cinnamon box, now doing duty as a sugar bowl, are his stock in trade. Sometimes a little pile of grimy "centavos" on the tray will indicate the volume of business transacted during the day. It may be that a sense of pride in the possession of this wealth has prompted its display; but it may be, too, that the little fellow's pocket's are as full of holes and as badly tattered as his pants and shirt, and that the tray is a far safer place to keep his money.

It is not only in Mexico that the virtue of a good tamal is recognized—even here in the land of Uncle Sam and as far as away from the Mexican border as Denver, the cry of "Tamales, Calientes," will sound quite familiar, and many a "gringo" there is who has cultivated a taste for the dainty little morsel of hashed meat, hot in every sense of the word, hidden in a coat of ground corn, and this wrapped in a piece of corn-busk. Red pepper, "Chili Colorado," is used liberally in making tamales.

Another interesting figure on the streets of Mexico, is that of the "Frutero." On his head he carries a very large, shallow basin, cut from the solid wood. It is piled high with the fruits of the tropics—bananas, oranges, the delicious mangos and aguacates, guayabas, characanes, tunas (a species of pear-apple) and other queer looking and queerly named fruit—some of it good, but for most of which a taste must be cultivated. The mango had been most highly praised to the writer, but not until after three disastrous attempts to swallow a mouthful of that fruit could a pleasant taste be detected. Now there is not a more delicious fruit in all Mexico that could be offered me. Among other fruits I tried was the "tuna," of



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Sirvase Mencionar esta Publicacion al Escribir a los Anunciadores.

which there are several kinds—pink, red, and greenish white. These had a most disagreeable taste—so insipid and sickingly sweet. My Mexican friends vainly tried to induce me to try them a second time.

Then there is the "vegetable man"—aristocrat of the street venders, in that he is astride a patient little donkey—a large basket, filled with all kinds of vegetables, hung on either side of his long eared friend—on which no bridle is used, but is guided through the streets with the aid of a short stick, with which he is hit lightly on the neck—right side or left to indicate the direction he is to take.

Many, many others there are, too numerous to mention, who walk the streets from morning to night (some stationary at favorite street corners) calling out their respective wares, and garnering a greater or lesser harvest of pennies.

One more I will mention, as he is the children's favorite, "El Dulcero," the candy-man. He offers more or less tempting and more or less clean bits of candied pumpkin, citron, and other fruits, and the "leche quemada," which is considered an excellent "dulce." It is made of goat's milk and sugar, boiled until stiff, and hard when cold, resembling caramel. It is not bad but, like so many of the Mexican candies, a little "goes a long way," as it is very, very sweet. A. BRAUBACH.

ATTRACTIONS FOR MINERS' CONGRESS

MANY INTERESTING DEMONSTRATIONS WILL TAKE PLACE AT EL PASO.

At the gathering of the American Mining Congress, to be held in El Paso next month, there will be an exhibit of air hammer rock drills. This has been brought about by the influence of N. C. Thompson, general manager of the Candelaria Mining company, of this republic. The display, it is believed, will teach the miners who attend the fair, more about the air hammer drills, and this is desired because the men are not very familiar with the instruments. All kinds of drills will be on exhibition.

The men who are managing the affair have decided to ask all the business houses to decorate their buildings in honor of the occasion. The private homes will be decorated as well as the public buildings. The display will consist of American and Mexican flags, and there will be as many of one as there will be of the other. Bunting used in the display will be of red, white and blue and green, white and red, the colors of the two sister nations.

A drilling contest has been decided on for the congress, and it will, without doubt, be one of the features of the whole thing. The contest will be held in a suitable place, where it will be possible for the thousands of people who will attend to witness it.

As another feature the committee that has charge of the entertainment of the delegates is trying to arrange with an aeronaut to attend the congress and give exhibitions with his airship. They are negotiating with A. L. Reynolds, the well known inventor of airships, and he may be induced to go to El Paso.

DESTRUCTION OF LAKE CHAPALA.

That the destruction of Lake Chapala as a pleasure resort adjunct and as a commercial avenue for the great haciendas in the vicinity, is a probability in the next five years, is the opinion of a well-known contractor who has just returned from Nuadalajaras.

The cause of the condition is the advance into the waters of the lake of the water hyacinth. It is reported that the government has made an offer of $150,000 to anyone who will point out a way of riddfng the lake of the weed.

TRADE NOTES.

The September numher of "Printers' Ink" is a special edition for general advertisers. The contents of this number is full of interest and contains a wealth of information. This popular little journal, like Sister Repuhlics, is printed and published in small form and is not thrown aside but read by all with whom it comes in contact.

The Frisco System Railway Co., 70 Frisco Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., who are wide awake and enterprising in all their lines of work, have issued a very handsome booklet on Eureka Springs, also a magazine of "Opportunities." We would recommend our readers to send for each of these publications and trust they will enjoy their contents as well as we did.

Mr. C. C. Babcock, who has been connected with Sister Republics for some time past, having had charge of the Spanish department, will sever his connection with us owing to a press of private business. Mr. Mickey, one of the rising young business men of this city, and an able student, will have charge of this department hereafter.

The Ogden Assay Co., removed to 1536 Court Place, Denver, Colo. Their new quarters are opposite the court house and within a block of the leading hotels, and two blocks from the United States mint. We take pleasure in recommending this firm to anyone wishing anything along this line, as tney are competent and fully equipped for testing of ores, assaying and refining.

The A. Leschen & Sons Rope Co., St. Louis, Mo., received an order from R. E. Peary, U. S. N., for their famous Hercules Wire rope, which is to be used by the Peary Arctic Club in Alaska. This brand of wire rope is made with a colored strand (trade mark registered) to protect the consumer against inferior ropes and is manufactured only by A. Leschen & Sons, 920 North First St., St. Louis, Mo., with branch offices in New York City and Denver, Colo.

The Feldwisch Ink Co., 1808-1810 Blake St., Denver, Colo., are now in the business field with a stock of excellent Printers' Rollers and Ink. The quality of these goods are like Mr. Feldwisch, being full of merit, and we would request our patrons to give them a trial order when in need of these articles.

The Barteldes Seed Co., 1521-25 Fifteenth St., Denver, Colo., are now ready to furnish a very excellent and high grade of cider mills. These mills are equipped with adjustable crushers, large tubs, slats, etc., which are firmly riveted and they run very smoothly. Made in three sizes. Being reasonable in price, we recommend our readers to send for a description and cut of this mill.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co., 711 Market St., St. Louis, Mo., sent to this office a copy of their paper known as "New Southwest." This paper can be had for the asking and is a very interesting and handsomely illustrated journal of the enterprises, etc., in the Southwest. This portion of the country is indeed pushing to the front to a surprising degree and is full of interest.

The "Star and Herald" of Panama, Republic of Panama, mailed us a copy of their Spanish edition, "Estrella de Panama." This bright and newsy paper is indeed a credit to the publishers and has an agency in New York City, 17 Battery Place. We wish this paper success.

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ECHOES OF THE CONVENTION.

During the recent G. A. R. encampment in Denver, there were six of the remaining twelve of Captain Kit Carson's men. They have attended every one of the encampments held during the last twenty-five years. Five of the veterans are from Santa Fe, N. M., and one is from Costilla county, Colorado. Among the party is Captain Candelario Martinez, who was appointed by Colonel Carson just after the distinguished Western officer went into the United States service. The others are Jose Garcia, Trinidad; Urieste, Simon Vigil, Saberiano Rivera and Robert Allen. Smith H. Simpson, the old scout and comrade of Kit Carson and one of the earliest settlers of the West, was a pathetic figure, redolent of hazy pioneer days and Indian battles.

Doubtless the veteran who came the longest distance to attend the grand encampment is General A. J. Sampson, who journeyed more than 3,000 miles by sea and land in order to be with his comrades in Denver. General Sampson is Uncle Sam's official representative at Quito, the capital of Equador. He is the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to that republic and has been in the diplomatic service for eight years. He was appointed by the late President McKinley. General Sampson served in Company C, Forty-third Ohio regiment, and is past commander of Owen's post of Phoenix, Ariz., where he resided before entering the diplomatic service.

The cowboy rides, not gracefully, but at his ease. He affects Indian stoicism and indifference to surroundings, but he is covertly "showing off" and, it must be said, he shows off well. Watching him one learns why it is that he is hard to wean from his business. He has become the child of the wild, the monarch of the mighty prairie main, where on his rocking, rangy, equine ship he rides with reckless freedom. The buffalo have gone, the Indian is following fast, and the cowboy is going, too. Yet there were some fine specimens in that five-score following of John Kuykendall at the Bronco Busting contest and there was fire in the eyes of the mettlesome ponies and much evident handiness with "gun" and riata in the presentment of the sun-browned veterans of the Western wastes.

Denver claims the honor of having as residents the oldest survivor of the civil war, the youngest soldier who enlisted in the Union army, and the youngest soldier to receive a medal of honor. And Denver is might proud of that honor, too. The oldest is "Uncle Billy" Taylor, 99 years of age, and still ready to fight for the flag, if needed. J. A. Howland, the youngest to enlist, was only a little past 12 years old when he was accepted for service, and Harry J. Parks, who was the youngest soldier to receive a medal of honor, being awarded it for distinguished gallantry at the age of 16. "Uncle Billy" Taylor was born in Scotland and has always been a military man. He joined the British army at the age of 18. Served in the Black Hawk Indian war in 1831-2, and in the Mexican war of 1845, and in the civil war. He is a noted character in Wisconsin, as he lived there fifty-five years. Two years ago he came to Denver and has lived here ever since, making his home at 816 Colfax avenue. The youngest soldier, Mr. Howland, lives with his family at 1734 Humboldt street. He was a prisoner in Libby prison, and has the honor of being the first charter member of a post in Indianapolis. He is the father of Jobyna Howland, the actress and original "Gibson Girl." Mr. Parks was a member of Company A, Ninth New York cavalry, captain of Battery A, Colorado volunteer artillery in the Spanish-American war, and he is a member of the Medal of Honor Legion.



Bernardo Reyes, Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon.

PROGRESSIVE MONTEREY.

HOW GENERAL BERNARDO REYES' BIRTHDAY WAS TO BE OBSERVED.

MONTERREY, Aug. 21, 1905.—To the Sister Republics:—During the previous three days a large force of men were put to work decorating the Zaragoza and the Hidalgo Plazas, and the Municipalas, and situated between them are all the public buildings, including the penitentiary.

Professor Emilio Dysturd, the general manager of the Monterey electric light plant, had a squad of expert electricians at work erecting electric arches all around the plazas and the principal public and private buildings throughout the city. They erected a large electrical arch over the main entrance, facing the Zaragoza Plaza, and when illuminated would display a full-sized picture of General Bernardo Reyes, "the progressive general of the State of Nuevo Leon," in large letters, and about it was erected a revolving electrical shield displaying the national colors, green, white and red; while above it was erected the national emblem, the CAP LIBERTAD, which was to be elaborately illuminated.

Three military bands were to be stationed on the main plaza, the Zaragoza Plaza, one from 8 a. m. to 12 m., and one from 8 to 12 p. m.

On the afternoon of the 19th, General Reyes received a telegram from the City of Mexico, announcing the death of the wife of his only son. The general departed at once for the capital city, to the intense sorrow and disappointment of the many thousands of men, women and children who had prepared to meet this distinguished statesman, and observe his fifty-ninth birthday. The disappointment was as great to the foreign element here as to the natives.

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Fifty-nine years ago yesterday he first saw the light of day in the city of Guadalajara, State of Jalisco, Mexico. His parents on his father's side were descendants of a distin-

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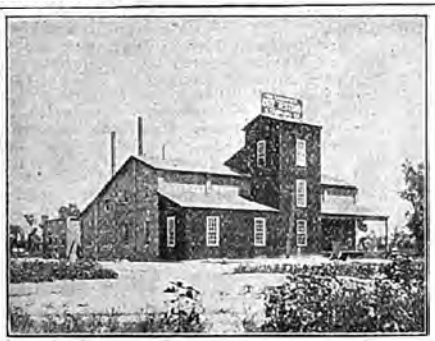
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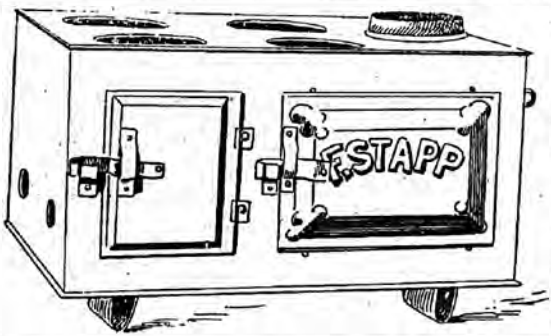
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guished family, who located in that city a few generations before young Bernardo was born, and who took an active part in the development of his native city and state, and in the enactment and enforcement of just and humane laws.

It was from his father's example, set before him when a boy, that he acquired that love of peace and order and a military spirit, that has made his name and influence a terror to evil-doers and a tower of strength to the law-abiding state and nation.

At the age of about seven years young Bernardo was sent to one of the public schools in his native city of Guadalajara, and after he had acquired a common school education he was sent to a high school, where he soon won the confidence of the professors and the admiration of his fellow-students by reason of his gentlemanly conduct and close application in acquiring knowledge, becoming very proficient in engineering and military tactics, as well as in all his other studies.

While attending that school the French army, under Marshal Bazine, invaded Mexico for the purpose of overthrowing the republic and establishing in its stead an empire, by placing an Austrian prince, Maxmilian, on the throne.

As soon as the news reached his native city that a French army landed at Vera Cruz, and that they were marching toward the City of Mexico, and were mowing down by the cannon and sword all who opposed them, it aroused his military spirit, and, although only in his teens, he ran away from school for the purpose of joining the Mexican army.

In crossing the Michoa mountains, he was captured by the imperial sympathizers, who turned him over to the commanding officer of the French army, stationed in that district. He was brought before the officer, and on account of his youthfulness and patriotism, willing to die in defense of his country, the commanding officer sent him back to his native city in charge of a military escort.

But young Bernardo Reyes would not remain at home, but took the next opportunity to get away to join the army and fight for the liberty of his country. He went to Jalisco and joined the army stationed there under General Leocadio Solis, as second lieutenant. Soon afterwards the command was ordered to join General Trinidad de la Cadena, taking part in the battle of Coaluido. He was soon promoted to first lieutenant.

He afterwards took part in the battle of Queritaro, and while leading his men in that engagement received a saber wound in the forehead. He also took part in the battle of San Lorenzo and the capture of the City of Mexico. In all these engagements with French and Austrians he displayed great bravery and military tactics; was always in the front and the thickest of the fight, leading and encouraging his men, who never failed, under his leadership, in defeating the enemy.

In 1868 he was stationed at Jalisco when a revolution broke out in the State of Sinato, and Lieutenant Reyes was ordered to join the Fourth division, and assist in stamping it out, which he did, and he was left there in command of the Mexican troops.

In 1870, some of the federal troops who were stationed in the State of Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi, pronounced against the government, and Lieutenant Reyes was ordered to San Luis Potosi and assist in restoring order.

While he was there he took part in all the principal engagements, and by the manner in which he handled the troops, defeated the revolutionists and drove them out of the States of Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi into the State of Tamulipas, the leaders crossing the Rio Grande, taking refuge in Texas.

At the close of that revolution he was promoted to captain, the government keeping him in active service as a testimonial to his military genius.

A noted Indian chief by the name of Manuel Lazado for fifteen years held possession of Tepic, robbing and murdering the inhabitants at his leisure, and defied the state and federal authorities. In 1872, Captain Reyes was ordered to join General Corona. With 800 men they marched to attack Lazado, who had 10,000 men, well equipped and entrenched at Mojomera. Captain Reyes led the attack, defeating them, and capturing many prisoners, arms and munitions.

After defeating Lazado, Captain Reyes was left in command at Tepic, and soon after was promoted to lieutenant colonel.

In 1875 another revolution broke out in the State of Sinalo, and Colonel Reyes was sent to that state to stamp it out, which he did in a few months, and at its close he was promoted to colonel.

When General Parfirio Diaz, now the president of Mexico, started the revolution against President Sebastin Lerdo de Tejado, Colonel Reyes joined the Diaz party, rendering valuable service to that distinguished statesman.

Soon after Parfirio Diaz was inaugurated president of Mexico, a revolution broke out in the states bordering the Rio Grande, and Colcnol Reyes was sent to put it down, which he did in a very brief space of time, and peace prevailed once more throughout the border states.

In 1880 he was made a brigadier general, and in 1881 was appointed commander of the Sixth military district, with headquarters at San Luis Potosi.

In 1885 an insurrection broke out in the State of Coahuila, and General Reyes was ordered to Saltillo and put a stop to it. When he reached Saltillo he found the local factions up in arms and ready to shed each other's blood. He sent for the leaders to call at his office, and when there told them that the days of revolutions and anarchy were things of the past, and if they did not lay down their arms, return to their homes and attend to their legitimate business, he would put them under arrest and punish them severely. They submitted at once and returned to their homes and the dove of peace reigns once more throughout that state. In order to prevent any further trouble in that state, he was appointed military governor.

In 1885 a local revolution in the State of Nuevo Leon was inaugurated and General Reyes was ordered to Monterey to put it down. This he did in a few days and at its close he was appointed military governor of the state, which office he held until 1888. In that year he ordered an election for state officers and the Hon. Garza Ayala, an attorney-at-law, was elected governor, serving one term.

During Ayala's administration the legislature passed a law which made General Reyes a citizen of the State of Nuevo Leon. But before the close of Governor Ayala's term, General Reyes was nominated for governor and elected, as he has been renominated and re-elected every term since then, and is now governor.

In 1894 there were two candidates in the field for governor in the State of Coahuila, and the friends of both candidates were up in arms and some blood was shed. When President Parfirio Diaz was informed of the condition of affairs in that state, he notified General Reyes, requesting him to go to Coahuila and put a stop to the disturbances. General Reyes sent a company of the Fifth infantry to Manalava, and he went to Saltillo, the capital of the state. Friends of the two candidates heard that General Reyes was in the state, and that he would preserve peace, so they laid down their arms

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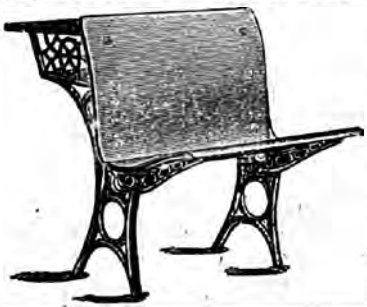
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and further bloodshed was averted. At his request a mutual friend of the two candidates was selected for the governorship and elected, and General Reyes then withdrew his troops and returned to Monterey.

It is a well known fact to those who have kept record of General Reyes' career, from his youth up to the present time, that wherever he was stationed, peace, progress and prosperity went hand in hand with him.

Thus it will be seen that from the runaway school boy of 15 years, he has been in active service thirty-eight years, and step by step he has risen to his present high and honorable position. This is a greater record than was ever made by any one man in the same length of time, with perhaps an exception—that of Napoleon I.

General Bernardo Reyes is one of the most progressive governors in the republic of Mexico. He has done more to improve the city of Monterey than all his predecessors. It was during his administration as military governor that the foundation for the erection of a state penitentiary was laid; the street railway to the Topo Chico hot springs built; the bathbouse, pavilion and bowling alley erected; four parks laid out; and the concession for the building of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf railway and the Mineral railway were granted.

Soon after he was elected governor he granted concesions for the building of four street railroads, three smelters, brewery, foundry, wire nail factory, cotton mills, five electric light plants, a brick factory, the erection of a state house, a system of waterworks and sewerage, the Monterey steel plant, the paving of streets and sidewalks with vitrified brick, the improving of the plazas and Alameda and the extension of the boundary of the state to the Rio Grande; the establishing of the town of Columbia on its banks; the opening of hundreds of silver-lead mines throughout the state. He has had a number of public schools erected in the city and state, as well as granting concessions for the erection of schools and colleges for Protestant denominations in the city and state. Also a system of electric motive power to operate street railways and manufacturing industries.

General Reyes has caused millions of dollars of foreign capital to be brought to the states of Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Coaluila, Durango, Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi for investment. He has done more to develop their resources than had been done since Columbus discovered America. He has caused peace, progress and prosperity to prevail within their borders. Like the hero of Cinco de Mayo, General Zaragoza, it will be said of him after his death: "He was brave, honest and generous, and in history not a stain will tarnish his memory."

It was in honor of such a general and statesman that the citizens made great preparations to celebrate his 59th birthday.

General Bernardo Reyes is in the prime of life, well preserved, and is destined to live for many years to enjoy the fruits of his labor and the confidence of his fellow citizens and countrymen. EDMOND LEVAN.

COLD DISHES FOR HOT WEATHER.

(Continued.)

TOMATO SOUP.

One pint of tomatoes, cut up, or the juice from a can of tomatoes. Half a cup of rice boiled tender, but not broken, and a good cupful of water in which it was cooked. One small onion, minced; one cup of milk, three tablespoonfuls of butter made into a roux with as much flour. A teaspoonful of white sugar.

Season with pepper, celery salt and minced parsley. Add a good pinch of soda to the milk. Stew tomatoes and onions together for half an hour, and ruh through a colander into a saucepan. Return to the fire with the boiled rice and rice water, season to taste, add the sugar, then the roux-made liquid with a little of the hot broth; boil up, stirring well, and pour into a tureen where you have already put the tomatoes.

CAULIFLOWER SOUP.

One fine cauliflower, two tablespoonfuls of butter rolled in one of cornstarch, one onion, bunch of parsley, two blades of mace, two quarts of water, two cups of milk, pepper and salt, a pinch of soda in the milk. Cut the cauliflower into bunches, reserving about a cupful of small clusters to put whole into the soup. Chop the rest, also the onion and herbs, and put on in the water with the mace. Cook an hour and then rub through a colander. Return the puree thus obtained to the pot, and season with pepper and salt. As it boils, stir in the whole clusters, previously boiled tender in hot, salted water, and left to cool. When the soup is again hot, put in the butter and cornstarch; stir until this has thickened; pour into the tureen, and add the boiling milk. Pass sliced lemon and cream crackers with it.

CORN CHOWDER.

Cut the kernels from a dozen ears of green corn. Peel and mince two onions and try them brown in three tablespoonfuls of butter in a deep saucepan. Now put in the corn, four broken pilot biscuits, add a half-dozen parboiled and sliced potatoes. Season with pepper, salt and a tablespoonful of minced parsley, and cover with a quart of boiling water. Let all cook gently for three-quarters of an hour, then stir in slowly a cupful of boiling milk, thicken with a tablespoonful of flour rubbed into one of butter. Turn at once into a heated tureen.

JELLIED SOUP.

This is a delicacy unknown to the generation preceding ours, and which is fast growing into popular favor.

There come hot days, even in late September, when the odor of cookery at noon sickens the neat house-mother who has closed her shutters at 8 o'clock a. m. upon clean, orderly rooms in the anxious hope of preserving morning coolness until the evening breeze brings respite of suffering to the heated outer world. Yet growing children demand more substantial food than a luncheon of salad, crackers and cheese and fruit. A touch of savoriness that addeth no caloric withal, is imparted to the meal by jellied bouillon of chicken, or veal, or beef, or tomato.

(Continued on Page 20.)

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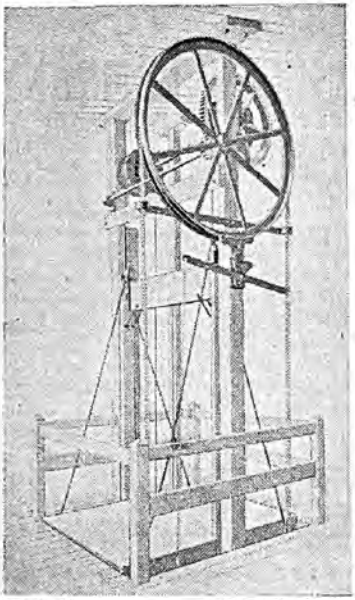
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—Un periódico francés vá á mandar troquelar una medalla de oro para enviarla al Presidente Roosevelt, por las gestiones hechas en favor de la paz entre Rusia y el Japón.

—El gobierno de Monterrey remitió al de Guanajuato para las víctimas, la suma de $8,577.75, colectada en el Estado de Nuevo León.

—Los magnates del monopolio de la carne no comprenden porqué el Gran Jurado en Chicago los querrelló á ellos en vez de querellar á las máquinas de chorizos de sus fábricas, como en el caso de las rebajas ilegales de los ferrocarriles, se han querellado á las máquinas y furgones.

—La cuestion principal que hoy agita al elemento comercial de la nacion es el boycott de los Chinos. Nuestro comercio es sumamente sensitivo cuando se le toca la conciencia del bolsillo, pero la regla de oro no forma una de las doctrinas de su catecismo.

—En Lousville, Estados Unidos se ha construido una sociedad que se denomina "Liga de casamenteros." Al ingresar en ella se comprometen los socios á contraer matrimonio en el término de un año; y si no sumplen su promesa, además de ser expulsados de una manera ignominiosa de la sociedad, tiene que pagar 125 pesos de multa, que ingressarán á la caja de la institucion para obras de beneficencia.

—Se ha prohibido en Bélgica la fabricación, la venta y transporte del ajenjo. Guerra á muerte al Peligro Verde.

¿Saben ustedes cuanto ajenjo se bebo en Francia actualmente? Se bebe, en cifras redonales, 133,000 hectólitros anuales. El consumo crece extraordinariamente año por año. También es verdad que Francia cuenta hoy con 80,000 locos declarados.

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—La compañia del Ferrocarril Mexicano experimentará den tro de pocos dias, en una de las más fuertes pendientes de su vía, una locomotora de gran potencia del modelo Shay.

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Armisticio Entre los Ejercitos Beligerantes.

Como resultado del tratado de paz, los generales de los dos ejércitos, Ruso y Japonésfi han nombrado comisionados para arreglar un armisticio, y estos están reunidos en el campo haciendo los arreglos necesarios.

Papel de tallos de maíz—En Chicago se ha establecido una compañia dedicada á desarrollar la industria de la fabricación del papel y otros artículos de los tallos del maíz.

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—En Monterrey se ha iniciado una campaña noblísima que tiende á extirpar de un modo definitivo la vagancia que tanto perjudica al progreso de cada pueblo.

Agricultures Asociados.

Varios agricultores acaudalados del Estado de Veracruz se han asociado con el fin de impedir la tala inmoderada de los bosques en los extensos predios rusticos de ese Estado, cuyos bosques son de maderas preciosas.

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La ciudad de México tendrá dentro de poco una gran refinería de metales, probablemente la más grande de la República, que abarcará toda clase de metales de alta ley, así cómo plata en barras, oro, etc., etc.

En Busca de un Tesoro.

En Tampico el Alto, al estar escavando la tierra un trabajador, fueron halladas varias monedas del cuño español, con el busto de Carlos IV y de fecha de 95 á 100 años atrás de la presente.

Como en un tiempo Tampico el Alto estaba habitado por piratas, se cree que hayan enterrado algún tesoro y ya se ha dado principio á buscarlo.

—Vigorita, es el nombre de un nuevo explosivo descubierto por el Profesor Schultz y el Ingeniero Gehre de Suiza, y el cual tiene la ventaja de ser insensible a la friccion ó á los golpes ye de no perder su eficacia por la acción del agua ó del hielo. Dándole fuego al aire libre la vigorita solamente arde sin hacer explosión. Los resultados de los experimentos hechos en el parque Bogenhausen demuestran que la vigorita es diez veces más poderosa que cualquier otro explosivó.

—La importacion de caucho hecha en los Estados Unidos, durante el año próximo pasado, ascendió á 50,000,000 de libras, con un valor de $30,000,000 de dóllares.

La Primera Bandera Mexicana.

En el año de 1821 vivía en la histórica ciudad de Iguala, en la casa contingua á la escuela de niñas que hoy existe en Guadalupe, un honrado barbero llamado José Magdaleno Ocampo, quien se dedicaba también á la sastrería. A este honrado vecino cupo la gloria de construir por orden de Don Agustín de Iturbide, la primera bandera tri-color, que por vez primera debía tremolarse en la misma ciudad, al proclamarse el plan llamado de Iguala, 24 de Febrero de 1821.

Cuenta la tradición que en dicho día antes de celebrarse tan solemne acto, el mismo Don José Magdaleno Ocampo afeitó á Iturbide.

La casa en que se hizo esta primera bandera, era propiedad de Ocampo, y hoy lo es de un biznieto suyo llamado. Don Brígido Fonseca quien, aunque reedificó la casa, dejó intacta la sala en que su abuelo tenía su oficina y en la que se confeccionó, como hemos dicho, nuestra primera bandera tricolor.

Esta histórica casa, cuna de nuestra bandera nacional fué ocupada por la comitiva oficial cuando el actual Sr. Presidente de la República fué á inaugurar el Ferrocarril de Iguala.

El Boycott de los Chinos.

No obstante que las autoridades Americanas han dado seguridad al gobierno Chino que los comerciantes, estudiantes y otros viajeros del Celeste Imperio seran recibidos en America y tratados con toda la cortesía debida; y no obstante que el Emperador ha expedido un decreto prohibiendo el boycott, el commercio de importacion está paralizado.

PUNTOS CORTOS.

—El deber consiste en hacer lo que es justo hacia uno mismo.

—Las personas de corazón viven tanto en el pasado como en el presente.

—Está muy bien que la caridad empiece en casa; pero no debería concluir allí.

—Después del ganso no hay otro animal más alborotador que el chisme y la murmuración.

Pensamientos Celebres.

Moisés: No hagas mal á la viuda ni al huérfano.

Tirteo: Qué hermoso es morir por la patria.

Galileo I: Sin embargo se mueve.

Cicerón: ¿Hasta cuándo, Catilina?

Julio César: Llegué, ví y vencí.

Jesucristo: Dad al César lo que es del César.

Filipo: Ante una acémila cargada de oro, no hay muralla inexpugnable.

Sócrates: Conócete á tí mismo.

Nerón: Quisiera que el pueblo romano tuviera una sola cabeza, para cortarla de un golpe.

Alejandro: Si no fuera Alejandro el Rey, quisiera ser Diógenes el can.

Carlos V: En mis dominios nunca se pone el sol.

Escipión: ¡Patria ingrata! no guardarás mis cenizas.

Colón: Esta es la más bella tierra que mis ojos han visto.

Juárez: El respeto al derecho ageno es la paz.

Maquiavelo: Desune y reinarás.

Arquímides: ¡Lo encontré! ¡lo encontré!

Campoamor: Amor con amor se cura.

Napoleón: Deseo que mis cenizas reposen en ese suelo francés que tanto he amado.

Cuauhtemoc: Hice cuanto pude para defender á mi Patria, pero la suerte me fué adversa.

Pestalotzzi: La educación debe comenzar el la cuna.

—Un hombre visto, es un hombre juzgado.

—Si hay alguna cosa peor es tener que mendigar por medio de otros.

—La muchacha vanidosa nunca será buena esposa.

—Si no hay fe en lo venidero sigue muy mal sendero.

Buen Año.—Las lluvias han continuado con regularidad en todo el país.

Los especuladores habían acaparado todo el maíz creyendo que iban á hacer un gran negocio, pues el año se anunciaba malo al principio. Ahora, en vista de las risueñas promesas que se presentan para la época de las cosechas, los acaparadores han empezado á realizar, casi al mismo precio ó que compraron, su mercancía.

—Varios chinos residentes en el mineral de "El Oro," se convirtieron al catolicismo, recibiendo el bautismo con toda solemnidad.

—Las fábricas de mantas en Puebla, han vendido sus productos en lo que vá del año, por valor de dos millones de pesos, sólo en esta Republica.

COLD DISHES FOR HOT WEATHER.

(Continued from Page 14.)

BOUILLON PAR EXCELLENCE.

Put together in an agate-lined saucepan two pounds of lean beef, minced; one-half pound of lean veal, also minced, and two pounds each of beef and veal bones, well cracked. Cover deep with two gallons of cold water and bring slowly to a boil, then simmer four hours. Season with salt, pepper and two teaspoonfuls of kitchen bouquet, then remove from the fire. When very cold and like a jelly, skim all fat from the surface of the soup and heat to enable you to strain out the bones and meat. Return to the fire, drop in the white of an egg and a crushed egg-shell, bring to a boil, drop in a bit of ice to check the ebullition, and, five minutes later, pour carefully, not to disturb the dregs, through a colander lined with white flannel. Set on ice when cold until you can have it as "iced bouillon."

BROILED CHOPS.

Broil on a gridiron over a bright fire. Put a little salt and pepper upon each chop, and butter them before they go to table.
Lay them, overlapping one another, around a mound of green peas or mashed potatoes.

BAKED BROILED CHICKEN.

Really young fowls are necessary for this dish. Split down the back when you have cleaned and washed them. Lay them flat on the grating of your roaster, skin down, and put into a very hot oven, covered. Have ready half a cupful of melted butter, and after five minutes baste the chickens well with this. Turn them as soon as the inside has colored slightly; baste again with butter; when nearly done dredge thickly with flour and wash again with butter. When they are brown and the flesh is tender in the joints, they are done. Thirty minutes should be sufficient. Baste frequently, and as soon as they are browned you may add a little hot water to the butter.

Take up the chickens and keep them hot, thicken the gravy with browned flour, and boil one minute before pouring into a boat.

CHICKEN BUILLON.

Cut a large fowl into pieces and put it over the fire with four quarts of cold water. Set at the side of the range and simmer for four hours. Season with celery salt, pepper and onion juice, and set away to cool. When cold skim off the fat and strain out the bones and meat. Return to the fire, and when hot add a quarter of a box of gelatin that has soaked for an hour in a gill of water. When the gelatin is dissolved, take the soup from the fire and strain through a cheesecloth bag.

BROILED VEAL CUTLETS.

Rub the cutlets well with melted butter, pepper, and broil on a gridiron like beefsteak, buttering very well after dishing. Be sure that they are thoroughly done.

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SEE ALSO PAGE 23



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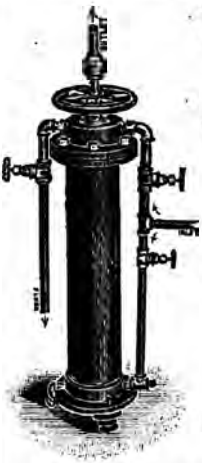
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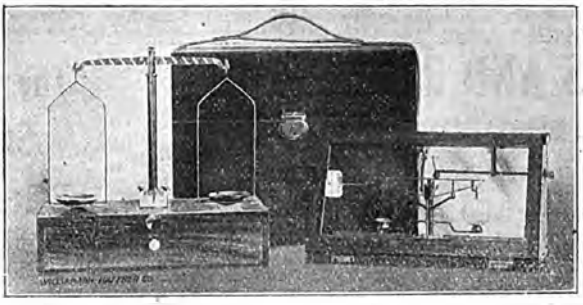
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A NEW PORTABLE BALANCE.

The accompanying illustrations show a new portable button balance just placed on the market by Wm. Ainsworth & Sons, the well known balance manufacturers of Denver, Colorado.



This balance is of the columnless type which has come into such favor for field work during the past few years, and is constructed to withstand a moderate amount of rough handling.

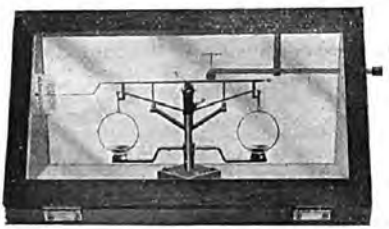
It has a five-inch beam, agate edges and bearings, fallaway pan rests, and is made with either single or double rider apparatus.

An improved locking device locks the beam in position on the balance for carrying.

The balance is operated from the left hand end and has concealed leveling screws of improved design. Two level vials are placed in the base, instead of a single circular level as sometimes used.

The case is of French polished mahogany and a carrying case of the same material is provided with a leather strap, lock and key.

A combination of the portable button balance with a portable pulp balance in a single carrying case is the most convenient and compact prospecting outfit possible.



All parts of the pulp balance pack in the drawer.



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ORIGIN OF SUCCESSFUL CONCENTRATION IN COLORADO.

Brief Epitome of the Tables Now in Use—Long Struggle to Reach Perfection—Sale of Wilfley's Patents.

The reported transfer of A. R. Wilfley's interests in the manufacturing business which he created and has developed to remarkable proportions in this city, is worthy of more than passing mention. His invention of the concentrating table which has borne his name to the uttermost parts of the mining world has been scarcely less than a public benefaction, for it marked the beginning of the solution of the problem that has vexed our mineral producers for more than thirty years. Mr. Wilfley was an earnest student of the difficulties that stood in the way of rapid mining development. He knew, as others knew, that under every other form of treatment than smelting and free amalgamation, from 35 to 50 per cent. of the values in our sulphide ores was being wasted. After a time he produced a table of very simple design that has fulfilled the promise of materially bettering these conditions.

In the course of constant usage improvements were suggested and applied until it became the standard in all countries. Other inventors followed and in time a number of new tables were introduced, each making headway according to its merits, but not one capable of retrieving the losses incident to all the methods then in vogue. One day, nearly three years ago, I was asked to witness the operation of a new slimer at Mr. Wood's ore-testing works in West Denver. After watching it for an hour or so, I sought a personal interview with Mr. Wilfley, the inventor, when these facts were brought out:

A Long Struggle.

He said: "I have been working for ten or eleven years to develop something that would effectually remedy the defects in my own and every other concentrating table in use. Hitherto none of us have been able to prevent very serious losses by the methods we were using. These losses went out in the finely crushed ore and in the slimes, and we could not prevent it. While savings of 70 to 80 per cent. were claimed, the actual recovery was seldom more than 60 to 65 per cent, and often less. It worried me incessantly. None of us then knew what we now know, because we were all struggling with the same question. The hours that could be spared from my manufacturing business I spent in experimenting. It went on for ten years or more without definite success until the sliming table which you have just seen was perfected. I think that with some improvement it can be made to save a high percentage of the fine material that hitherto has been lost."

Steady Improvement.

The result of these efforts are too familiar to need explanation. Meanwhile inventive genius has been at work and out of the various endeavors several very fine tables and other patterns of slimers have been produced, each possessing great merit. But the fact remains that Mr. Wilfley was the pioneer who led the way to the best that has been accomplished, and his work has reached the widest sphere of acceptance, largely because it has been the longest in use.

CASSEROLES.

Casseroles may be bought now at any crockery store. They are covered dishes of fire-proof pottery, highly glazed and more or less ornamental.

CASSEROLE OF LAMB'S LIVER AND RICE.

Boil a cupful of rice in a quart of water until soft. Dip into this rice two tablespoonfuls of butter and salt and pepper to taste. Line a well-greased casserole with the mixture, pressing firmly against bottom and sides, and leaving a hollow in the center. Set in a cold place until stiff and firm. Meanwhile, boil a pound of lamb's liver, drain and chop fine. Heat in a saucepan two cupfuls of soup stock, season with a teaspoonful of kitchen bouquet, thicken with browned flour and stir into this sauce the minced liver. Fill the hollow in the center of the rice with the liver mixture, springle with bread crumbs and set in the oven to brown.

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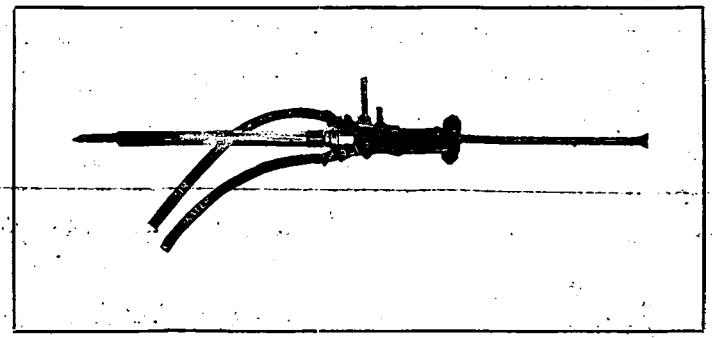
Los sistemas Pitman, Graham y otros, son dificiles de Aprenderse y dificil s de leerse porque as vocables no se escriben siempre, puede aprenderse en el termino de 6 a 12 semanas y leerse con a exactitud de manuscrito. La una taquigrafia de satisfacion para el español. Se necesitan maestros. Lecciones libres.

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in any quantity can be charged through the drill, thus laying all dust.

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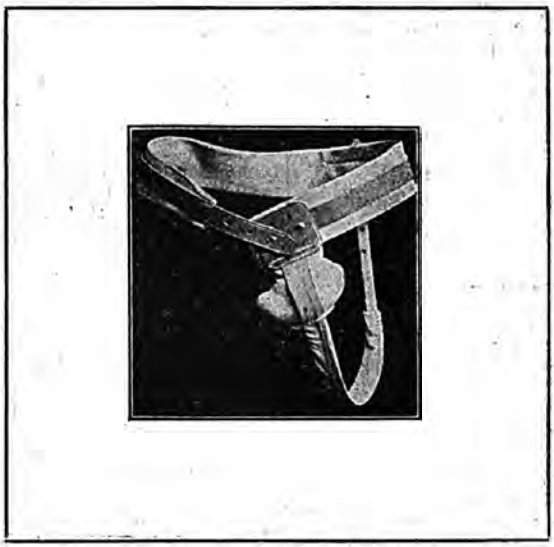
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A New Truss Invented by a Colorado Man is Among the Latest Productions of the State.

Mr. F. A. Nims of Greeley, Colorado, is manufacturing a truss for hernia or rupture that is bound to supersede those now in use. It is an all-leather production without springs or metal of any kind except the fasterners, consequently can not hurt or injure



the body in any way, neither does it become slippery and twist and chafe like the web elastic trusses. The filling of the pad is a cotton fibre made antiseptic, which is an important item from a hygienic point of view, and physicians throughout the country are recommending it to their patients. The truss can be worn night and day with equal comfort. There is no undue pressure upon the bladder and kidneys, bones or nerves; in fact, a man scarcely realizes that he has a rupture when wearing this appliance. No doubt it will effect a cure in most instances as the pad is nearly flat, thus allowing the fractured edges to grow together, while the bulging pads of the old style trusses spread the opening in order to retain the rupture. Another feature of the Nims truss is that they are made to measure, insuring a perfect fit. Another important fact about this new truss is that it conforms to the body so that no matter what position the person assumes each part acts as a leverage, thereby retaining the rupture.

The editor of Sister Republics, Denver, Colorado, has worn different makes of trusses for years, having been ruptured when a boy, and finds more comfort and ease in this truss than any of the others used by him.

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4—Saldr, -é, ás, -á, -á, -émos, -án.
5—Saldr, -ía, -ías, -ía, -ía, -íamos, -ían.

Valer—to be worth, is conjugated like salir, as well as all of their compounds.

Ser—to be.
1—Soy, eres, es, es, somos, son.
2—Era, eras, era, era, éramos, eran.
6—Sea, seas, sea, sea, seamos, sean.
10—Seas (tu) sea Vd.
3—Fuí, fuiste, fué, fué, fuimos, fueron.
7—Fuera, fueras, fuera, fuera, fueramos, fueran.
8—Fuese, fueses, fuese fuese, fuesemos, fuesen.
9—Fuere, fueres, fuere, fuere, fueremos, fueren.

Traer—to bring; to wear.
1—Traigo, traes, trae, trae, traemos, traen.
6—Traiga, traigas, traiga, traiga, traigamos traigan.
10—Trae (tu) traiga Vd.
3—Traj, -e, -iste, -o, -o, imos, -ieron.
7—Traj, -era, -eras, -era, -era, -eramos, -eran.
8—Traj, -ese, -eses, -ese, -ese, -esemos, -esen.
9—Traj, -ere, -eres, -ere, -ere, -eremos, -eren.

Tener—to have; to hold.
1—Tengo, tienes, tiene, tiene, tenemos, tienen.
6—Tenga, tengas, tenga, tenga, tengamos, tengan.
10—Ten (tu) tenga Vd.
3—Tuv, -e, -iste, -o, -o, -imos, -ieron.
7—Tuv, -iera, -ieras, -iera, -iera, -ieramos, -ieran.
8—Tuv, -iese, -ieses, -iese, -iese, -iesemos, -iesen.
9—Tuv, -iere, -ieres, -iere, -iere, -ieremos, -ieren.
4—Tendr, -é, -ás, -á, -á, -émos, -án.
5—Tendr, -ía, -ías, -ía, -ía, -íamos, ían,

Venir—to come.
1—Vengo, vienes, viene, viene, venimos, vienen.
6—Venga, vengas, venga, venga, vengamos, vengan.
10—Ven (tu) venga Vd.
3—Vin, -e, -iste, -o, -o, -imos, -ieron.
7—Vin, -iera, -ieras, -iera, -iera, -ieramos, -ieran.
8—Vin, -iese, -ieses, -iese, -iese, -iesemos, -iesen.
9—Vin, -iere, -ieres, -iere, -iere, -ieremos, -ieren.
4—Vendr, -é, -ás, -á, -á, -émos, án.
5—Vendr, -ía, -ías, -ía, -ía, -íamos, -ían.

Ver—to see.
1—Veo, ves, ve, ve, vemos, ven.
2—Veía, veías, veía, veía, veíamos, veían.
6—Vea, veas, vea, vea, veamos, vean.
10—Ves (tu) vea Vd.

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LECCION DE LECTURA--Reading Lesson.

The Island of Cuba--La Isla de Cuba.

La isla de Cuba, la mayor del archipiélago de las Antillas y una de las más grandes del mundo, está situada á la entrada del golfo mexicano.

Son muy pocos los países de los cuales puede decirse que poseen costas más extensas, ni puertos más ámplios y seguros que los de la isla de Cuba.

El suelo de Cuba tiene más de 200 rios, entre los cuales figuran el Canto, en la Provincia de Santiago de Cuba, con 150 millas de curso, de las cuales unas cincuenta son navegables por pequeñas embarcaciones, y el Sagua, en la provincia de Santa Clara, con 111 millas de curso, 21 de las cuales son navegables. Estos rios facilitan considerablemente el transporte de azúcar y otros productos de la isla á sus respectivos mercados.

La raza aborigene de Cuba se ha extinguido por completo. En 1517 Cuba tenía una población de más de un millón de Indios. En 1517 solo quedaban 14,000. En 1553, segun Gomara, no quedaba un solo indio en la isla.

El suelo de Cuba encierra una variedad considerable de minerales. Poco despues del descubrimiento, la isla adquirió gran fama, no solo por la cantidad de oro que se encontró en ella, sino también por la excelente calidad de aquel metal, que se consideraba superior al de Haiti. Al presente hay en la parte central y oriental de la isla varias minas de oro, si bien no han sido explotadas en las proporciones que su importancia demanda.

La Habana es la capital de la isla y de la provincia de su nombre y está situada en la costa norte, en el magnífico puerto de su nombre, que es uno de los más afamados del mundo por su extenso comercio.

TRANSLATION.

The Island of Cuba, the largest of the Antillian archipelago and one of the largest islands in the world, is situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico.

Very few are the countries of which it may be said that they possess more extensive coasts or larger and safer harbors than the Island of Cuba.

The soil of Cuba has more than 200 rivers, among which figure the Canto, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, which is 150 miles long, of which about fifty are navigable for small craft; and the Sagua, in the Province of Santa Clara, with a length of 111 miles, twenty-one of which are navigable. These streams facilitate to a considerable degree the transportation of sugar and other products of the island to their respective markets.

The aboriginal race of Cuba has disappeared completely. In 1511 Cuba had a population of more than a million Indians. In 1517 there only remained 14,000. In 1553, according to Gomara, not a single Indian remained on the island.

The soil of Cuba contains a considerable variety of minerals. Shortly after the discovery of the island it acquired great fame, not only by reason of the quantity of gold found there, but also of the excellent quality of the metal, which was considered superior to that of Haiti.. At present there are at the central and eastern part of the island several gold mines, but they have not been developed in the proportion that their importance demand.

Havana, the capital of the island as well as of the province of the same name, is situated on the northern coast, on the harbor of the same name, which is one of the most famed in the world by reason of its extensive commerce.



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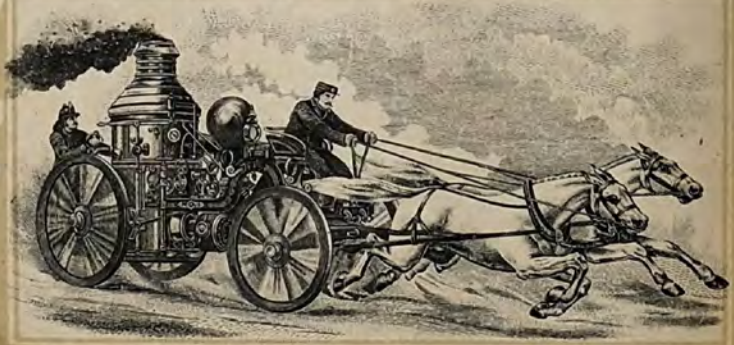
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NOVEMBER
1905

Vol. 7, No. 3 English and Spanish



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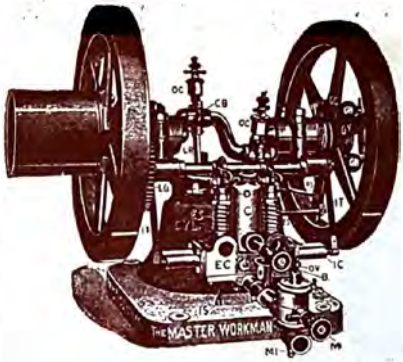
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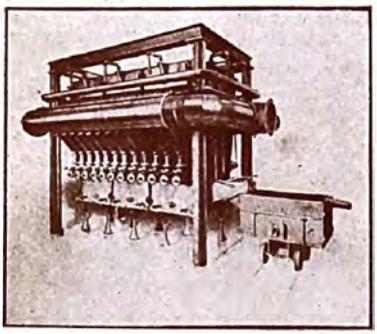
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PAN-AMERICAN NOTES

Nowadays business is made to grow by using plenty of good advertising to cultivate new trade.—Printers' Ink.

Wanted—Reliable agents to solicit subscriptions and advertising for this publication in every city. Liberal inducements.

Automobiles are to be purchased to be put in service on the national pike, now under construction by the government of Honduras, between Tegucigalpa and the Pacific coast.

Mr. A. Luis Julio Blanco, Civil Engineer, Caracas, Venezuela, desires to obtain catalogues of engineering instruments, as well as sample copies of technical engineering publications in the United States.

The government of Uruguay is considering proposals for a railway between Paysandu and Rivera, and the city of Asuncion, capital of Paraguay, is to have an electric plant for furnishing light.

"Be careful about handling paper money," says a physician. The stuff is reeking with dangerous microbes, and he no doubt intends this as a warning to us not to inhale while blowing it in.

The Cuba Motor Tally-ho Company has been incorporated at Trenton, New Jersey, with a capital of $100,000, with the object of buying, selling, repairing, etc., automobiles and motor boats of every description in Cuba.

The attention of promoters and contractors is called to the opportunities offered in Chile and the Argentine Republic by the contemplated construction of railroad lines in the Patagonian cattle-ranch districts and for opening communication with the ports on the Pacific coast.

The German consul at the City of Mexico, in a report to his government, estimates the value of domestic cattle in Mexico at $120,000,000. He speaks of the successful culture of ostriches and the large exportation of Mexican leaf tobacco to Germany, where it is made into cigars.

The earliest record of steam or heat engines is found in a manuscript written by an Egyptian mathematician about 200 B. C. A number of steam toys are there described, some of which were used in a small way for power purposes. In the seventeenth century, Branca of Italy applied a steam jet to a turbine wheel which in turn operated a crushing apparatus similar to our present mills. Another form of steam apparatus was used to elevate water. —Mining Reporter.

The Chilean government is preparing to ask for tenders to build a great railway from Arica to La Paz, in Bolivia. According to the treaty between Chile and Bolivia the former country is obliged to build such a railroad.

The state of Colorado has an area of about 66,000,000 acres, or 103,925 square miles. Of this, 35,000 square miles, or 22,400,000 acres are capable of producing crops under irrigation. The area already under cultivation is about 10 per cent. of what is possible—about 2,500,000 acres.

The demand for a square deal for every man, by President Roosevelt is appreciated by the Americans even away off down here—and is intended to go round. The average American favors a square deal and proposes to have it, even if he has to get out and fight for it. —Anglo-American, City of Mexico.

A large marjority of the Latin-American countries are on the gold standard, Bolivia and Colombia being the two most important countries to adopt silver. The unit of coinage in the Central and South American republics is almost always the peso, which has about the same value as the United States dollar.

There is no metallic zinc mined in Mexico. Zinc oxide and sulphuric acid, of which a great quantity is used in this country, is all imported, principally from Germany. Sulphuric acid is chiefly used with marble dust or bicarbonate of soda in the manufacture of carbonic acid gas. Zinc oxide is sold by druggists and mine and smelter supply companies.

Governor Enrique Creel, of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, has granted a concession, on behalf of the state government, to the American Smelting and Refining Company for the construction of a mammoth smelter at Chihuahua. The plant will cost $2,000,000, and will be completed in about a year. It will have a daily capacity of 2,000 tons of ore.

The city of Iquitos, Peru, is showing commendable public spirit and enterprise. The following public works are projected in that city: A hospital building to cost $50,000, an electric plant for lighting, a wireless telegraph station to communicate with Puerto Bermudez, and railroad between Cerro de Pasco and the river Marannon.

Explorations made at an old Toltec pyramid on the Magueyitos Hacienda in the state of Pueblo, Mexico, has disclosed the fact that the structure was built of clay bricks, which proves it to be far older than the Aztec monarchy and possibly older even than the Toltec occupation of the country. Several elaborately carved figures were found representing men in Chinese dress and with marked Chinese features. The figures probably represented warriors. Antiquarians are much puzzled over the matter for the evidence points to Chinese settlement in Mexico in the past ages.

President Castro of the Venezuelan republic has been a somewhat spectacular feature of late. In an article of his, written for Success Magazine recently, he says: "A civilized nation cannot condemn a war which defends the cause of right and justice, or a country's sovereignty and independence; nor one which, as I understand by national honor, is represented by the purity of the banner and has the support of the magistrates and the people who look to the country to meet its obligations and preserve its good name. I am a decided partisan of peace. War should only be resorted to after we have exhausted all the resources that civilization and progress offer us, in such a manner that, by means of complete justification before other nations, foreign to the conflict, is asserted the motive that prompts us, no less than the means adopted to avoid war."

The mineral resources of Brazil are enormous, and their development has hitherto been much retarded by antiquated regulations, the effect of which has been to discourage the development of its riches in this direction. Under more liberal and up-to-date regulations a new era will be inaugurated, and the prosperity of the republic immensely increased. The Brazilian iron ore display at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition called attention to the possibilities of that country as a source of iron ore, and to the probability of the developments of these deposits for home trade. Brazil is also making very rapid strides in the shipment of manganese, the total reaching 161,926 tons in 1903, as against 157,295 tons in 1902. When it is taken into consideration that the ores were first seriously mined in 1894, the progress must be allowed to be very striking. In addition to the mines of diamonds, sapphires, topazes, amethysts, and rubies found in the republic, the following useful mineral deposits are under recent exploitation: A rich lead mine has been discovered at Machadinho, municipal district of Abacte, in the State of Minas Geraes. A rich deposit of amianthus has been recently discovered at San Thome das Lettras, municipal district of Campanha, in the State of Minas Geraes. The mercury mines, situated at Maciel on the Tripuhy, State of Minas Geraes, are being actively worked. Large quantities of quicksilver, cinnabar, and gold have been found; also monazitic sands containing a large percentage of thorium. A monazite deposit has been recently discovered in the municipal district of Iconha, State of Espirito Santo.

The minerals most abundant in Cuba are asphalt, copper, iron, and manganese. The annual production of the number of mines actually operated—namely, 5 asphalt, 3 copper, 12 iron, 3 manganese, and 1 naphtha—give a total output valued at $1,446,000, as follows: Asphalt, $122,900; copper, approximately, $13,068; iron, $1,146,892; manganese, $163,140. Of asphalt there are rich beds to be found in the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio. In Havana Province are the mines known as Jesus del Potose and Santa Rosa, situated a little more than a mile to the south of Campo Florido. The Angela Elmira mine at Bejucal, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, and the Rodas Concepcion and Magdalena mines are located at the inner end of the bay of Mariel. At Bahia Honda the Santa Elena mine has a reputation for excellent asphalt; so has the Union mine at Guanajay. In Sancti Spiritus there are several asphalt mines. The ones known are the Pozo Colorado and Amparo mines. During 1904 considerable asphalt was exported from Cuba, and as its quality is well spoken of an increase in exports can be safely predicted. An extensive and rich deposit of chromic iron ore has been found on the coast of Cuba, 30 miles from Baracoa. It aggregates from 8 to 12 feet in thickness. It is said that the freight rates by water will permit of its transportation. There is scarcely any metalliferous locality in Cuba where copper is not found in greater or less quantity. The most important province for copper mining is Santiago de Cuba. The town of Cobre is built on very extensive beds of copper ore, which is also found at Bayamo, Sierra Maestra, Las Tunas, Holguin, and

Jiguani. Competition from the mines of Chile and Rio Tinto, as well as those in the region of Lake Superior, has acted as a drawback to the copper mining industry of Cuba, particularly as low-grade ore has never been handled successfully there. In the Province of Santa Clara several gold mines of more or less importance are said to have been located, the most promising, perhaps, being the Meloneras mine, near the village of Guaracabuya, in the district of Placetas. A salt deposit exists near Salinas Point, Isle of Pines. From this point to the third Salinas Point there are large clear salt pits, without trees, easy to work, which increase in width for some distance.

The passing of the cowboy from the western ranges is an inevitable part of our national levelopment. With the restriction of pasturage and the introduction of fences the necessity for guardians of our grazing lands is fast disappearing, and the erstwhile fantastic figure of the cowboy, immortalized in art and literature, must go forever. Those pioneers who have lived in the west for many years have vivid recollections of the cowboy in his pristine glory. He was a picturesque personage, a terror of the frontier, and at the same time a paragon of bravery and gallantry. Humanity has never had a more striking or higher exponent of knight errantry than was represented in those men who rode the ranges and guarded the herds. In the storm which invited stampede, in the silent night beneath the stars, and during the burning heat of the day, the men who sat in their saddles for many hours and faithfully kept their lonely vigil were heroes who may well be immortalized in verse and story. The great west, especially that portion which is given over to the cattle raising industry, owes its development largely to the cowboy. As a spectacular, and at the same time faithful and necessary adjunct of livestock production, this type of man stands out in scenic interest. One cannot contemplate the old-time cattle business without including in the retrospection the "cow-puncher," now fast disappearing. The civilizing tendencies of tranquility and progress have rung down the curtain upon the dauntless men who for half a century earned sustenance upon the range and lived under the patronage of the ranchmen. The wreck of storm, the fever of heat, and the romantic associations of the employment have cast the cowboy in heroic mold.

Until lately tin ores were considered rare in Peru, the only deposits known to exist being those described by Professor Raimondi in the district of Moho, Province of Huancane, Department of Puno, in which locality the eminent authority referred to encountered a new ore deposit containing sulphur, lead, tin, and antimony. Mineral veins and veinlets containing tin were afterwards described by Engineer Carlos Posth as existing in quartz formations in the Pataoca and Acaobina spurs of the Andes in the Vilque district. Nevertheless as molybdenum, a mineral which usually accompanies ores containing tin, is widely distributed in Peru, it has long been prophesied that tin would be found in other provinces of the republic. This has actually happened, inasmuch as among some samples of ores sent to the School of Engineers by Doctor Azzali to be analyzed, one of these, which came from the Province of Cajatambo, was rich in metallic tin. Raimundi was also the first to make known the existence of bismuth in the district of San Mateo, Province of Huarochiri, Department of Lima. Afterwards Dr. Leonard Pflucker y Rico found bismuth in Yauli, and at the present time a deposit containing this element is known to exist in the Province of Jauja, the analysis of the ore from Jauja deposits being as follows:

	Per cent.
Sesquioxide of bismuth	48.84
Sesquioxide of iron	23.42
Clay	5.80
Carbonic acid	3.20
Sulphuric acid	3.80
Lime and magnesia	2.74
Water	12.20
Total	100.00

Northern Chihauhua, Mexico, promises in a short time to rival the famous Missouri fields in the production of zinc, and already large quantities of the ore are being taken out and sent east through here for refinement and treatment at the smelters in the state where hithrto almost all the zinc of the country has been produced. That section of Chihuahau lying northeast of the captial of the state is showing up some wonderfully rich zinc mines and as soon as the railroad transportation improves, which will be with the completion of the Kansas City and Orient railroad, many new prospects will be opened. The new railroad runs directly through this rich section and already reaches a portion of it from Chihauhua, taking the ore out through that city and thence over the Mexican Central to El Paso, from where it is shipped to Missouri. A number of Missouri capitalists are interesting themselves in this field, remembering the profits made in their own state when zinc was first discovered and any number of experts and smelter men have recently been down there looking around. Other minerals are also found in the zinc producing setion, but zinc is the predominant ore and is getting the greater part of the attention. As yet the field is not extensively known and it is said that the backers of the new railroad are making no efforts to advertise it until the road is completed, as the Stilwell interests have taken up a number of claims in that vicinity, and are willing to take more if the section proves as rich as it is expected to. The owners of land in that section, particularly the state government, which owns many acres of public resources of the section, are now in active progress to have a good display of ores in El Paso when the American Mining congress meets there on November 14 for a week's session.

Frederick A. Chubb, general yardmaster for the Panama railroad at Culebar cut, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. S. C. Snyder, and his brother, Elmer T. Chubb, all of Kansas City, were in Denver recently, where they visited relatives and then started for Panama. Culebra cut, where Mr. Chubb is employed, is the place on the isthmus where the heaviest work on the canal is being carried on. "Panama," said Mr. Chubb, "is the country in which a man can make $1,000 while he is making $1 in this country. It is healthful and cool, despite the stories to the contrary. I do not believe that under good management there is going to be anywhere near such enormous losses of life as have been forecasted by people who claim to know something of that country. I discovered the first coal ever found in that part of the country. It is an immense deposit, on the Caribbean sea, ten miles long and twenty-seven miles wide, and situated about ninety miles from the canal." Mr. Chubb had with him a specimen of the coal and claims title to 17,000 acres of land, which he says is underlaid with this mineral. "This land," continued Chubb, "is also overgrown with varieties of timber, the leading kinds being black walnut and a white wood which is used for veneering. Graft is the watchword with a great many people who go

down to Panama, Americans being no exception. Some of the prices that prevail in that country are: Board, $26 a month in gold, and 'nothing at that;' eggs, 10 to 25 cents apiece; beer, 25 cents a drink, and other things relatively high." Mr. Chubb is an old railroad man, having been formerly connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road some years ago, and has also been identified with other railroads. He is related to the late Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts.

Many Americans, traveling temporarily in Mexico, and with no knowledge of the customs of the country, and with the impatience born of a strenuous life, find fault with about everything they meet, and are frequently not slow to speak their minds whether they are understood or not. To all such the following notes "To The Traveler to Mexico," from Modern Mexico, is commended:

Bring along your good clothes.

Meals are invariably served in courses, one dish at a time.

Coachmen, chambermen and waiters all expect a small tip.

Don't buy a rubber plantation of a man on the street. Gold bricks come cheaper.

Don't forget to shake hands with your Mexican friend, both at meeting and parting.

Don't find fault with the morals of the natives if you go to the bull fights on Sunday.

Take it easy for a day or two in this altitude. There is not as much oxygen here as at sea-level.

You will need warm clothing every day in the year in the City of Mexico. It is always cool in the evening.

Don't pay big prices for the "antiquities" sold on the curbstone. The Indians make them fresh every day, and they are used to working cheap.

Remember that Spanish is the language of the country, and that if your waiter or hack driver does not understand you, you are at fault, not he.

Don't be afraid to come to Mexico for fear that Mexican chile dishes will burn out your palate. French cooking prevails in all the better class restaurants.

You can't convince the Mexicans that they don't know how to make coffee. They have been burning it in the roasting for several centuries, and the present generation prefers it black and strong.

Politeness and procrastination are equally contagious in Mexico. Don't be surprised if your friend who has been here long enough to become acclimated has adopted many of the little mannerisms of the country.

Colombia is rich in minerals, and gold is found in all the departments. The average annual output of gold and silver is about $4,115,000 in value. Mining is carried on in some cases with modern appliances, but more frequently by primitive methods, nearly all the gold mines being either alluvial or in veins. The mines, mostly gold and silver, are in Antioquia, Cauca, Bolivar, Tolima, and Magdalena. Other minerals, more or less worked, are copper, platinum, lead, mercury, cinnabar, of which there are 14 mines, manganese, there being 7 mines, and emeralds, 32 mines of which exist in the Republic. In the Choco, gold mining continues to be the principal industry. At present the output is mostly from small placers worked by negroes, who also are very proficient in diving to the river bottom. The results obtained by the gold-dredging enterprises now established here are such as to place beyond question the prosperous future of this industry when the modern dredges now being arranged for are placed at work. Great interest is also manifested in quartz mining, as the Davaiba mine has been recently fitted up with five small wooden steel-shod stamps and is said to be clearing over $100 a day. This mine is located on the cordillera between the headwaters of the Andagueda and Atrate rivers. Here is an immense stretch of untrodden ground, where, judging from the richness of the river beds below, many valuable discoveries ought to be made. The emerald is the one precious stone mined in this country, and large quantities are taken from the Muzo mines, situated in Boyaca, 70 miles by mule road from the Magdalena river and 670 miles from the Atlantic coast. The rental paid to the Colombian government has ranged during the past three years from $250,000 to $300,000 a year. These mines were discovered by the Spanish in 1555, and have been worked intermittently since that date, but only of late years on a large scale. Emerald mining was a government monopoly up to some fifteen or twenty years ago, when the monopoly was abolished, the government reserving for itself the Muzo group. About five years ago a mine, very extensively worked two hundred years ago by the Spaniards, was rediscovered by means of old records, and, according to expert reports, is likely to compete with the Muzo group in production.

FRESH AIR FOR SLEEPING ROOMS.

The lack of fresh air in a sleeping room is responsible for many of the morning bad feelings. The close, unpleasant taste in the mouth, the uncomfortable feeling about the head, the languor of the whole body, are often the result of poorly ventilated sleeping rooms. Free ventilation is not always possible in apartments. When one has a large house, with airy chambers, it is easy to ventilate properly; but in small bedrooms it is not always possible to admit fresh air at night without some one taking cold.

Yet one must have fresh air in the sleeping room. One woman who has three children occupying one of the rooms of her tiny apartment always airs the rooms after the children are in bed and the last thing before she retires. She covers the children up snugly, opens the windows, and, while they are raised, shakes out the clothes that have been worn during the day and hangs them where they will air thoroughly in readiness for the morning. The air in the rooms is changed and freshened before she closes the windows.

This is a good plan, but, of course, it is only a poor substitute for the pure air that ought to be coming into the room all night. There is a simple arrangement by which this can be procured. A board about five inches high should be made to fit into the window. Its length must be just the width of the window, and it should be hinged in the middle that it may be the more easily taken out and put in. It must be fitted into the window casing just below the bottom of the sash. The window is then closed as far as possible with the board in. This leaves a space between the upper and lower sash by which the fresh air is admitted in an indirect way.—From Success Magazine.

THE PNEUMATIC HAMMER.

The use of the pneumatic hammer drill for mine sampling has been suggested and it would, in many instances, no doubt, prove an excellent method of obtaining samples, particularly where it was desired to cut a channel across a face of hard quartz. Work with hammer and moil on this kind of vein material is slow and wearisome at best, and here the pneumatic hammer would find a useful field for its operation.—Parral Miner.



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THE GARCIA CAVE.

A Trip Into the Bowels of the Earth, Promenading Under Stalactites and Among Statuary Not Made by Human Hands—Bathed in Waters that Sparkle as Bright as the Stars in the Firmament—Music, Lovers and Homeward Bound.

Monterey, N. L., Mexico, Nov. 1, 1905.

To the Sister Republics:

I presume that thousands of your readers have read more or less about the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky and its enchanting chambers, but I doubt if five thousand people outside of the city of Monterey have ever heard or read a word about the Majic Cave of Garcia, which is situated in one of the adjacent mountains to the northwest of Monterey, on the line of the Tampico branch of the Mexican Central railway, in the state of Nuevo Leon, Mexico.

A short time ago a number of prominent young men met at the photographic gallery of Professor D. Lagrange and organized a picnic party and invited their young lady friends to join them for the purpose of spending a day in the Garcia Cave.

The following young gentlemen and ladies composed the party: Messrs. Alberto Margain, Juan Reyes, Juan B. Elizondo, Lic. Santos Jose, Jose de Letras, Joso Villasenor, Jose Angel Villasenor, Desidario Lagrange, Jose Perez Maldonado, Agustin Vait, Emilio Dysterud, Victor Rivero, Valentin Rivero, A. G. Cardenas, Alejandro Martinez and Jose Alatorre, Misses Mamie Lagrange, Camola Lagrange, Dolores Trevino, Concha Leal, Sara Villasenor, Concha Reyes, Angelana Reyes, Josephina Reyes, Elisa Reyes, Adela Cardolla, Elisa Martinez, Rafaela Tejado, Maria Parez, Virginia Zueda, Lucia Trovino, Josefa Ortegan, Adela Elizondo, Mamie Sanchez, Refugia Garza, Mamie Margain, Clementina Margain, Consuela and Carmen Zepeda, Mrs. Flora C. de Lagrange, Mrs. Albundia Elizondo, Mrs. Juana E. de Reyes, Mrs. Anceliada de Llano and Mrs. Julis Lopez de Malondo.

At 4 p. m. Saturday they met at the depot of the Monterey Mexican Gulf railway with lunch baskets well filled and a band of music, all on pleasure bent, and at 4:45 the train pulled out and in one hour more they were landed at Garcia, 24 miles away. On arrival of the train they found the Alcade with a band of music and a number of prominent citizens awaiting them and they were escorted to the residence of Mr. Francisco Elizondo, where a sumptuous lunch awaited them. After all were served the tables were removed and a dance was inaugurated and kept up until 4 a. m., after which they were served with chocolate, coffee, pan dulce, pies and fruit. After partaking of the refreshments the party found guides, ambulances and burros ready to take them to the cave, six miles away. At 5 a. m. they mounted the burros and ambulances, the guides and Mexicans leading the way. Before starting they were photographed by Professor D. Lagrange, after which up and away they went.

As soon as the guides and servants reached the mouth of the cave they erected portable tables, covered them with the whitest of linen, unpacked the lunch baskets and set the tables, so that by the time the gentlemen and ladies arrived they found a bountiful lunch spread out before them. After all had dismounted they took seats on pillars of stalagmites, petrified wood and camp stools. After lunch they plucked from the side of the mountain and rocks palm leaves and ferns, and were photographed by Professor Lagrange, while the band lent enchantment to the scene by discoursing sweet music.

As the morning was bright and clear the scenery from that point was enchanting. Off to the east and south, twenty and forty miles away, loomed up the Sierra de la Mitra, Sierra Obispado and Sierra de la Silla, while to the south rose above them all the Sierra Madre, whose sierra peaks seem to pierce the starry skies, while off to the west and northwest as far as the eye could reach extend the lesser Sierras, and beneath them, nestling in their bosoms, lay picturesque Garcia, with her patios and gardens full of rose bushes, the orange and the lemon, whose sweet odor were wafted towards them by the gentle breeze blowing up the valley, while off to the east arose above the horizon in all his brilliancy and glory, the sun to light their pathway to the cave, while off to the west, perched on a lofty peak of one of the Sierras, stood the full moon in her night robes to bid welcome and a cordial invitation to come again before she took her morning bath in the broad Pacific. That bright morning was the most picturesque that was ever seen in the land of Montezuma.

When Professor Lagrange was through photographing the guides distributed torches, the gentlemen selected their partners and exploration commenced. It goes without saying that some of the young men were reminded of the quotation, "Those who enter here leave hope behind," for there was more than one of the young men who buried in that cave the hope that they long had cherished of living a bachelor's life.

The first chamber explored was the Salon de la Luz, the Chamber of Light. It contains some of the most marvelous formations ever seen in any land. This chamber is very large, the ceiling is lofty and from it are suspended thousands of stalactites which sparkled in the sunlight that peeped through an unseen opening in the roof, while from the floor arise immense pillars of stalagmites. The sides are covered with moss, ferns and floral vines that ever live and bloom in that silent chamber. While the gentlemen and ladies were admiring the wonderful scenes they were startled by the sweet sound of music which floated from the adjoining chamber and was carried through it until it reached the vaulted ceiling, when its echo floated back from whence it came and was again carried to distant chambers until lost to mortal ears. As the chamber was illuminated by the torches, whose light was blended with the subdued light of the sun which peeped through the unseen opening in the roof, they photographed their shadows on the sides of the chamber which produced a panoramic scene that seldom falls to the lot of young people to witness.

The guides did not permit them to tarry long in the Salon de la Luz, for they proposed to lead them into more picturesque chambers in that mysterious cave.

The next chamber they were conducted to was the Salon Pantisturo—a beautiful chamber. It is full of stalagmites, moss, ferns and underground plants, while from the roof are suspended thousands of stalactites that snarkled as bright as the stars in the firmament. The next chamber the guides led them into was the Salon del Aqua, the Water Chamber, whose waters are as clear as crystals and sparkle like diamonds as they skip over the polished stones and through subterranean channels to join the blue waters of the gulf. The water in places in that chamber is deep, and it is one of the most romantic places in the land of Montezuma in which to bathe. On the walls are to be seen entwined around each other in the most fantastic forms, ferns, maiden hair, subterranean shrubs, plants and water lilies, while from the roof are suspended clusters of stalactites that sparkle as bright as the waters beneath them.

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The next chamber visited was the Salon de la Maravilla, the Marvelous Chamber. It is very large and is full of statuary not made by human hands. In the middle of this chamber arises an immense column of stalagmite which took eight of the young men and ladies, by joining hands at arms length to girdle, but as time would not permit them to tarry longer amid the statuary they were led into the Salon de Las Campanas, the Bell Chamber. Every word spoken or noise made in it sounds like the ringing of bells. It is also full of stalagmites, stalactites and other underground formations.

The Salon del Teatro, the Theater, was the next on the program. This chamber is very beautiful, and it resembles a theater, hence the name. The band arranged themselves on pillars of stalagmites in front of the stage, while the guides, gentlemen and ladies, with torches in hands, took their places on the stage, and as there were a number of vocalists in the party, they sang some select songs, the band lending enchantment to the scene by playing some operatic music. That was a picturesque scene in a romantic place and it was one that will never be forgotten by the gentlemen and ladies that took part in it. While they were thus engaged Professor D. Lagrange photographed them.

There arises from the floor in front of the stage pillars of stalagmites, while from the roof and down the sides are suspended clusters of stalactites that are as white as snow and looked like curtains and drapery as they hung from the roof of the stage and down the sides. The scene that was presented to them on that occasion was one of the most picturesque that could be seen. It is not in the power of any writer to describe and do them justice. The camera alone is equal to the occasion.

The last chamber was the Salon de la Gloria, the Glorious Chamber, the Lovers' retreat. It is one of the largest and most picturesque chambers in that cave that time would permit them to explore and the young people were loathe to leave it. But, before doing so, some of the young men were reminded of the quotation referred to above, and they then and there resolved that they would leave in the dark recesses of that chamber the hope they had long cherished of living a bachelor's life. The pledges they then made and the sweet words that were whispered by the young men, "I love you, won't you be mine," were carried by invisible angels to the La Gloria beyond the skies (whose floors are paved with gold and lit up with diamonds, whose light surpasses that of the sun) and recorded in the book of life by the angels. While they were enraptured in that blissful repose, which was as pure and sweet as that which a mother bears towards her first born, they were aroused as from a dream by the band playing that heaven-inspired piece, "Home, Sweet Home."

When the music ceased the guides led the way to the mouth of the cave, where they found a sumptuous dinner awaiting them. Wine, including champagne, was served, speeches were delivered and songs sung, and the band discoursed sweet music. After dinner the lesser caves were explored until time to return home, but before mounting the burros they formed a circle at the entrance of the cave and joined the band in singing and playing the sweetest of Mexican melodies, the "La Golondrina, The Swallows Homeward Fly."

At 6 p. m. they mounted the burros and ambulances and in one hour more they landed at the residence of their host in Garcia, Senor Francisco Elizondo, where they spent the night, and at 8 a. m. the next morning boarded the train for Monterey.

The Garcia Cave is the largest and greatest underground wonder that has ever been discovered. If one-half of what has been said about it be true, they could put the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky in one chamber of it and leave room for more.

This cave has been explored in a direct line over 14 miles, and the end of it was not reached. It is surrounded by lofty mountains. There are no ponds of stagnant water within 200 miles of it. The air that blows over the mountains and the water that flows down their sides are as pure and clear as when they were sent forth by the hands of their Creator. They seldom have any foggy weather or cloudy days. They have perpetual sunshine. It is one of the most favorable places in the land of Montezuma for those who are afflicted with lung trouble. There is no doubt but what the day is not far distant when some progressive man will go there and erect a hotel and put in an electric light plant and make it a summer and winter resort.

EDMOND LEVAN.

MEXICAN SMELTERS INDEPENDENT.

Recent Government Examination Shows that the American Company Does not Control the Business—Many Large Plants.

Mexico City, Mexico.—An official investigation of the smelting industry of Mexico has just been made by direction of the Mexican government, with the view of determining to what extent the American Smelting and Refining Company, known as the smelter trust, is interested in that business. The results of the investigation show that the charge that the smelter trust controls the smeling industry of Mexico is unfounded. It is shown that the total capacity of its own and allied smelters in this country is only about 4,000 tons daily, while the total capacity of the independent smelters in Mexico in operation at this time is 14,500 tons daily. The list of independent smelters is as follows:

The Green Consolidated Copper company, with a capital stock of $8,640,000, has a smelter of 2,000 tons daily capacity, which is supplemented by a concentrating plant of 2,600 tons capacity, which makes the total capacity over 4,000 tons per day. Over 4,000 men are employed. For the year ending July 31, 1905, the company produced 63,005,848 pounds of refined copper, 399,270 ounces of silver and 37,900 ounces of gold, worth $9,768,000.

The Douglas Copper company, Alamos district, Sonora, capital $3,000,000, has a smelter of 250 tons capacity and a concentrating plant which makes the capacity 500 tons daily.

The Mazapil Copper company, capital £300,000, has a 500-ton furnace at Conception del Ora, and is producing 6,000,000 pounds of copper per year.

The Compania Metalurgica employs 1,000 men and operates a copper and lead smelter of 1,000 tons capacity, doing strictly a custom business.

The Mitchell Mining company, Chilpancingo, Guerrero, with a capital of $5,000,000, has a 200-ton furnace and will add more.

The Monterey Smelting and Refining company, Monterey, N. L., has a plant of 1,500 tons capacity, and is doing an extensive custom business. This company has a capital of $8,000,000.

The Compania Metalurgica de Torreon, capitalized at $3,500,000, has a smelter with a capacity of 1,000 tons daily, and is to have two copper furnaces of 250 tons each.

At Santa Rosalia, Lower California, the Compagnie du Boleo, a French company, capi-

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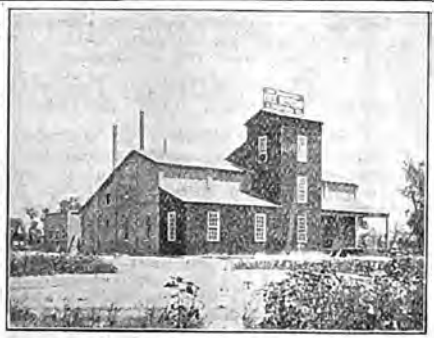
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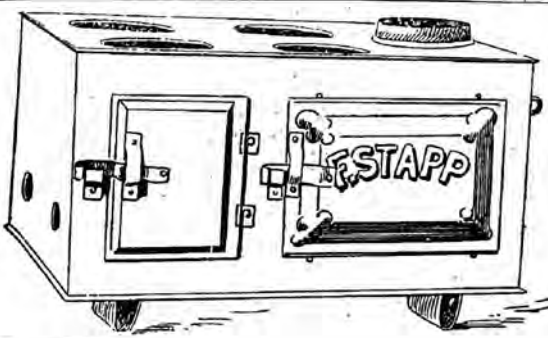
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talized at 12,000,000 francs and backed by the wealth of the Paris Rothschilds, is operating a smelter of 1,200 tons daily capacity. This plant produced last year over 22,466,000 pounds of fine copper.

The Copete Mining and Smelting company at El Copete, Sonora, with a capital of $5,000,000 gold, has a smelter of 200 tons capacity.

The Democrata Mining company, La Cananea, Sonora, has a furnace of 125 tons daily capacity and is producing 3,750,000 pounds of copper per annum.

The Descubridora Mining and Smelting company, now closed down, has a 600-ton smelter at Durango and a 200-ton plant at Conejos.

The Compania Minera de Pinoles of Mapimi, on a capitalization of but $125,000 has built up one of the largest plants in Mexico. The equipment is expensive and first-class in every respect, and has a capacity of 1,000 tons per day, employing 3,000 men. In addition to building up this immense plant on a small capitalization, the company has paid dividends amounting to nearly $4,000,000, and has provided a large reserve fund.

The Yaqui Smelting and Refining company, San Antonio de la Huerta, Sonora, has a new furnace of 125 tons daily capacity, which is supplemented by a concentrating plant, making a total capacity of about 250 tons daily.

The Montezuma Copper company, a branch of the Phelps-Dodge company, has a 300-ton smelter and a 600-ton concentrator at Nacozari, Sonora.

In addition to the above there are 36 small plants of from 25 to 250 tons capacity each, or an average of 85 tons each, having a total of 3,100 tons in actual operation.

CARE OF CLOTHING IN WET WEATHER.

Clothes which have been wet in the rain should be carefully dried before being hung away, or they will mildew. They should be lightly wiped with a dry cloth or shaken and then spread out to dry. Should there be creases when dry they should be pressed under muslin.

As for umbrellas, they should be turned upside down to dry. In the usual manner of standing them, the water soaks into the point where the ribs meet and rots the silk. Then they should not be opened while wet or the ribs will bend and refuse to close tightly afterward.

Rolling up umbrellas when not in use will wear holes at the folds. They will last much longer if kept simply closed.

The umbrella stand is a very poor place to keep umbrellas. They stand a very good chance of being ruined there. The receptacle sometimes becomes crowded with visitors' umbrllas, and occasionally the wrong one is withdrawn, whether intentionally or otherwise.

In thrusting umbrellas hurriedly into the stand the point of one is sometimes forced through the silk of another. So that ladies who own good umbrellas should keep them in their rooms, and gentlemen who are often in public places should have a lock fastened to the handle of their umbrellas so that it can be hung up under the owner's coat.

Another thing to remember in rainy weather is that nothing takes the freshness and beauty out of garments like rain. It is advisable to have older garments for rainy days. Even the dampness of the atmosphere will render clothes limp and shabby, though the rain may not fall directly upon them.

HE THOUGHT HE STOPPED THE PAPER.

An acquaintance met Horace Greeley one day and said.

"Mr. Greeley, I've stopped your paper."

"Have you?" said the editor. "Well, that's too bad." And he went his way.

The next morning Mr. Greeley met his subscriber again, and said: "I thought you had stopped the Tribune."

"So I did."

"Then there must be some mistake," said Mr. Greeley, "for I just came from the office and the presses were running, the clerks were as busy as ever, the compositors were hard at work, and the business was going on the same as yesterday and the day before."

"Oh!" ejaculated the subscriber, "I didn't mean that I had stopped the paper; I stopped only my copy of it, because I didn't like your editorials."

"Pshaw!" retorted Mr. Greely. "It wasn't worth taking up my time to tell me such a trifle as that. My dear sir, if you expect to control the utterance of the Tribune by the purchase of one copy a day, or if you think to find any newspaper or magazine worth reading that will never express convictions at right angles with your own, you are doomed to disappointment."

SOME SPLENDID FALL RECIPES.

SAUCES.

Curry Sauce—Cook one tablespoonful of chopped onion in one tablespoonful of butter for five minutes, but do not burn it; mix one tablespoonful of flour and stir into the butter; add one pint of milk slowly and cook until thick and smooth. Salt and pepper to taste.

Celery Sauce—Cut one quart of celery into small pieces and add one quart of milk; put in a double boiler with an onion in which four cloves have been stuck; add a blade of mace and cook until the celery becomes tender. Remove the onion and spice and thicken with a little flour that has been moistened with a little stock or water; season with salt and pepper and boil for five minutes.

Creole Sauce—Take half a can of tomatoes or their equivalent in fresh ones, put in a saucepan and cook a few minutes, then strain through a sieve to remove the seeds. Take half an onion, cut fine, put in saucepan with a lump of butter the size of a walnut, let brown; then add a chili pepper cut fine and the strained tomato, salt and let cook ten minutes; then stir the butter and flour rubbed together sufficiently to make the sauce quite thick; two or three olives and mushrooms cut up fine and a little parsley chopped fine, added when ready to serve.

Peaches With Sugar—Put them in a wire basket or colander and plunge them down into boiling water. Peel off the skins, remove the stones or not, as you wish, weigh the fruit and allow to each pound of fruit a quarter pound of sugar. Put the sugar in a kettle and to each pound add a quart of water. Boil, skim and cool. Put the fruit in the jars and pour over the syrup; adjust the rubbers, lay on the lids and finish the same as small fruits.

Pears—Pare, cut the fruit into halves, remove the cores and put them at once into cold water to prevent discoloration; when you have eleven good-sized pears ready, put them in a porcelain kettle; cover with hot water and cook slowly until they can be easily pierced with a straw. Lift each piece carefully, arrange them in a jar; cover with boiled, cold water, adjust the rubbers, put them in a boiler and follow directions in first recipe. Boil ten minutes after they begin to boil. Syrup may be used for canning the same as with peaches.

Gages and Plums—Scald the gages and remove the skins and weigh. To each pound

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allow a half pound of sugar. Pack the gages neatly in pint jars and adjust the rubbers. Add to each pound of sugar a half pint of water. Stir until the sugar is dissolved and pour the syrup into the jars. Lay the caps of the jars on loosely, do not fasten them. Arrange them in the boiler the same as for peaches and boil for thirty minutes after they begin to boil. Lift one jar at a time and fasten the lid without removing it.

Tomatoes—Pour boiling water over the tomatoes to loosen the skin. Peel, crush each tomato in the hand; this wrings out the juice in a way that cannot be accomplished by slicing. When enough are prepared let them stand awhile and pour off the accumulated juice; press a plate on them and pour off the remainder of the juice. Let them boil up several times in the preserving kettle; skim and can. Stone jars, jugs and glass cans may be used. Some prefer to season slightly with salt before canning. Tighten the can covers before putting away, and wrap glass cans in paper to prevent fading. To serve tomatoes prepared in this way, heat them sufficiently to melt the butter. Thicken slightly with broken crackers, toast or stale bread.

MARMALADES AND JAMS.

Blackberry Jam—Put the blackberries into a porcelain lined kettle, stand them over a moderate fire until thoroughly heated, then press them through a sieve. Measure the liquid and to every pint allow a half pound of sugar. Put the sugar and liquid back into the kettle and boil rapidly twenty minutes, stirring occasionally to prevent scorching. Pour into tumblers or jars and seal the same away in jelly tumblers.

Orange Marmalade—Take equal weights of sour oranges and sugar. Cut all the fruits in halves. Pick out the pulp and free it from seeds. Drain off as much juice as you conveniently can and put it on to boil with the sugar. Let it come to a boil; skim and simmer for fifteen minutes. Then put in the pulp and grated rind and boil fifteen minutes longer. Put away in jelly tumblers.

Peach Marmalade—Rub the peaches, but do not pare them. Cut them in halves, remove the stones and to every pound of peaches allow half a pound of sugar. Put the peaches in a porcelain lined kettle, add sufficient water to cover the bottom of the kettle; cover and heat slowly to boiling point; then stir and mash the peaches until fine; add the sugar and three or four kernels (to every quart of marmalade) blanched and pounded to a paste. Boil and stir continually for fifteen minutes, then stand over a more moderate fire and cook slowly twenty minutes longer. Stir occasionally that it may not scorch. Put away in stone jars.

Plum marmalade and quince marmalade may be made in the same manner.

CURRANT JELLY SAUCE.

Three tablespoonfuls of butter, one onion, one bay leaf, one sprig of celery, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, half a cupful of currant jelly, one tablespoonful of flour, one pint of stock, salt and pepper.

Cook the butter and onion until the latter begins to color. Add the flour and herbs.

Stir until brown; add the stock, and simmer twenty minutes. Strain and skim off all the fat. Add the jelly and stir over the fire until it is melted. Serve with game.

Sauce for Bananas—Mix one ounce of cornstarch with a little cold water, add half a pint of boiling water and stir over the fire until it boils again; then cook it five minutes longer. Add the pulp of five bananas rubbed through a sieve, enough powdered sugar to sweeten to taste and a little rosewater or sherry as a flavoring. Set aside to cool. Just before serving add a gill of stiffly whipped cream.

Cold Sauce—Rub through a sieve the pulp of four oranges. Boil these with four ounces of powdered sugar and half a pint of water for fifteen minutes. As the boiling proceeds, dissolve in the mixture a little gelatine. Flavor with brandy or sherry.

Sharp Brown Sauce—Put in a saucepan one tablespoonful of chopped onion, three tablespoonfuls of good cider vinegar, six tablespoonfuls of water, three of tomato catsup, a little pepper and salt, half a cup of melted butter, in which stir a tablespoonful of sifted flour; put all together and boil until it thickens. This is most excellent with boiled meats, fish and poultry.

TOMATO CATSUP AND CHOW-CHOW.

Here are recipes for four kinds of catsup. All these have been well tried and found to be absolutely successful if the directions are carefully followed:

Tomato Catsup—Take half a bushel of tomatoes, peel them, stew them and strain them. Then add one tablespoonful of ginger, one tablespoonful of cloves, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of red pepper, two-thirds of a teacupful of salt, one teaspoonful of mustard, one pint of vinegar, a few onions, and simmer slowly for four hours, being careful not to allow the mixture to boil. This produces one of the most tasty catsups known to the trade.

Tomato Chow-Chow—Take one-half bushel of green tomatoes, one dozen onions, one-half dozen green peppers and chop them all fine together. Sprinkle well with salt—about one pint of salt will be necessary—and let stand over night. In the morning drain off the brine, cover the mixture with good vinegar, and let it stew slowly for one hour. Drain again and pack in jars. Then take two pounds of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one of allspice, one of cloves, one of pepper, one-half cup of mustard well ground, one-half pint of grated horseradish, and vinegar enough to mix them into fluid. Bring this to a boil and while boiling hot pour it into the jars over the chow-chow and seal tightly. It will keep for years if carefully made and properly bottled.

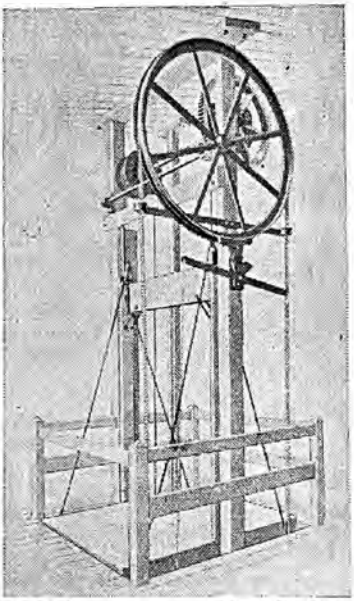
Cucumber Catsup—Take three dozen large cucumbers and three white onions and grate all to a pulp. Strain the mixture and let it drain through a sieve for several hours. Add salt and pepper to taste, and enough good vinegar to make the mixture of the right consistency, and seal tightly in bottles.

Grape Catsup—Take five pounds of grapes and a pint of vinegar. Boil the grapes in the vinegar until well boiled, and then strain and add two pounds of brown sugar, one tablespoonful of ground cloves and one each of ground cinnamon, ground allspice and ground black pepper. Let the mixture simmer for an hour.

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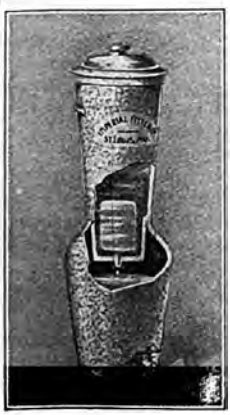
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Of our Colony is offered to home seekers at the uniform price of $45 per acre. We find that this moderate price has met with prompt approval. People located upon our Colony have in less than one year taken crops equal to that amount per acre. Included in this price is the full water right for each acre. Forty-five dollars includes all the purchase.

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We can give you interesting detailed information, with regard to any one of these crops, if you will take the trouble to write us.

Alfalfa is known to be the most valuable forage plant or grass in California, and the lands of our Colony will suit its rapid and healthy growth exactly. It is an easy crop to produce, providing you supply it with an abundance of water, which is certainly possible at all times on the Stevinson Colony. Within six months after sowing, the first crop of alfalfa should be ready for cutting, and it is the average to cut, at least, five times each year, and with a yield for each cutting that will average above one ton per acre.

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The full water right accompanies the deed to each acre of land, and without additional cost. The only charge is for maintenance of the canal and water system, which is fixed at not to exceed $1.00 per acre each year, but for the first year, while planting is in progress, water is absolutely FREE.

Our Superintendent is a man of much experience in growing fruits, vines, trees, grain, potatoes and other California products. His principal duty is to look for the welfare and comfort of our colonists.

HOW TO REACH THE STEVINSON COLONY

Close at hand we have main line stations on both the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railways. On the Santa Fe buy tickets to Cressy.

On the Southern Pacific, the most convenient station is that of *Livingston*, through which town pass the through trains of the Sunset Route, and passengers arriving via the Ogden or Shasta Routes reach Livingston on local trains.

Notify us in advance of your visit, and our teams will meet you at either station and convey you to our colony *free of charge*.

Arriving at Livingston, enquire for Mr. J. Rupley of our Colony.

Parties desiring to visit our Colony are advised to secure tickets via.

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M. H. Mickey, Editor del Departamento Español

Dirijase toda correspondencia á THE SISTER REPUBLICS 1756 Champa Street, Denver, Colo.

Morelia, Mich., 11 de Sept., de 1905.
Señor Frank Brady, Denver, Colo.:

Muy Sr mio—Seria muy agradecido á Uds, si se sirvieran remitirme su Interestante Periodicio The Sister Republics.

Mas agradecido seria si Uds me proporcionránlos 6 volumes ya publicados para conservar en mi biblitoteca toda la collección.

Esperando de Uds su apreciable cor testación quedo de Ud affmo atto S. S. Salvador Remirez.

—En Oaxaca fueron reducidos á prisón unos jóvenes estudiantes por haber dado chiflidos en el Hipódromo al verificarse las carreras de caballos.

—En los Estados Unidos, funcionan actualmente 75 mil automóviles, que valen 90 millones de pesos.

—En Chihuahua están llamando la atención los mormones con el cultivo de manzanas, obteniéndolas riquísimas, en tres colores: amarillo, verde y colorado. Que no resulten esas manzanas como las del paraíso.

—El matrimonio es una fortaleza sitiada: los que están afuera, quieren entrar y los que están dentro, salir.—Proverbio chino.

El que se casa, hace bien; pero el que no se casa hace mejor.—San Pablo.

—El Cónsul de México en la nueva República de Panamá, asegura, que tienen allí un buen mercado los productos mexicanos como azúcar, tobaco, café, cacao, añil, dulces de frutas, etc. Pues á darle.

Descubrimiento de un Metal.

Fué descubierto cerca de Cananea, Estado de Sonora, un nuevo mineral llamado molibdato de plomo, del cual se extrae el acido molibdrico, muy empleado en el Japón para sus explosivos en la campaña que se sostuvo con Rusia, los cuales explosivos, como se ha visto, han causado grandes estragos en sus enemigos.

Casos Célebres de Longevidad.

Old Parr, la Condesa de Desmond y Juana Scrimschau, pueden figurar en primera categoría entre los casos más notables de prolongamiento de la vida.

Parr, inglés de nacimiento, murió en Londres á la edad de 152 años.

La condesa falleció á los 140 años durante el reinadde Jacobo I. El célebre Brazón sostenía que todos los dientes de esta centenaria se le renovaron á una edad muy avanzada.

La Scrimschan dejó de existir á los 132 años, y hasta sus últimos momentos conservó íntegras sus facultades intelectuales.

Curioso Cálculo.

Según el "Génesis" cuatro personas constituyeron la población humana del mundo en sus principios.

Adán; un tonto sin voluntad propía.

Eva; una curiosa desobediente.

Caín; un criminal.

Abel; un hombre honrado.

Supongamos que hoy componen la población de la tierra 800 millones de habitantes; pues siguiendo la proporción aritmética ó geométrica, que es igual, tendremos

200 millones de tontos sin voluntad.

200 millones de curiosos desobedientes, dispuestos á influir en el ánimo de aquéllos, para inducirlos al mal.

200 millones de criminales.

Y 200 millones de hombres honrados, aunque sí, como parece, Abel murió sin dejar sucesión, esta cifra debe disminuir mucho y acumular la difesencia á las tres partidas anteriores.—La Opinion Libre.

Máximas Para los Comerciantes.

La Ilustración publicó el siguiente código de buenas costumbres que recomendamos á todos los hombres de negocios:

1. Ser puntual en el cumplimiento de los compromisos.

2. No citar á nadie á una entrevista cuando no se tiene seguridad de asistir á ella.



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10. Ser bondadoso para cuantos dependen de uno para su diaria subsistencia.

11. No confiar mucho en la memoria, y escribir con frecuencia cuanto lo merezca por su importancia.

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15. Examinar con frecuencia los libros y saber al dedillo la situación pecuniaria.

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17. No gastar nunca ni un sólo centavo fuera de ganancias liquidas "y si por el contrario uno menos."

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El guía aterrado:

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Nuevas Monedas de Oro.

Pronto comenzarían á circular las nuevas monedas de oro de cinco y diez pesos. En algún tiempo serán pocas las que circulen, sobre todo en el comercio.

El cambio no se hará á la par, sino conforme á la tarifa legal acomodada al nuevo sis tema monetario.

El lunes 23 del que fina fué extendida la primera libranza de monedas de oro del nuevo cuño mejicano por la Casa de Moneda á favor de la Comisión de Cambios y Monedas por valor de 25,440 pesos, de los cuales 15,420 pesos fueron en monedas de á 5 pesos y 10,020 en monedas de á 10 pesos. Estas son las únicas que en adelante circularán.

La acuñacion de las nuevas monedas de oro es muy esme rada. Representa el anverso el busto del cura don Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla y el reverso el escudo de las armas nacionales mejicanas.

En el canto tiene broquelado el mismo lema de las monedas de plata de cincuenta centavos "Libertad é independencia."—El Cosmopolita.

Robos en los Templos.

En Durango, capital del Esta do de ese nombre, se perpetraron varios robos en los templos de la localidad. Las autoridades procedieron enérgicamente para descubrir á los responsables é imponerles la pena debida.

El Valor de la Moneda en Noviembre.

Secretaría de Estado y del Despacho de Hacienda y Crédito Público.—Sección cuarta.—Mesa primera.—Núm. 6,833.

El valor en moneda mexicana, del kilogramo de plata pura, que deberá servir de base para calcular durante el mes de Noviembre próximo el impuesto del Timbre, de conformidad con lo que dispone el decreto de 25 de Marzo de 1905, es el de $45.25 centavos, que resultó multiplicar por 1,000 la cantidad de 28.4735 peniques, precio medio de la onza standard de plata de Londres, durante el mes transcurrido entre el 20 del pasado y el 19 del actual; de dividir el resultado entre 28 gramos 770719 millonésimos de gramos de plata pura que tiene la onza standard, y de dividir el cociente así obtenido, entre 24,42375 peniques, promedio del cambio sobre Londres en el mismo período de tiempo.

Dígolo á usted para los efectos correspondientes.

México, 20 de Octubre de 1905.—Limantour.—Al Director general de las Casas de Moneda.—Presente.

—En Ciudad Juárez se va á fundar una Escuela de Agricultura, bajo los auspicios del progresista gobernador de Chihuahua D. Enrique C. Creel.

ENTERPRISING KANSAS CITY FIRMS

SEE ALSO PAGE 23



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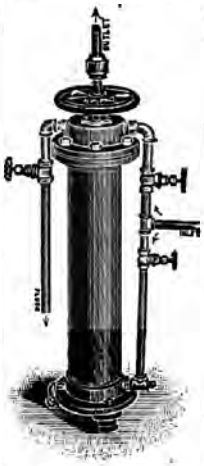
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El Capital Inglés en México.

Del Financiero Hispano-Americano tomamos lo que sigue:

Durante todo el año de 1904 y los cuatro primeros meses del de 1905, se organizaron en Londres las siguientes Compañías para trabajar en México:

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North Dolores	1,000
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Mex. Investment and Mining	1,300
Mex. Mines Development	2,000
Mex. Silver lead mines	50,000
Mex. Premier Syndicate	25,000
Ocampo Gold Mines	150,000
Tetela Mining	100,000
Premier Development Corporation	100,000
Mex. Oil Corporation	150,000
El Rosario (Taviche Syndicate)	10,000
Oaxaca Gold and Silver Mines	100,000
Cherokees Gold Fields	400,000
Estado Mining Syndicate	1,000
Mex. Power Development Syndicate	5,000

Carestía de Carne.

En la ciudad de México se ha experimentado últimamente excepcional carestía de carne. Se atribuye la crisis á la falta de ganado.

El Tabaco en la Argentina.

De una comunicación dirigida á la Cámara de Comercio de México, y que contiene información Cónsul General de México en la Argentina, tomamos lo que sigue:

Por los recortes que le permito remitir adjuntos, podrá Vd. apreciar que el Gobierno argentino ha dado un golpe mortal á la importación de tabacos, creando un impuesto tan excesivo que dificulta la introducción extranjera. El tabaco pagaba ya, entre aduana y derechos internos, más de su costo en México; sin embargo, el negocio, con sacrificios, resultaba todavía provechoso para los fabricantes mexicanos, pero ahora es muy difícil obtener resultados satisfactorios para los importadores.

La Argentina no produce tabaco de buena calidad; todo lo bueno que aquí se consume es habano, mexicano y brasilero; el del Paraguay es de calidad deficiente.

Como dato de la cantidad de tabaco que se introducía y de sus derechos, baste saber que la Aduana percibe, por aforo, anualmente, de dos á tres millones de pesos oro, y que los tabacos pagan todavía, por impuestos internos, casi cuatro veces más. El consumo es extraordinario, porque como la mayor parte de la población es estranjera, fuma mucho y prefiere el mejor tabaco, y el bueno de México agrada y ya tiene crédito debido á su calidad, buena presentación modestia. El tabaco nacional y extranjero produce, por derechos de Aduana é internos, la enorme suma de 14 á 15 millones de pesos.—Del "Boletín de la Sociedad Agrícola Mexicana," No. 29.

Cosechas Deficientes.

Desgraciadamente la cosecha de maíz en algunos Distritos de Sonora ha resultado deficiente, y como ya se preve una escasez del grano para los meses próximos, el cereal se comienza á cotizar á precios elevados, habiendo alcanzado ya en Guaymas el de $9 la fanega.

Débese esta deficiencia en la producción, á la falta de brazos suficientes para las labores agrícolas, y en verdad que los agricultores sonorenses harían bien en recurrir al medio salvador á que apelaron los de Yucatán, y al cual hemos aludido varias veces, á saber; traer trabajadores asiáticos para sus labores.

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Pitman--Rdsr U'l lbj s b rm t blns f y kn: 30 strokes.
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Sirvase Mencionar esta Publicacion al Escribir a los Anunciadores.

Alphabetical List of Verbs with Double Participles.

Those verbs marked with a * are irregular in other tenses and may be found among the irregular verbs. Those verbs marked with a † are among the radically irregular verbs.

INFINITIVE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	VERBAL ADJECTIVE.
absorver, to absorb.	absorvido.	absorto.
abstraer, † to abstract.	abstraido.	abstracto.
aceptar, to accept.	aceptado.	acepto.
aficionarse, to be fond of.	aficionado.	afecto.
aguzar, to sharpen, to grind.	aguzado.	agudo.
alertarse, to become watchful.	alertado.	alerto.
anexar, to annex.	anexado.	anexo.
angostar, to narrow.	angostado.	angosto.
atender, * to observe, te expect.	atendido	atento.
Bendecir, * to bless.	Bendecido.	Bendito.
bienquerer, † to like, to love.	bienquerido.	bienquisto.
Compajiner, to join.	Compajinado.	Compacto.
compeler, to compel.	compelido.	compulso.
completar, to complete.	completado.	completo.
comprimir, to compress.	comprimedo.	compreso.
concluir, * to conclude.	concluido.	concluso.
concretar, to join, to unite.	concretado.	concreto.
confesar, * to confess.	confesado.	confeso.
confundir, to confound.	confundido.	confuso.
contendarse, to be contented with.	contentado.	contento.
convencer, * to convince.	convencido.	convicto.
convertir, * to convert, to change.	convertido.	converso.
convulsarse, * to convulse.	convulsado.	convulso.
correjir, * to correct.	correjido.	correcto.
corromper, to corrupt.	corrompido.	corrupto.
corvar, to bend, to curve.	corvado.	corvo.
cuadrar, to make square.	cuadrado.	cuadro.
cultivar, to cultivate.	cultivado.	culto.
Defender, * to defend.	Defendido.	Defenso.
densar, * to condense.	densado.	denso.
descalzar, to take off the shoes.	descalzado.	descalzo.
desertar, * to desert.	desertado.	desierto.
desnudar, to denude.	desnudado.	desundo.
despertar, * to awaken.	despertado.	despierto.
destruir, * to destroy.	destruido.	destructo.
difundir, to pour out, to shed.	difundido.	difuso.
dirijir, to direct.	dirijido.	directo.
dispersar, to disperse.	dispersado.	disperso.
distinguir, to distinguish.	distinguido.	distinto.
dividir, to divide.	dividido.	diviso.
Efundir, to pour out.	Efundido.	Efuso.

To Colorado Springs in Two Hours
To Pueblo in Three Hours and Fifteen Min.

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"THE COLORADO ROAD"

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INFINITIVE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	VERBAL ADJECTIVE.
elejir, to elect.	elegido.	electo.
erijir, to erect.	erijido.	erecto.
esceptuar, to except.	esceptuado.	escepto.
escluir, * to exclude.	escluido.	escluso.
espeler, to expel.	espelido.	espulso.
esperimentar, to experiment.	esperimentado.	esperto.
espesar, to thicken.	espesado.	espeso.
espresar, to express.	espresado.	espreso.
estender, * to extend.	estendido.	estenso.
estenguir, * to extinguish.	estinguido.	estinto.
estraer, * to draw out.	estraido.	estracto.
estrechar, to narrow.	estrechado.	estrecho.
estreñir, to stop.	estreñido.	estricto.
eximir, to exempt.	eximido.	exento.
Falsear, to falsify.	Falseado.	Falso.
faltar, to lack.	faltado.	falto.
favorecer, * to favor.	favorecido.	favorito.
fechar, to date.	fechado.	fechó.
fijar, to fix.	fijado.	fijo.
finjir, to sham	finjido.	ficto.
freir, * to fry.	freido.	frito.
Hartar, to satiate.	Hartado.	Harto.
Improvisar, to improvise.	Improvisado.	Improviso.
incluir, * to include.	incluido.	incluso.
incurrir, to incur.	incurrido.	incurso.
infectar, * to infect.	infectado.	infecto.
infestar, * to infest.	infestado.	infesto.
infundir, to pour in.	infundido.	infuso.
injerir, * to meddle with.	injerido.	injerto.
injertar, * to mix.	injectado.	"
insertar, * to insert.	insertado.	inserto.
interrumpir, to interrupt.	interrumpido.	interrupto.
intrusarse, to intrude.	intrusado.	intruso.
inverter, * to invert.	invertido.	inverso.
Juntar, to join.	Juntado.	Junto.
Limpiar, to clean.	Limpiado.	Limpio.
listar, to inscribe, to order.	listado.	listo.
maldecir, † to curse.	maldecido.	maldicho.
manifestar, * to manifest.	manifestado.	manifiesto.
manumiter, to set free.	manumitido.	manumiso.
marchitar, to wither.	marchitado.	marchito.
mondar, to shear.	mondado.	mondo.
mutilar, to mutilate.	mutilado.	mútilo.
Nublar, to cloud.	Nublado.	Nubloso.
Ocultar, to hide.	Ocultado.	Oculto.

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INFINITIVE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.	VERBAL ADJECTIVE.
omitir, to omit.	omitido	omiso.
Oprimir, to oppress.	oprimido.	opreso.
Perfeccionar, to perfect.	Perfecionado.	Perfecto.
pervertir, * to pervert.	pervertido.	perverso.
pintar, to paint.	pintado.	pinto.
poseer, to possess.	poseido.	poseso.
prender, to seize.	prendido.	preso.
presumir, to presume.	presumido.	presunto.
pretender, to pretend.	pretendido.	pretenso.
producir, * to produce.	producido.	producto.
profesar, to profess.	profesado.	profeso.
propendar, to imprend.	propendido.	propenso.
prostituirse, to render oneself ridiculous; to prostitute oneself.	prostituido.	prostituto.
proveer, to provide	proveido.	provisto.
Ranciarse, to become rancid.	Ranciado.	Rancio.
rarefacerse, to become rarified.	rareficido.	rarefacto.
recluir, * to seclude.	recluido.	recluso.
reflejar, to reflect.	reflejado.	reflejo.
refrinjir, to refract; (of ligh	refrijido.	refracto.
remitir, to remit.	remitido.	remiso.
repletar, to fill.	repletado.	repleto.
requerir, to require.	requirido.	requisito.
restrinjir, to restrain.	restringido.	restricto.
rizar, to curl.	rizado.	rizo.
romper, to break.	rompido.	roto.
salpresar, to pickle.	salpresado.	salpreso.
salvar, to save,	salvado.	salvo.
secar, to dry.	secado.	seco.
sepultar, to bury.	sepultado.	sepulto.
situar, to situate.	situado.	sito.
soltar, to solve	saltado.	salto.
sujetar, to subdue.	sujetado.	sujeto.
suprimir, to suppress.	suprimido.	supreso.
surjir, to come forth.	surjido.	surto.
suspender, to suspend.	suspendido.	suspenso.
sustituir, * to substitute.	sustituido.	sustituto.
Tender, * to stretch out.	Tendido.	Tenso.
Teñir * to dye.	teñido.	tinto.
torcer, * to twist, to wring,	torcido.	tuerto.
Vaciar, to empty.	Vaciado.	Vacio.

The following also admit of the verb haber: **Injerto, opreso**, preso, prescrito provisto, roto, supreso.

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Sirvase Mencionar esta Publicacion al Escribir a los Anunciadores.

LECCION DE LECTURA--Reading Lesson.

Guatemala.

La República de Guatemala, el país más poblado de la América Central, debe su nombre á la defectuosa pronunciación por los españoles de la palabra india, Quauhitemallan (tierra cubierta de árboles) con que fué designado aquel territorio en la época de la conquista.

El clima de Guatemala varía bastante aún dentro de los límites de un mismo distrito, pero hablando en general, puede decirse que Guatemala está dividida en tres zonas distintas. Las costas del Atlántico y del Pacífico constituyen la faja conocida con el nombre de tierra caliente. La altura del interior es de 2,000 á 5,000 pies sobre el nivel del mar, y aquí se halla la tierra templada, donde el clima es muy agradable Esas tierras que se encuentran á más de 5,000 pies del nivel del mar constituyen la tierra fria.

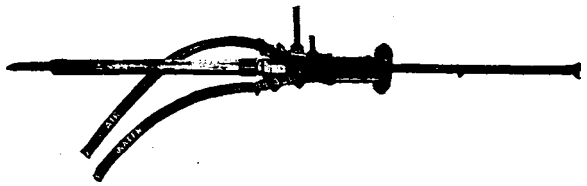
La ciudad principal de la República es Guatemala, capital de la nación y asiento del gobierno. Fué fundada en 1776, después de la destrucción de la antigua Guatemala, la vieja capital, en el admirable sitio quo todavía ocupa. Está rodeada de verdes colinas, de campos de pasto, de cafetales y de plantaciones de caña de azúcar: favorécela uu clima templado y saludable, y presenta bajo todos aspectos una apariencia encantadora. Las calles son anchas y derechas, con buenas aceras y alumbradas por luces eléctricas. Muchas de las casas son grandes y elegantes, tienen patios y jardines, hermosas fuentes, objetos de arte y ornamentos de gusto.

TRANSLATION.

The Republic of Guatemala, the most populous of Central America, owes its name to the defective pronunciation given it by the Spaniards, of the Indian word Quauhitemallan (land covered with trees) which was its name at the epoch of the conquest.

The climate of Guatemala varies considerably even within the limits of one single district, but generally speaking, it may be said that Guatemala is divided into three distinct zones. The Atlantic and Pacific coast form the belt known as the hot lands. The height of the interior is from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, and here is found the temperate land, where the climate is very agreeable. The lands which are found at more than 5,000 feet above sea level constitute the cold lands.

The principal city of the Republic is Guatemala, capital of the nation and seat of government. It was founded in 1776, after the destruction of old Guatemala, the ancient capital, and on the same site. It is surrounded by green hills, by fields for pasturage, by coffee and sugar plantations; it enjoys a temperate and healthy climate, and under all aspects presents a charming appearance. The streets are broad and straight, with good sidewalks and lighted by electric lights. Many of the houses are large and elegant. They have patios and gardens, beautiful fountains, objects of art and tasteful ornaments.



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A COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE

DECEMBER
1905

Vol. 7, No. 4 English and Spanish



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NEAR LEADVILLE, COLO. ON THE LINES OF THE D.&R.G. AND C.&S. RYS.

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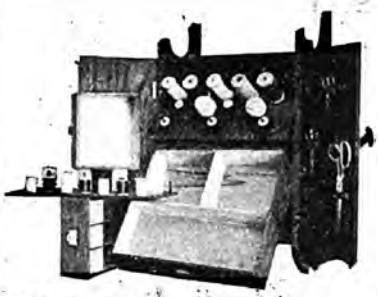
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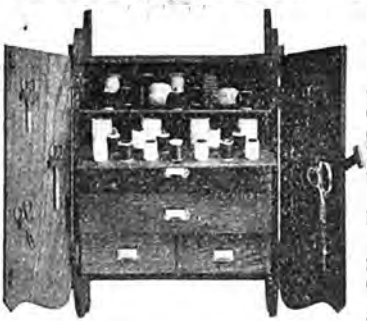


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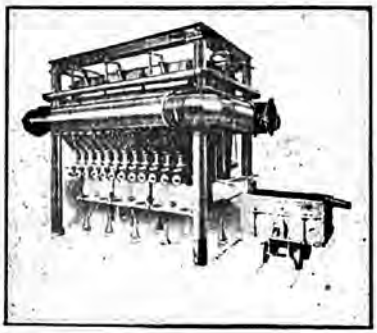
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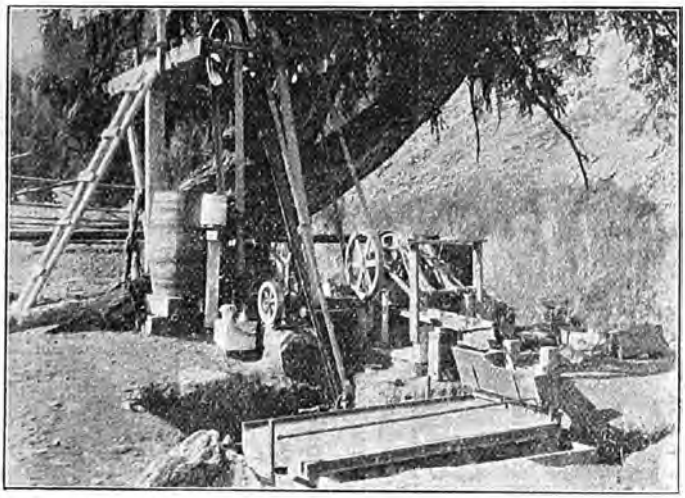
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The wonderful richness of the recent development along the Casino Range in Idaho was still further established a few days ago when Manager P. A. Wagner of the Phemspace Mines Company returned to Denver after a three months' stay at the mines, bringing with him many samples of ore.

The mother lode has now been opened at intervals for a distance of three miles. At one point the vein matter widens to ninety feet. About twelve hundred feet below this showing a tunnel is now being driven to tap at depth this immense body of ore.

The description of this ore body given by Mr. Wagner is that close to the hanging wall the gold and silver values are found in marcasite crystals in which gold is visible to the naked eye. Next to this is a streak of quartz, porphyry and phonolyte, while close to the foot wall lies a large deposit of phorphyritic quartz and rhyolyte also rich in gold.

The Phemspace Mines company will work this property all winter so as to get out the greatest amount of ore possible for its new mill, which will be erected next season. "Our initial performer, the hand power stamp mill," said Mr. Wagner, "paved the way to greater things, for when next we appeared we were using a crusher, screens, stamps, copper plate and concentrating table run by a three-horsepower gasoline engine. This little open air mill has been a valuable instructor in testing the different ores. Not on account of the large savings it has made, however, as it never did save over forty per cent, but chiefly in demonstrating how the ores should be treated to effect a high saving of values. This property has been developed from the ground up, as past and present development will bear witness. The assay returns vary from $11.80 to $400 per ton in gold and silver and all indications point to still higher returns. Approximately this is enough milling ore for the next fifty years."

The time is fast approaching when the prediction made by Mr. Wagner, that he had opened a second Cripple Creek in Idaho, will be a proven fact.

The Phemspace group of claims

(Continued on Page 26.)

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Parral News Co., Parral, Chihuahua, Mexico.
D. R. Davila, Saltillo, Coahulia, Mexico.
Jose Calderon R. Hermossilo, Sonora, Mexico.
Democrata News Co., Cananea, Sonora, Mexico.
Edmond Levan, Monterey, N. L., Mexico.
Timoteo Valdez, Zacatecas, Mexico.
Joaquin Manini, Guadalajara, Mexico.
W. L. Moore, Agent, Guanajuato, Mexico.
Carlos M. Loyola, Queretaro, Mexico.
Salvador Solorzanoy Malo Morelia, Mich., Mex.
J. P. Daggett, Agt., Paras, Coahulia, Mexico.
W. H. Smith, Agt., Tampico, Mex., apar. 44.
Modesto Gonzalez, Agt., Victoria, Mexico.
J. P. Johnson, Agt., C. Lerdo, Durango, Mex.
G. McWhorter, Agt., Leon, Guanajuato, Mex.
Clenente Reyes, Aguascalientes, Mexico.
P. de J. Guillen, Agt., Comitan Chis, Mexico.
D. Maldonado, Ticul, Yucatan, Mexico.
Cuban and Porto Rican Merchants Exchange, agent for Cuba and Porto Rico, Brooklyn.
H. J. Edwards, Agent for Costa Rica at San Jose, Central America.
V. S. Hernandez, Agt., Guayaquil, Equador.
Julio Lecea y Navas, Alcala Num, 41 Apartado Correos, 258, European Agts., Madrid, Spain.

Frank Brady, Pub., Denver, Colo.:

Enclosed please find $1.00 for back numbers of Sister Republics from February, '04. I received a January issue and am very much interested. I could get a volume on Mexico and not get just such information as your magazine gives. Wm. Rethwisch,
Anaconda, Mont.

PAN-AMERICAN NOTES

Hustling and happiness are twins.

"Ask and ye shall receive"—advertise and you will get business.

Wanted—Reliable agents to solicit subscriptions and advertising for this publication in every city. Liberal inducements.

"The completion of the Panama canal will mean much for Los Angeles and for the entire state of California. The government is building a deep water harbor at San Pedro, about twelve miles from Los Angeles, and Senator Clark's new railroad will have a terminal at the harbor.

The Sinola Land company, which was organized at Los Angeles to survey the public lands of Sinaloa, Mexico, under a government concession, is nearing completion of the work. The public lands of the state amount to about 10,000,000 acres. The company will receive one-third of the land surveyed and plans to bring over thousands of Japanese and Germans.

According to the annual report for 1904 of the Manila Railway company, owning the line connecting Manila on the south with Dagupan on the north, the road paid 15 per cent net profit. The total receipts were $1,475,069 and the expenditures $660,724, leaving a net profit of $815,545. The original cost of the road was $5,353,700. It is stated that by American methods of accounting the property would have paid almost 35 per cent on the investment.

The increase in the cultivation of bananas in the Republic of Costa Rica is wonderful. The exports of bananas in 1904 amounted to 6,065,400 bunches, almost a million more bunches than the quantity exported in 1903. The average price obtained was 50 cents gold per bunch, or a total export value of $3,032,700 American gold, or about $50,000 less than the total value of the coffee crop raised during the same year. The great market for this product is the United States, but England is beginning to take Costa Rica bananas in considerable quantities.

A bill has been introduced into the Brazilian legislature which provides for the survey and construction of a transcontinental railway starting from the bay of Todos os Santos and following in a westerly direction as nearly as possible the watershed of the principal rivers of Brazil, crossing the great central plateau to the frontier of Bolivia, and passing through the cities of Goyaz and Cuyaba. By the provisions of the bill the Brazilian government is authorized to come to an understanding with the governments of Bolivia, Chile, and Peru, looking to the establishment of an international railway between the Atlantic and Pacific.

The only copper mine in exploitation in Brazil is that of Camaquan, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, the ore from this mine yielding 30 per cent of copper. It is reported that there are other deposits of this metal in the vicinity of the Guraca beds, and that it is quite probable that the veins extend as far as Pernambuco. Rich copper beds also exist in the states of Maranhao, Ceara, Bahia, and Rio Grande do Sul.

The North Central Argentine Railway has completed the roadbed of its Bolivian branch to a point near Humahuaca, about 30 miles from Jujuy, having already opened the first section of the line which runs to Purmamarca. The Bolivian government is actively cooperating with the Argentine Republic with the object of hastening the construction of the Northern Central railway to Tupiza, where it will connect with the railway which is being constructed by Bolivia southward from Potosi.

Brains count for as much in mining for the precious metals as in any other pursuit; more, perhaps; for while it is proverbial that any man may see through a stone when there is a hole in it, keenest vision is required to penetrate the secrets of the rocks before the hole has developed. And while fortune may seem to be sometimes bestowing her gifts but in haphazard fashion, it can hardly be questioned that her favor is most prone to linger with him who has the strength to force her to do his bidding, the master with eyes to see and a hand to grasp the opportunities by which he is tested.—Sunset Magazine.

The total aggregate length of the railway lines of the Republic of Mexico is now 16,866 kilometers. The Pan-American Railway continued its work of clearing, locating, and grading, and 20 kilometers of track have been laid. On the road from Guadalajara to Manzanillo construction work was resumed between kilometers 198 and 207. On the National Tehuantepec railway the work of substituting rails of 39 kilograms for rails of 27 kilograms continued, while the new bridge of Santa Lucrecia was completed and opened to traffic.

"Arizona is to-day great in its mines and it will be greater not only in mines, but in fruit raising and agriculture when the immense reservoirs are finished and the waters of the earth can be spread over the desert," said T. Johns Riby, a former Colorado man, who is at present manager of the Rigby Mining and Reduction company of Mayer, Ariz. "Arizona will be admitted into the Union soon, and will then be one of the greatest of the states. I am now boring for oil at Mayer and the indications are that a rich take of it will be struck. We will then be able to supply the entire territory with it, instead of importing from California, as we are forced to do at present."

According to the Argentine law, it is permissible for anyone to register a trade-mark for one class or for any number of different classes of goods, providing that mark has not already been registered in the country. The cost of registration, including agent's fee, is about $50, and the time necessary to obtain registration some six weeks. The registration gives protection for ten years. The results of non-registration may be very serious. The registered owner of a mark can lay an embargo on all goods he may find bearing that mark, although such goods may have been made by the original owner of the mark and have been legitimately introduced into the country. This man may have to be bought off by the original owner of the mark, or the manufacturer has to invent and push another mark. Registration can be effected by an agent acting under a power of attorney. The power should be certified to by an Argentine consul.

Of the Colorado river itself much might be said. No one who has seen it between the steep walls of the Grand Canon, where it dashes and rages, boils and seethes in its turbulent fury, can conceive that it is the same river which here so lazily and sleepily "sprawls" instead of flows along. There it is full of life and dash; here it is chronically lazy. The reason, of course, is self-evident. There the walls narrow it in and the fall is great; here it broadens out in the soft desert soil and the fall is slight. To the hunter there is plenty of opportunity on such a trip for the exercise of his skill. I saw numberless ducks, geese, wild swans and blue herons. Quail and doves abound and, near the Chemehuevi mountains, the Indians tell me there are deer and antelope, with some bear. For a winter trip this Colorado river journey offers a few weeks of genuine out-of-door delight.—George Wharton James in Four-Track News.

In his opening address President Richards at the Mining Congress recently held at El Paso, Texas, referred to Mexico in the following words: "The ever-increasing streams of precious metals flowing from the mountains of Mexico are stimulating a demand for her commercial ores. This in turn will stimulate manufacturing and agricultural production, all supplying tonnage for transportation lines and employment for willing hands and insuring a heightened commercial activity. We are not unmindful what a bigh development of our sister republic means to the United States, when we realize that $500,000,000 of American money is invested in the mines of Mexico, and when we further realize that this is but the beginning of American investments in Mexican industry. Therefore American and Mexican industrial progress must go hand in hand, the interchange of these streams of wealth flowing largely through El Paso, the international gateway."

The third conference of American republics will meet in Rio Janeiro January 21, 1906. This decision was reached at a meeting of the executive council of the bureau December 6 at Washington, D. C., presided over by Secretary Root. While Rio Janeiro is nominally the place for the meeting, it is probable that this conference will be assembled at Petropolis, which is the diplomatic suburb of the Brazilian capital. Secretary Root, who presided over the meeting, reiterated his purpose of attending this third congress as the head of the American delegation, the other members of which have not yet been selected. It is probable in order to emphasize the interest this government feels in the congress, with its probable important effect on the relations of various nations of North, Central and South America, that the American delegation will be conveyed to Rio on a fine naval squadron. The Mexican ambassador was particularly active in bringing about the conclusion. He proposed, in addition to the resolution fixing the time and place of meeting, another resolution which was adopted, providing for the appointment of three committees from the membership of the executive council of the bureau of American republics. The first committee is to endeavor to formulate a programme of topics to be considered at the next congress; the second is to

prepare rules for the conduct of the business of the congress, subject to such amendment as the congress itself may see fit to prescribe; the third is to undertake a general revision of the relations governing the administration of the bureau of American republics here, with a view to increasing its usefulness and bringing in closer relations for business purposes the countries of the union.

It is estimated that not less than $10,000,000 in gold will be expended in Mexico during the next twelve months in the construction of new lines of railroad, in extending existing lines and in repairs and improvements. An era of railroad building that surpasses any previous record in that country has set in. It is announced that important extensions of the roads comprising the government railroad systems are contemplated. The Pacific division of the National is to be converted from narrow to standard gauge in order to conform to the main line of that system. The Interoceanic, which also belongs to the government merger system, will also be changed to standard width as soon as the necessary surveys and plans can be made for the work. The formal transfer of the Rio Grande railroad to B. F. Yoakum and associates has taken place. Jeff N. Miller, general manager of the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico railroad, was elected president and general manager of the acquired road. The Rio Grande runs from Point Isabel, on the gulf coast of Texas, to Brownsville. It was built many years ago by a company of Spanish capitalists. It was the only road in the United States operated under Spanish methods. All accounts were kept in Spanish. All of the rolling stock came from Spain. It is, in fact, a duplicate of the old railroads of Spain in every respect. It will be operated as a part of the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico system.

"Colorado men, Colorado methods and Colorado machinery are taking first place in the Republic of Mexico, and to have been successful in the mining camps of the Centennial state is a regular 'open sesame' to the best positions in Mexico," is the statement of William Murphy of Cananea, Mexico, recently a guest of the Brown hotel. Mr. Murphy placed an order for Colorado mining machinery and is preceding it to El Paso to arrange for its passage through the Mexican custom house. "Colorado trained men have had experience with all kinds of ores, as samples of nearly every kind of ore to be found on the face of the earth are found in Colorado. The men of this state have solved the treatment of many of these ores and the methods used in the mills and smelters here are the ones used all over the world. The California trained man learns his business with one or two kinds of ore and has no practical experience with the refractory ores found in Colorado. As a consequence he is not fitted to compete with the man from the Cenennial state, and is left in the shade with the German mining man, while the Coloradoan wins the prize. Mexico is the treasure house of the American continent and the man with a small capital there can make a bigger stake in a shorter time than any place else in the world. It is not the place for a poor man, unless he has scientific education, as unskilled labor is the cheapest thing in the country. President Diaz is a friend of America and Americans and special inducements are being held out to American capitalists to invest in Mexican property and industries. The tax in the republic on land, cattle and mines is low, and this, in connection with the low wage paid laborers, makes it the rich man's paradise." Mr. Murphy is interested with Buffalo capitalists in a rich copper property near Cananea. He was interested in Cripple Creek property, but during the Klondike excitement disposed of his holdings to go to Alaska. He went from the "frozen North" to the Republic of Mexico two years ago, and after prospecting in various states of the republic secured the claims he is now working near Cananea.

"I consider Duth Guinea in South America the richest placer gold mining region in the world," said Eugene H. Teats of Denver, who, for the past ten years, has been engaged in mining there and is home on a visit to his family. "The placers are composed of quartz and conglomerate and up to this time have all been worked by long toms and sluices. The lowest average yield all over the colony is 75 cents per cubic yard, but there are many gulches that are almost fabulously rich. We get nuggets weighing from one pound to twenty-six pounds and the metal is worth $18 to $19.50 per ounce. We are now working ground that yields from $4 up per cubic yard; the gold is very coarse and is easy mining. H. J. Reiling of this city, one of the greatest placers dredgers of his time, is crazy to go down there with me and put a great system of dredging in force, but we are not ready for him yet; that is to say, we have to do a large amount of preliminary work before a man of his magnitude can operate as he would like to do. It takes a good while to get in machinery. The colony in question is from 50 to 125 miles from the coast, on Marowyne river, which forms the dividing line between Dutch and French Guines. Mr. Teats and associates are mining on both sides of that stream and also on Surinane river, where they have large interests, employing scores of men and producing a great deal of gold. There are a number of Colorado miners in that country and they are beginning to open up some very fine quartz ledges for future exploitation. "My long experience in Colorado has been of great advantage to me in prosecuting the development of placers and ledges and in providing for rapid and economical work in Guina," Mr. Teats continued, "and we are putting things in shape to make a great deal of money. The output last year was about $1,000,000, but it will be over $2,000,000 this year. As a matter of fact, we have just got well started." It is a splendid climate, warm, of course, being only four degrees north of the equator, but the heat is never oppressive. They have a business office thtat is as finely furnished and equipped as any in Denver, with a force of clerks preparing plans for very extensive placer excavating another year. Capitalists are just beginning to build railways in the country and in a few years it will be wholly revolutionized through all manner of modern improvements. When the placers and lodes come to be worked on the American plan with American machinery, they will produce enormously.

BUILDING A CANON FOR PANAMA CANAL.

Between walls rising almost perpendicularly sometimes 500 feet above them, ships will sail through the Culebra section of the Panama canal. A canon five miles in length and hundreds of feet deep will be built, writes Francis Piedmont Savinien, in Leslie's Weekly. At all events, ships must pass 10 miles between lofty perpendicular walls, excluding two-thirds of the sky from view, on their way between Colon and Panama. Through this artificial canon half

of the way, the Culebran mass standing in the midst of it as a monument to American enterprise that may survive the memory of nations. All that need be done to complete the grandeur of the work is the erection of a statue on the summit of Culebra appropriate to it.

The grand canon of Culebra will be for the tourists of the world an unique, if not an unexcelled sigbt. As though out of the depths of a chasm, they may look up at the colossal walls and masses above them. The puniness of the largest ocean steamers will be fully realized in the awe which the spectacle must inspire. If the steamer Etruria could steam up the Colorado river and stand under the shadows of the terraced Arizona canon the passengers would feel in full the sensation which a voyage through the gash in Culebra's mass will excite.

If the canal is to be level with the sea, ships traveling through it will pass for 18 miles between high walls. For 25 miles they will be shut from view of the country beside them. Their passengers will be constrained to fix their curious gaze upon the steep slopes on either side of them. When in the Culebran section they may with ease imagine their ships to be passing through a New York street lined with tall buildings, compact.

At night, with electric lights flashing from the high points along the route, canal passengers will enjoy a more stupendous sight than that obtained in the grand canon of the Colorado. They will have fears and suspicions of the denizens of the underworld, with dark waters below them, solemn walls above, and a narrow passageway before. Every fixed light will appear as a star in the night, and all else seem like the blackness of eternity. Even the moon must add to the sublimity of the scene, since her pale beams but feebly penetrate the tropical haze of Panama and serve only to lend witchery to the general weirdness of the dusk.

So it may be said that, if Americans become tired of attractions with which they have grown familiar, they make others. On the one hand they create a longed-for quiet in place of the monotonous roar of Niagara, and on the other bring a rush of water through a grand canon in the virgin jungle-land of Panama. Mankind will welcome the grand canon of Culebra as heartily as it bids farewell to Niagara. It will rank as a sight with the Egyptian pyramids.

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA MAKING IMPROVEMENTS.

The new Republic of Panama appears to have caught the spirit of improvement and progression from American enterprise that is building the canal across the isthmus.

Harbors, highways, and railways and a new city are among the projects to which President Amador has given his approval, and upon which work is in progress. At present the central provinces of Los Santos, Cocle and Veraguas are the fields for the greater part of these improvements, for which $1,050,000 (silver) has been appropriated.

The harbors of Pescaderias and Puerto Posada are to be improved, so that it will be possible for passengers and cargo to be received and landed at wharves. With the exception of Panama City, the port of Agua Dulce is at this time the only harbor on the Pacific where it is possible for vessels to discharge and load from piers.

The project is to have, in the not far distant future, first, good roads and, later, railways, stretching across the plains and foothills, through the mountain passes, to the Atlantic, and thus develop rich natural resources which to-day lie dormant.

Long ago abandoned gold mines have recently been relocated, and are now worked with profit. The crude methods of the Spaniards were only successful where the mineral veins were most accessible. The results obtained by the use of modern facilities will surpass those of the original discoverers. Because of the lack of transportation facilities coal and iron have lain undisturbed in the flanks of the hills.

A large area of fine woods will become accessible when better communication is established. Cocoanuts, coffee and rubber grow wild in luxuriance.

To cite an example, it is credibly reported that an Indian cacique possesses 25,000 rubber trees. With the benefits of cultivation and transportation to an available market, a rubber crop yields a profit of from $1 to $2 (silver) per tree. Necessary Indian labor can be obtained for about 10 cents (silver) per tree.

Improvements to the harbor of Puerto Posada and the highway between that place and Penonome are under way. Basket and rope making and the manufacture of genuine Panama hats are carried on in this vicinity. The port of Posada will serve as an outlet for the products of these industries. On the far side of Pononeme the highway will be continued through mountain passes and over the hills to the Atlantic.

From the port of Agua Dulce to the city of the same name the highway, with its necessary grades and bridges, is practically completed. This route will be further continued beyond Agua Dulce to the Santa Maria river. The river is to be spanned by an extensive steel bridge, the contract for which has been allotted to an American bridge company.

All new national roads are to be 50 feet wide, and the highways, as well as all bridges upon them, are to be built with a view to the practicability of paralleling them with narrow-gauge railways.

Midway between Agua Dulce and Penonome a site for a model town has been planned. A public plaza, 460 feet square, is to be the center of the town, and around it will be grouped a church, school, government and municipal buildings, and a market. The town will be provided with a complete system of waterworks, electric lights, sewerage and drainage.

Recently proposals have been asked for the construction of a government palace and national theater in the city of Panama.

COLORADO'S 1905 BEET SUGAR CROP.

The Colorado beet sugar crop for 1905, calculated from an accurate source will amount to 2,534,400 bags, or 254,440,000 pounds. This means an average of 3 1-4 pounds to every inhabitant in the United States.

The actual cash value of this sugar, estimated at $5 a hundred pounds, is $12,672,000.

The Arkansas valley factories will produce about one-half of the total output of the state.

The Arkansas valley of Colorado is the richest valley in the world in raw material.—Pueblo Opinion.

SURE CURE FOR PNEUMONIA.

Take six or ten onions, according to size, and chop fine, put in a large spider over a hot fire, then add the same quantity of rye meal and vinegar, enough to form a thick paste. Stir thoroughly, letting it simmer five or ten minutes. Then put it in a cotton bag large enough to cover the lungs and apply to the chest as hot as the patient can bear. In about ten minutes apply another, and thus continue by reheating the poultices, and in a few hours the patient will be out of danger.



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OUR CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of a beautiful topaz stickpin from Senor Alberto, a tried and true friend whom we met under romantic circumstances in the land of the sombrero and sash.

We were traveling out of Denver at the time, but have not heard from our acquaintance of early days for a number of years. At that time we left him valiantly fighting his battles for fortune and the fair hand of a rich and proud Australian lady of English birth, whose father, a millionaire land and cattle owner, was indulging his hobby of collecting precious stones and curios along the western coast countries of South America. When last seen by us the senor was recovering from severe wounds inflicted in a jealous fight for the affections of a dusky maid of Mexico.

A letter from his is, in itself, a highly interesting narrative of the events leading to the discovery of and the recovery of the stone.

Recovering from his wounds and having cause to regret his infatuation for the beautiful senorita, our friend Senor Alberto drifted to San Francisco, where he boarded a boat bound for Mazatlan, Mexico. On board ship he met the rich Australian aforementioned. The latter was traveling with his wife and fair daughter, Lois, then just entering her twentieth year. Their home in Sidney was famous for its really fine collection of antique furnishings and china, curious carvings and valuable virtu from many and strange countries.

When he ascertained that the senor was possessed of valuable information concerning the Aztecs in South America his enthusiasm for the fact knew no bounds and he induced our friend to accompany him to the little town of Zaruma, in Equador, S. A., to which place the stone hunter had zealously traced one of the much-talked-about stones of the Aztec collection. The senor acquiesed. Already on the trip he had enjoyed one small half hour with the beautiful Lois. Who knows but what the blandishments of that hour may have induced him to so readily change his plans?

The village of Zaruma, a small Spanish town of perhaps 1,200 inhabitants, is as picturesque as the most primitive town in that section of the globe. It was founded in the middle of the sixteenth century by the victorious Spaniards at the time of their invasion of the country. It is situated at the headwaters of the Rio Tumbez. The old stone-paved road built by the Aztecs passes near the town and may still be seen in a fairly well preserved state.

Arriving there the party were confronted with the problem of contending with the warlike Aztecs, who, driven first by the Spaniards and latterly by the whites of other nations, guarded what remained of tradition and honor of their proud ancestors with care.

Yet Squire Robinson, which was the name of the gem collector, was determined that an effort, and a desperate one, should be made to gain possession of the stone. His determination was destined to cost him dearly!

As yet he had viewed with extreme disfavor upon the suit of the handsome Spaniard for his daughter's hand and approved not at all of the frequent tete-a-tetes of the young couple. Yet the pursuit of his hobby made the suitor's presence a necessity. Aside from his matrimonial aims, the senor was greatly admired by Robinson, who appreciated his straightforward, manly integrity.

Luckily a clue was obtained after very little delay in Zaruma and the day following saw them headed for the mountains in whose solitude a once great chief of the Aztecs still ruled the remnants of an almost forgotten people.

After many talks over the council fire it was admitted by the chief that the stone was in his possession. It was agreed that they meet the next day at sunrise in front of the chief's lodge when the strangers would be permitted to see the stone. Robinson was in a dilemma what to offer in exchange for the stone, as he had nothing in the shape of valuables with him except coin of his own country, utterly worthless to the chief.

They saw the stone. As they gazed on it the fiery hues seemed to change in many beautiful shades of red.

Barter was spoken of. Time to consult with his warriors was asked by the chief and granted. The result of the conference was, that "while the stranger had only foreign and insufficient gold with which to make the purchase, the good and kindly stranger had a lovely daughter with whose charms his favorite son had been smitten. Would the good brother give her in exchange for the stone so valuable to him? The stone was worth many, many head of cattle and horses and sheep to the Indians and they could not afford to barter it at a loss. The daughter's hand in marriage would be considered sufficient."

Robinson, as naturally a father would, vigorously objected to this proposition, yet—yet he wanted that stone. He hit on a plan. No, not a plan but a scheme! Be it said to the shame ofthe white men, he appeared to agree to the proposition of the chief, but really intended to gain possession without the sacrifice of his daughter. Far more to the credit of the white man in his dealings with the Indians had he abandoned the plan he had adopted or the project altogether. But he did not.

So it was arranged and the promise given. But the provision was made that the daughter should remain with her parents for three days after the deliverance of the stone "to prepare her for the nuptials and to console the parents for their loss," so it was said. The simple-minded Indians readily agreed to this.

But Senor Alberto had not been considered. He said nothing. The demon of hate ruled him, however, and one night he met the would-be benificiary of the barter and—well, he would nevermore be a beneficiary after that meeting! The next day his dead body was found with a stilleto through the heart.

Following this discovery intense feeling was manifested toward the strangers, as it was readily conjectured that they were responsible for the warrior's death.

Fearing bodily harm, and more likely death if they remained, our friends departed hastily. In their flight they were overtaken by three of the dead man's cousins. Blood flowed! The feeling was intense and the conflict bitter! The screams of frantic brought no mercy from the infuriated savages. How they escaped they themselves could never tell, but they knelt and prayed, these two lovers, prayed God to deliver the souls of the girl's parents to the keeping of Christ and the Virgin Mary and asked his blessing on their intended marriage.

They made their way, after many hardships, back to Zaruma, though the fair young girl, swayed by sorrow for the loss of her parents and the prospect of a happy life with the man she loved, wept bitterly during the long struggle back to civilization. The stone was in the possession of Alberto, however, and now after many years search, he has found us and following an agreement between himself and wife, he has sent the stone to us in remembrance of the early days in the southwest.

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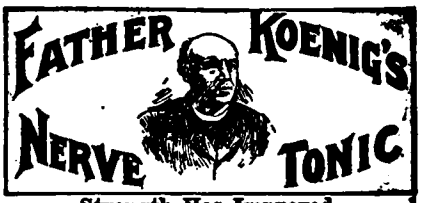
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Strength Has Improved.

Rev. H. Le Guillou, of St. Geronimo, New Mexico, writes about the effect of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for R. Martinez: "I suffered terribly of headache so much that it seemed as if my eyeballs were coming out and my stomach rejected all kind of food. For a long time I couldn't sleep during the night, but only a little during the day. I became so weak that I couldn't do any work without getting severe palpitation of the heart. At last a general nervous prostration resulted, which prevented me even from writing the simplest thing. As soon as I took the Tonic I felt the benefit of it. My strength has been improving all the time, and I am therefore very thankful for the valuable Tonic."

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a Sample bottle to any address. Poor patients also get the medicine free. Prepared by the REV. FATHER KOENIG, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and now by the

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Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle, 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75; 6 Bottles for $9.

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SU FUERZA DE HA MEJORADO.

El Reveren H. Le Guillou, de San Geronimo, Nueva Mexico, escribe sobre el efecto del "Pastor Keonig's Nerve Tonic,, para R. Martinez. "Yo sufria terriblemente de jaquecas, tanto que me parecia que me parecia que las bolas de mis ojos se me salian y mi estomago rehusaba toda clase de alimento. Por largo tiempo no podia dormir de noche solamente un poco durante el dia, me debilite tanto que no podia hacer ningun trabajo sin palpitacion del corazon. Al fin resulto una postracion nerviosa general que me impedia escribir lo mas simple. Tan pronto como tome el tonico, senti el beneficio. Mis fuerzas se van restableciendo y por lo mismo estoy my agradecido al "Tonic."

Un precioso librito acerca de Gratis las enfermedades de Nervios y una botella de muestra a cualquier persona que la solicite. Los enfermos pobres recibiran la medecina libre. Preparada por el Rev. Padre Koenig de Fort Wayne, Ind. desde 1876 y ahora por, la

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In Denver por SCHOLTZ DRUG CO.

WHAT HAPPENED AFTER THE BALL AT THE MONTEREY BATH HOUSE—INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Monterey, N. L., Mex., October, 1905.

To the Sister Republics:

Last Saturday night the Monterey Bathhouse association gave one of their quarterly balls at their bathhouse, which the elite of Monterey attended. When your correspondent arrived, at 8 p. m., he found the main entrance blocked with ladies and gentlemen trying to get in, all at once, so I stepped to one side until the rush was over. As I stepped out on the sidewalk I saw a young lady standing under the arc light and I could see by her actions that she was looking for some friend to come for her and escort her into the ballroom. As I did not see anyone coming for her I stepped over and presented my card and asked if I could be of any service. She replied, "No senor gracious."

By that time, the bulk of the ladies and gentlemen having passed into the hall, I bid her "Adios" and went into the hall and took a seat which was secured for me.

As soon as the first dance was over the lady came in and took a seat alongside of me, but did not remain long, for soon after she arose and excused herself and went out and again took her stand under the arc light.

During a short recess I went out on the sidewalk and as I did I noticed the young lady standing in the same place under the arc light. I again offered her my services, but she very politely declined them. I then returned to the ballroom and remained there until the performance was over. When I came out I saw her standing in the same place, and I could see by her action that she was expecting someone to come for her to take her to the ball and from there home. Just then the carriage which I had engaged to take me home drove up. As the driver pulled up I stepped over to the young lady and offered her the use of my carriage to take her home, stating I would remain there until it returned for me. She replied that her brother was to meet her there and take her to the ball and from there home, but as he did not come she would accept of my kind offer. She gave me her address and I told Luis, the driver, to take her home and then return for me. The young lady spoke up quickly and replied that she would not accept of the use of my carriage unless I accompanied her. We then entered the carriage and were driven to her home. When we arrived at the house we alighted and I escorted her to the front door. When we reached the door she took a night key out of her satchel and unlocked the door and bade me enter. After entering the hall she locked the door and returned the key to her satchel. She then took another key from her pocket and unlocked the parlor door and bade me enter. As soon as we entered she locked the door and put the key in her pocket.

This proceeding on her part caused the cold chills to crawl up and down my spinal column but as I had put myself in her power without any solicitation on her part I kept cool and collected and made up my mind to see it out.

As the parlor was illuminated with electric light I made a careful survey of my surroundings. It was handsomely furnished and everything was tastefully arranged, so I came to the conclusion that it must be occupied by prominent people, so dismissed the idea that I would be foully dealt with. Durin gthis time I was standing, but as soon as the young lady put the key in her pocket and laid aside her robes she bade me be seated. I took a chair by a table standing in the center of the parlor and she took a chair on the opposide side, facing me. As soon as she was seated she touched a silver bell on the table and in reply to it an Indian boy came into the parlor by a side door. He was dressed in a buckskin suit, with silver buttons on his jacket and down the legs of his pantaloons. He wore a large gold chain around his neck, attached to which was a large gold cross, and a silver mounted pistol protruded from his right hip pocket. As the lady conversed with him in the Indian language I did not understand their conversation. While she was talking to him I examined my hostess very closely. She appeared to be the most beautiful young lady I had ever met. Her form was perfect, her features were of the highest of the pure Castillion, her hair and eyebrows were black, and so were her eyes, and they sparkled as bright as the stars in the firmament; her cheeks and ruby lips were as red as the rose and as fresh as the lilies; her teeth were white and regular, her hands were small and her fingers tapered to the end of her nails, and they were carefully trimmed; her dress was of pure silk and was made up in the latest Parisian fashion. She wore a diamond ring on her first right-hand finger, a gold and diamond brooch on her breast and diamond pins in her hair. She appeared to me the most beautiful woman I ever beheld.

Before I bad finished my examination of her she interrupted me by remarking: "Senor Edmundo, I know you must feel fatigued and thirsty by this time, so I have ordered some refreshments for us." Just then the Indian boy came in with a bottle of champagne, glasses, and a bowl of crushed ice on a silver tray, and set them on a sideboard and then retired and locked the door after him. As he left the room she remarked: "I think I heard brother come in, if you will excuse me a minute I will go out and bring him in and introduce him to you." After being excused she left the parlor by a side door, locking the door as she went out. While I was thus left alone with my thoughts and wondered what would turn up next I heard a door open behind me. I turned round to see who was coming in and as I did so I saw a handsome young lady, a perfect little blonde, come up to me. She threw her arms around my neck and hugged and kissed me, remarking that her sister had told her how kind I was to her in escorting her home from the ball in my carriage, and that as soon as her brother had changed his clothes she would bring him in and introduce him. She also informed me that tbeir house would always be open to me, and extended a cordial invitation to come and spend the evening with them when I came to the city.

While she was thus hugging and kissing me the newsboy rung the doorbell and sung out: "Here's your Sister Republics which publishes the news from every nation!" That woke me up and I jumped out of bed and made a grab for my clothes and put them on, looking all around the room for my little blonde, and as she was not to be found in the room, behold! I was only dreaming.

The Monterey bathhouse was erected in 1878 and Dr. Amado Fernandes was elected manager. The building was designed by the late Dan Rudesell, of Houston, Texas, who was the best American architect that ever located in Mexico. Before it was finished he was taken down by the yellow fever and succumbed to that fatal disease.

The bathhouse is a three-story building, built around a pool of clear, cool water which boils up through the rocks and is walled in all around. The water has an average depth

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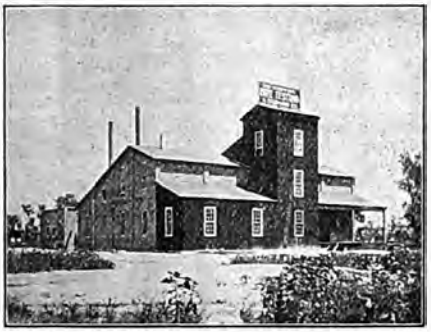
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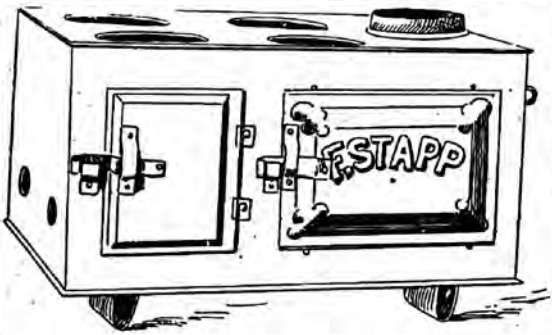
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of five feet and is full of mountain fish. Where the water flows out it forms a small river, which runs to the gardens of the city and there it is taken out and used for irrigation.

This bathhouse is the largest and best kept of any bathhouse in the Republic. There are springboards and horizontal bars from which the young and old can take a plunge into the cool waters that spring out of the earth and rush over the polished stones to join the blue waters in the Gulf.

They give Turkish and Russian baths, and hot and cold baths from 5 a. m. until midnight. They also have a steam laundry in connection with the plant, which furnishes hot water and does all the laundry and sterilizes them, so that the patrons get clean towels and blankets that are served them every time they take a bath.

They have concerts and balls there nearly every night in the year. During the past month the great Edison kintescope, a combination of the vilascope and steropticon production of over one hundred moving pictures. The guests will also enjoy the music from an Edison concert phonograph of the latest style, driven by an electric motor, which produces the latest music by the best artists the world has produced, including a complete band of music—orchestra, violin, cornets, clarinet and songs in both English and Spanish.

They have also a roof garden where they give nightly concerts during the summer season. The whole plant is in charge of an expert physician and large corps of nurses and assistants. All the leading physicians in Monterey and cities and towns in the adjoining states send their patients who are afflicted with blood disease to Monterey to be healed. The Turkish and Russian baths will clean them out in a few weeks.

Industrial Notes—The new street car company have broke ground for the building of an electric motor power line from the city to the Hotel Marble Topo Chico.

The company that received the concession for putting in a system of water works and sewerage have a corps of engineers taking levels of the streets with a view of breaking ground as soon as the levels are completed.

EDMOND LEVAN.

LAMPS OF THE ANCIENTS.

"This world groped until the thirteenth century without discovering even the tallow candle," says a writer. "The expression, 'Mankind was plunged in darkness during the early ages,' is true in every sense. It was perhaps the accidental burning of a bit of fat of some slain animal that suggested its use as a luminant, while the hollow shell from the sea, a concave rock or a mold of sun-baked clay held the fat, which was burned by placing a rush in the fat, with the lighted end projecting over the edge of the rude dish. Step by step the lamp was fashioned into a thing of beauty, though barely a joy forever. Admirable specimens of lamps in terra cotta, in stone, in brass and in bronze have been found on sites of Hebrew cities and in the temples of Hindoostan. From the tombs of Egypt; from the tumuli of Assyria and ancient lettered Babylon; from the opened graves of Chaldean sages, came examples of household lamps, revealing a general use many centuries before the Christian era.

"So from the fat of slain animals, the resinous product of the forest trees and the wax of the wild bee came those lights which gleamed upon fair women and brave men at Belshazzar's feasts. From Rome the oil lamp passed successively into Germany, Gaul and Britain. In these countries torches, rushes dipped in grease and a very odorous fish oil were the methods of artificial lighting until the Roman conquest. The rush light of that day consisted of a notched wooden stick set to a wooden base. Stalks of the rush were peeled to the pith except for one strand or husk, and passed through hot grease. Sometimes three or more were twisted together and when cold were placed in a notch in the standard, to be pushed up when the fire neared the wood.

"These rush lights emitted a strong flame and a similar odor. You may make one of these and enjoy for an hour the ancient light of Britain and that which to this day dispels the gloom of night in remote Irish cabins. The candle of the common people was the rush light of our ancestors. It burned where candles made from wax were too dear and before Chevreul and others found a way to refine a cheap candle grease from the fat of animals."

WORTH KNOWING.

The only true way to rest is to lie down in a darkened room with closed eyes and think of nothing. Even five minutes of such rest is valuable; the muscles of the face relax and one does not get a hard, set look which adds many years to the appearance.

Ice cream should be eaten in summer just as often as it can be afforded. It is very nourishing, and unless a variety of flavors is indulged in is not indigestible. Ices, on the contrary, have practically no nourishing properties, and are only cooling. Candy is a thing to be given up in summer, though it is then eaten in largest quantities. But a large quantity of sweets is to be avoided unless one is exercising well to work it off. As women ordinarily are very indolent in summer, not one ounce of candy's flesh producing possibilities is lost.

If the odor is not unpelasant to any one in your family keep a small bottle on your dressing table containing camphor. A few drops applied every three or four hours will effectively check a cold sore; and if you have fears that your breath is not quite sweet, a few drops in a glass of water used to rinse the mouth will impart a pleasant freshness and remove any trace of odor. Another desirable accessory to the dressing table is tincture of benzoin, a few drops in warm water making a pleasant gargle for sore throat, while every woman knows of its softening and bleaching qualities when used (greatly diluted) on the hands. Witch hazel or arnica should be in every medicine cabinet to apply to cuts and bruises. A piece of pumice stone will be found a great convenience in removing stains and callouses from the hands.

GEM WITCHERY.

Garnets preserve health and joy.

Emeralds insure friendship and constancy.

Cat's eye is a charm against witchcraft.

Amethyst banishes the desire for drink.

Sapphires impel the wearer to all good works.

Diamonds produce somnambulism and spiritual ecstacy. The latter is true, quite true. They have been known to cause delirious joy.

Coral is a talisman against thunder and evils by flood and field.

Onals are fatal to love, and bring discord to giver and receiver.

The onyx is apt to cause terror to the wearer, as well as ugly dreams.

The agate quenches thirst, and if put in the mouth allays fever.

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Diseases of the Eye Cured Without Surgery

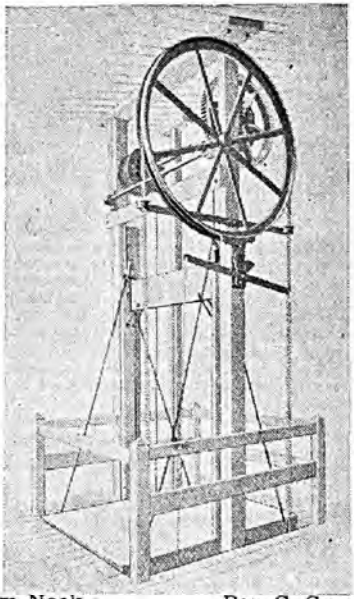
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AMERICA LEADS IN WEALTH.

In the half a century from 1850 to 1900, when the population of the United States increased from 23,000,000 to 76,000,000, or multiplied three and one-third times—a rate of increase far beyond that of any other country—its wealth expanded from $7,000,000,000 to $94,000,000,000, being multiplied more than thirteen times. No other country closely approaches the United States in wealth. From the most trustworthy data obtainable this is how the principal countries stand in 1905:

Spain	$ 12,000,000,000
Italy	18,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	30,000,000,000
Russia	35,000,000,000
France	45,000,000,000
Germany	50,000,000,000
United Kingdom	55,000,000,000
United States	110,000,000,000

Wealthier than the two countries—the United Kingdom and the empire of Germany—which increasing its lead over other nations.—Leslie's Weekly.

THE GOOD USES OF A LEMON.

Gargle a bad sore throat with a strong solution of lemon juice and water.

The juice of a lemon in a cup of black coffee without any sugar will cure sick headache.

Lemon juice and salt will remove iron rust.

A strong unsweetened lemonade taken before breakfast will prevent and cure a bilious attack.

Lemon juice added to milk until it curds and these curds then bound upon parts swollen from rheumatism will bring relief.

Lemon juice mixed with very thick sugar will relieve that tickling cough that is so annoying.

A hot lemonade taken before going to bed will cure a cold on the lungs.

A cloth saturated in lemon juice and bound about a cut or wound will stop its bleeding.

Lemon juice added to fruit juices that do not jell readily, such as cherry, strawberry, etc., will cause them to jell.

AT MONTE CARLO.

Another American, a young New York society girl, had just secured cards for the Casino and contemplated "plunging a couple of hundred" next day when she espied an ugly, hunch backed little man among the promenaders on the hotel terrace. "Ah, there is Marshall P. Wilder," she cried. "I was introduced to him last year when he was lecturing in Oshkosh. I will shake hands with him and at the same time touch his hump. That will make me win, sure,"

The girl suited her action to the words only in her excitement she placed both hands on the little man's shoulders to get the quicker at his hump.

The little man grinned all over his face and said with a horrible German accent: "I am not Wilder Marshall P., miss, and my hump doesn't work, either. I have tried it myself a hundred times. It's no use."

HOW TO CLEAN CAMP DISHES.

Cleaning camp dishes is one of the bugaboos of camp life, yet it is a very simple process. I turn this job over to my husband, who takes the dirty, greasy frying-pans and other camp cooking outfit down to the creek, where there is plenty of moss and sandy mud, and there, with his pipe alight, he sits complacently down on a convenient rock and begins by throwing a handful of mud into the frying-pan. Then he dips up a little bit of water and with a handful of moss proceeds to scour and rinse alternately on every dirty dish until the camp culinary furniture shines like a brand-new pin.

I used to be skeptical about the cleaning of this process, but it will certainly scour a frying pan that has had grease burned in it until it is as bright as new; so it is really better than soap and warm water, and my experience has been that men do not really object to dish washing in camp provided they are asked to do it and then taught how.—Rena A. Phillips in July Outing.

AMERICAN RUSH SOLE CAUSE OF APPENDICITIS.

Pottsville, Pa.—Dr. James S. Carpenter of this city believes appendicitis is due to the rush of Americans. He says:

"In a practice covering a period of twenty-four years I have never seen an attack of appendicitis in a negro and have never even heard of an operation for appendicitis being performed upon a colored person. Now, if we consider our modern civilization and the rush and hurry of this twentieth century living, to which the black is a comparative stranger by reason of his very inability to attain unto it, have we not a sufficient reason furnished us for his immunity?

"The rush and hurry of living—the pursuit of the almighty dollar—is the most plainly deducible cause for the existence of appendicitis based on the foregoing hypothesis."

PREHISTORIC HUMOR.

Rameses II was showing his royal guest from Babylonia through an Egyptian newspaper office.

"Here," he explained, "are the copies of the paper ready for mailing. Each copy is two feet thick, weighs 800 pounds and is made of the finest limestone. These young men with mallets and chisels are our special writers and reporters."

"And who," asked Bil-Shar-Uz III, "is the young man carving grotesque hieroglyphics on yonder lofty pillar?"

"Oh," chuckled the Pharaoh, "that is the humorist getting up his funny column!"—*Cleveland Leader.*

WHY CAESAR DIED.

"Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed," muttered one of the conspirators, "that he is grown so great?"

Malevolently, the other conspirators clutched their daggers and started for the Forum.

"Must we kill him?" inquired one of the less bloodthirsty among them.

"Sure," explained Casca. "There isn't any beef trust yet. If there were, Caesar couldn't get enough meat on his income to make him great."—Chicago Tribune.

HOME.

No glittering plate nor jewels rare,
Nor lofty marble dome;
But love and peace and sympathy,—
These make the happy home.

Mr. Frank Brady, Denver, Colo.:

Enclosed herewith find 50c in stamps for one years subscription to "Las Hermanas Republicas." I am trying to acquire a working knowledge of Spanish and find your paper quite an aid. Es bueno, muy bueno senor,

R. W. Sharp,
Larned, Kansas.

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Made to measure. No springs, webbing or rubber. Pad filled with antiseptic fibre. Can be worn night and day. Indorsed by leading physicians. Write today for particulars.

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PARA LA HERNIA

Hecho a la medida. Sin tejido de resorte o goma. Almuhadilla rellena de fidra anteseptida. Puede llavarse de dia y noche. Recomendada por los principales medicos.

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OBJECTIONABLE Hair Removed

without injury; quickly, permanently. SEE-HAIR GO. A perfumed powder. Did you ever see an Indian with hair on his face? The reason lies in the fact that the ingredients in the paints used by them have removed all hirsute growth. A trial package sent for 4 cts. in stamps, or send $1.00 for generous carton. Money returned if dissatisfied.
ME-DA-WIN MFG. CO., 1317 Tacoma Bldg., Chicago.

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The Colony comprises a total area of nearly 20,000 acres of fertile land, lying almost entirely in the natural delta formed by the junction of the two rivers named, and the Colony extends for many miles along the heavily timbered line of both of these streams.

THE FIRST SUBDIVISION

Of our Colony is offered to home seekers at the uniform price of $45 per acre. We find that this moderate price has met with prompt approval. People located upon our Colony have in less than one year taken crops equal to that amount per acre. Included in this price is the full water right for each acre. Forty-five dollars includes all the purchase.

THE TERMS ARE EASY

Only one-quarter in cash and the remainder may be paid in four yearly installments, interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

IRRIGATION

Must be relied upon for successful farming and fruit growing in the great interior valleys of California, for the period of rainfall is limited to the so-called winter months, when the average fall of rain will about equal the rains of summer in the Eastern States.

THE SOIL

Of the Stevinson Colony is especially adapted to the growth of deciduous fruits, including vines, and white and sweet potatoes, corn, beans and alfalfa.

We can give you interesting detailed information, with regard to any one of these crops, if you will take the trouble to write us.

Alfalfa is known to be the most valuable forage plant or grass in California, and the lands of our Colony will suit its rapid and healthy growth exactly. It is an easy crop to produce, providing you supply it with an abundance of water, which is certainly possible at all times on the Stevinson Colony. Within six months after sowing, the first crop of alfalfa should be ready for cutting, and it is the average to cut, at least, five times each year, and with a yield for each cutting that will average above one ton per acre.

THE MAIN CANAL

Extends through the entire length of the Colony, and through lateral distributing ditches the water is brought to the high point on each 20-acre lot.

The full water right accompanies the deed to each acre of land, and without additional cost. The only charge is for maintenance of the canal and water system, which is fixed at not to exceed $1.00 per acre each year, but for the first year, while planting is in progress, water is absolutely FREE.

Our Superintendent is a man of much experience in growing fruits, vines, trees, grain, potatoes and other California products. His principal duty is to look for the welfare and comfort of our colonists.

HOW TO REACH THE STEVINSON COLONY

Close at hand we have main line stations on both the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railways. On the Santa Fe buy tickets to Cressy.

On the Southern Pacific, the most convenient station is that of *Livingston*, through which town pass the through trains of the Sunset Route, and passengers arriving via the Ogden or Shasta Routes reach Livingston on local trains.

Notify us in advance of your visit, and our teams will meet you at either station and convey you to our colony *free of charge*.

Arriving at Livingston, enquire for Mr. J. Rupley of our Colony.

Parties desiring to visit our Colony are advised to secure tickets via.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILWAY to CHICAGO
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M. H. Mickey, Editor del Departamento Español

Diríjase toda correspondencia á THE SISTER REPUBLICS 1756 Champa Street, Denver, Colo.

Sr. Dn. Frank Brady:

Muy Sr. Mio—Suplico á ud. se sirva remitirme una subscripción de "The Sister Republics" autorizándole desde luego para girar en mi contra por el valor de un año.

De Ud. Afmo. & Atto. S. S.

Ignacio Modaca, Jr.,
Fuerte Sinaloa, México.

—A 50,945 toneladas alcanzó en México la producción de cobre, en 1904; y en todo el mundo, la de 651,-000.

—El ferrocarril "Central" contrató por quince años, el abastecimiento de petróleo para sus máquinas, con la Empresa de "El Ebano" en la su ma de $15,000,000.

—Albañiles y carpinteros se solicitan en Guanajuato, pues escasean y el trabajo abunda, con motivo de la reconstrucción de la ciudad.

—El abastecimiento de aguas y saneamiento de la parte contratada en la Ciudad de Tampico, han quedado prácticamente concluídos, pues sólo falta construir una porción del depósito de clarifcación en el Camalote y otra del relleno en los lugares bajos de la poblacíon. Se concluyó el dragado frente al muelle fiscal y continúase el del frente de los muelles laterales. Del canal entre Túxpam y Tampico se han concluído diez y ocho kilómetros.

—Las catatumbas más antiguas del mundo son las de Egipto, que se calcula que existen desde hace más de 4,000 años.

—Un nuevo explosivo de guerra, la Wolframita, de mayor alcance y economía que los conocidos hasta hoy, inventó el Coronel Mondragón, autor del famoso fusil que lleva su nombre. Bien por cuanto honra á México.

—En Abisinia nadie puede fumar. La ley prohibe el uso del tabaco, fué en un principio encaminada á impedir que los sacerdotes fumasen dentro de los templos pero luego se ha extendido á los seglares, y hoy comprende hasta los extranjeros.

Bien Hecho.

En Nogales Son. fueron reducidos á prisón cuatro Celadores, por que sorprendieron a uno ó dos co metiendo un robo de las bodegas de la Aduana. Estos dignos empleados no han de haber querido quedarse sin tomar parte en el festin que se celebra en la patria y por eso se estaban ensayando.

—En Monterrey ha alcanzada un precio exhorbitante el maíz, al grado de que se piensa importar por el Gobierno grandes cantidades de ese cereal.

Reglas de Higiene.

Quien quiera vivir muchos años sin dolor de estómago, observe las reglas siguientes:

1. Comer siempre á las mismas horas.
2. Comer despacio y masticar bien.
3. No beber agua muy fría cuando se coman alimentos calientes.
4. No sentarse á la mesa cuando se haya tenido algún disgusto ó se esté muy cansado.
5. No leer ni estudiar comiendo.
6. No hacer ejercicio violento y fatigarse después de comer.
7. No comer nunca lo que repugna.
8. Quedarse siempre con hambre.

—Durante el último año fiscal, se construyeron en la ciudad de México, tres mil casas, según datos oficiales.

—En la ciudad de México se ha multado á 46 padres de familia por faltar sus hijos á las escuelas.

—En dos millones de pesos, plata, se calcula para este año, el producto de las minas de Batopilas (Chi.).

—En Veracruz se ha comenzado la construcción de los colectores para el



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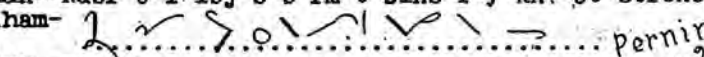
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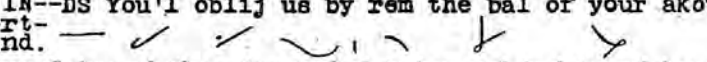
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Pitman--Rdsr U'l lbj s b rm t blns f y kn: 30 strokes.

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PERNIN--DS You'l oblij us by rem the bal of your akount.

Short-hand. 

Pitman, Graham and other systems are hard to learn and hard to read because the vowels are not written. Pernin shorthand is the only sytem in which the vowels are always written; can be learned in 6 to 12 weeks and read with the accuracy of longhand. The only shorthand satisfactory for Spanish. Teachers wanted. Lesson free.

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desagüe superficial de los terrenos ganados al mar.

—En la ciudad de México fueron reducidos á prisión varios yerberos que vendían la nociva planta conocida con el nombre de marihuana.

—Un sindicato Americano acaba de comprar un grupo de propiedades mineras, en Durango, en $2,500,000 oro. Lo que no hace el plomo, lo logra el oro.

—En todas las poblaciones principales del Estado de Nuevo Leon, se van á establecer ligas de temperancia, sucursales de la ciudad de México.

La Mujer y el Amor.

Cuando una mujer os dice: "No os amo ya," queda todavía esperanza; mas si os dice: "Amo á otro," la esperanza huyó para siempre.—Noriac.

Más difícil es ocultar, en materias de amor, lo que se siente, que lo que se sabe.—Dulcós.

Existe, en verdad, un magnetismo, ó más bien una electricidad de amor, que se comunica por el solo contacto de las yemas de los dedos.—Galiani.

La mujer se ha hecho para el hombre; pero el hombre no se ha hecho para la mujer.—San Pablo.

—Durante el año de 1904, próximo pasado, la producción minera de acatecas fué de $6,684,463.07.

Por los datos relativos á la misma producción en años anteriores, se viene en conocimiento de que la explotación minera ha ido manifestando en el Estado un aumento gradual, hasta alcanzar la cifra ya apuntada.

Ideas Salvadoras.

La mujer virtuosa manda á su marido, obedeciéndole.

Obedecer á Dios es libertad.

Cuando una parte del todo cae lo que queda no está seguro.

Haz lo que debes y no lo que puedes.

Ninguno nace para pasar la vida sin trabajo.

No interesa el que leas muchos libros; pero sí mucho el que sean buenos los que leas.

Para el hombre ocupado no hay día largo.

Nunca es tarde para vivir bien.

Dos veces vence el que á sí mismo se vence.

—Cada tonelada de oro tiene 29,-156.66 onzas Troy y vale $608,875.

—En todo el mundo viven como millones de negros.

—La profundidad del Océano Pacífico ha sido estimada entre 4 y media y 5 millas (8 kilometros).

—La producción agrícola de México el año de 1893 fué de 260,971,077 pesos. La propiedad urbana tenía un valor de $465,873,167.19. La rústica 505,258,-640.33.

—El 1º del actual se abrió en Guaymas la primera escuela náutica que existe en el Pacífico.

Maximas y Principios Agricolas.

—¡Seamos agricultores antes que políticos!

—Devuelve á tierra los principios químicos que de ella haya extraído la planta.

—Coloca los obonos en donde gotén las extremidades de las plantas.

—La planta nunca es ingrata, siempre agradese al agricultor su cuidado.

—La planta lo primero que hace es vivir, lo segundo fructificar.

—Cuando el fruto esté maduro, cójelo, no esperes que caiga del árbol.

—En Coatzacoalcos sigue avanzando la construcción de las escolleras; la del Oeste mide mil metros de longitud y la del Este seiscientos. Terminose el almacén del muelle No. 2, comenzando la construcción de los muelles 4 y 5 del almacén No. 4. Quedan rellenados desde ahora setenta mil metros cuadrados del terraplén en la estación terminal del ferrocarril, y concluídos tres kilómetros de vía permanente para el servicio da la estación terminal del puerto.

—Las estadísticas del comercio exterior de México durante el año fiscal de 1904-5 muestran que durante este período mercancías extranjeras con un valor de $85,861,081.94 ore fueron importadas, comparadas con $78,360,-771.06 importadas durante el año fiscal precedente.

Población de la Republica en 28 de Octubre de 1900.

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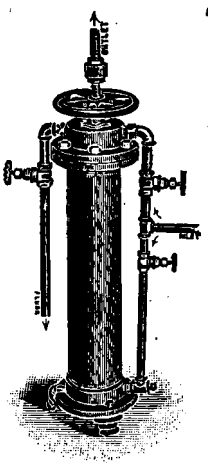
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Jean Robt. Moechel, Ph. D., Ph. M., Kansas City Chemic-Technic Laboratories. Kansas City, Mo.

República Mexicana un cuaderno de 79 páginas, titulado: "Resumen general del censo de la República Mexicana, verificado el 28 de octubre de 1900," en que aparecen rectificados diversos datos que hasta ahora se tenían por exactos, y que son de notoria importancia.

Según este resumen, la población total de la República en la fecha antedicha ascendió á 13,607,259 habitantes, distribuidos en esta forma: Estados del Centro, 6,239,038; Estados del Norte, 1,174,341; Estados del Golfo, 1,756,006; Estados del Pacífico, 4,437,874.

El número de hombres en los Estados del Centro fué 3,069,395; el de mujeres, un poco mayor—3,169,643.

Los hombres de los Estados del Norte sumaron 602,326. Las mujeres, en bastante menor número, fueron 572,015.

La población masculina de los Estados del Golfo fué 233,310; la femenina, un poco mayor—232,014.

En los Estados del Pacífico se contaron 2,200,211 hombres y 2,237,663 mujeres.

De manera que en conjunto, en toda la República, había en la fecha del censo 6,105,242 hombres y 6,211,335 mujeres, resultando una preponderancia del sexo femenino sobre el masculino de solo 106,093 individuos.

De los 13,607,259 habitantes de México en la fecha del censo, 13,533,013 eran membros de la Santa Iglesia Católica Apostólica Romana. Los 74,246 restantes estaban distruidos en 3,418 sin religion ni culto alguno 51,795 Protestantes de diferentes denominaciones, 2,090 Budistas, 1,421 Mormones, 145 Judíos, 90 Mahometanos, y 23 de la Iglesia Griega Ortodoxa.

La lengua castellana es la lengua de 11,498,116 habitantes de la República. Las que hablan los 2,109,143 que faltan para completar el total de la población son: Lenguas indígenas, 2,078,914; lenguas extranjeras, 30,229.

De la población total, solo había 2,179,588 que pudieran leer y escribir. Había además 347,903 cuya instrucción total se limitaba á saber leer.

En cuanto á ocupación é industria resultaron 3,157,487 dedicados á la agricultura y 97,345 á la minería. Los empleados en negocios industriales propiamente dichos eran 757,754; los dedicados á empresas transporte, 57,672; los que se ocupaban en el comercio, 238,133; los pertenecientes á la administración pública, 25,188; los miembros de las profesiones liberales, 62,207, y los individuos de la fuerza pública, 38,852.

—En un restaurant.

El dueño del establecimiento da una vuelta por el comedor.

—Mire usted este beefsteak,—le dice un cliente:—está tan duro, que no me es posible cortarlo.

—¡Mozo!—exclamó el amo:—Otro cuchillo para este caballero.

—En una casa de cambio:

—¿Me va usted á cambiar esta moneda de cincho duros?

—Sí, señor. ¿Quiere usted duros ó pesetas?

—Lo que á usted le venga bien.

—¡Pedro hombre! ¡Si ésta moneda es falsa!

—Ya lo sé. Pues por eso la vengo á cambiar.

OUR JOEL.

"And now gentlemen, I leave this question in your hands for consideration."

A young beardless attorney turned to a table in Helena, Mont., some twenty years ago, fumbled with some papers, wiped his brow, and then sat down in his chair while the crowd in the little court room marveled at the power and logic of the strange young lawyer.

Before the young lawyer sat three judges. One, Judge D. M. Wade, was the chief of the court of appeals. Before him had been tried a case of murder and the man charged with the crime was found guilty.

One day a telegram came to Denver from a little village in Indiana.

It read:

"Will you go to Montana at once and try and save my son from the gallows? He has been found guilty of murder."

The young lawyer read the message and, recalling it was from an old client, hurried out in an effort to find enough money to take him to Montana. He found the money, went to Helena and made the appeal.

"That was a good many years ago," said Joel Frederick Vaile. "It was rather a strange thing for the trial judge to be a member of the court of appeals, but the three trial judges formed this court. It was Judge Wade who wrote the decision setting aside the verdict of the lower court—his court—on account of errors. It was a victory for me and of course I was glad. One of the Helena papers wanted to be nice to me and in writing up the case wanted to refer to me in one place as the Colorado lawyer. The writer meant all right, but the printer made a mistake, and when the paper came out I was referred to as the 'colored' lawyer. And every time I go back to Helena the old-timers want to know how the colored lawyer is getting along."

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Illustration shows segments (joints) of common tapeworm in different stages of contraction and expansion; these joints pass in the stool, also crawl away from one troubled with tape-worm.

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La ilustracion demuestra las coyonturas de la lombriz comun en diferentes condiciones de contraccion y expansion.

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How Seating is Made.

A call at the factory of Moore Manufacturing Company at Springfield Mo., U. S. A., gives a new insight into the manufacture of seating where carried on on a large scale. This company makes a full line of seating suited for public uses, schools, churches, public halls, theaters, opera houses, etc., being furnished complete from lowest cost to most elaborate and expensive furnishings.



A saw mill owned by the company cuts the logs into sizes best adapted to the work for which it is to be used. This lumber, after a long period of air drying is further dried in kilns by circulating heated air through it, after which it goes to the factory proper, where it is cut to smaller dimensions and prepared for the next and most important step—gluing into shape. This is the most important process connected with the business, and unless it is carefully and well done satisfactory and durable goods cannot result. The Moore Company make all edge joinings by inserting a separate strip carefully fitted into grooves into each joint, which insures perfect contact between parts and is very essential to perfect work. The veneer work is placed in powerful presses and is not removed until absolutely "bone" dry. If haste is made at this point the work will soon give way. The next is the smoothing, which is done as far as possible on various machines adapted to each special part. Many of these expensive machines are specially designed and built for the work, but



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A trial will convince you of their superior quality unsurpassed by any in the world.

Agents can find how much profit they can make selling this line by inquiring of price from me.

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Preben nuestras mercancias y quedaran Uds. convencidos de su superior calidad; que no ha sido reusada por ningano en el mundo.

Preguntandonos los precios nuestros favorecedores quedaran convencidos de las enormes utilidades que pueden hacer vendiendo nuestro surtido.



The Filter illustrated is constructed of glazed white stone ware, mottled and striped with blue on the exterior, and is a very pretty and novel design, the height of each chamber insuring a rapid flow of water. The unfiltered water is placed in the upper chamber and passes through the filter cylinder to the reservoir below.

We make 100 different kinds of filters. Write for catalogue and discounts.

IMPERIAL FILTER CO. 610 N. Main St.
ST, LOUIS, MO.

El Filtro ilustrado es construido de loza de piedra vidria blanca abigarrado y rayado con azul en el exterior con diseñar muy hermosa, La agua no filtrado se suso en el cámera más elevado y yasar á por el cilindro filtro al reservoir bajo.

Sa fabrica 100 especias de Filtros. Escriba por catálogo con descuentos.

while they are almost perfect in the work this company does not wholly depend on them, as each piece after having been machine finished goes to the bench man and a careful cabinetmaker inspects and remedies every imperfection that can be found.

In the finishing room the same painstaking care is used that is so evident in the manufacturing department, nothing but first-class material and workmanship being allowed anywhere in the works, and the results have been very satisfactory to the management. Late shipments are shown to Dallas, Oregon; Kutztown, Pennsylvania; Bridgetown, Delaware; Hot Springs, Arkansas; Oakland, California; Santa Barbara, Mexico; and many intermediate points, showing that the oceans only limit their territory.

This enterprising firm received the Mexico order through their advertisement appearing in this paper—a second order received from the same firm proves their goods most satisfactory.

The advertisement of the Missouri Seed Company, of Kansas City, Mo., appears in this issue of our magazine. This is the oldest and largest seed establishment in the West. They are familiar with the needs of all sections, particularly the Southwest and Mexico, and carry large stock and full assortment of all verieties of seeds. They are prepared to supply seeds in any quantity and invite correspondence.

We take pleasure in recommending to our readers the firm of B. I. Price Eye System, 705-6-7 Kittredge building, Denver, Colo. Doctor Price has every facility with which to treat the eye in any case, however difficult or intricate, and his knowledge of diseases of the eye is unsurpassed. He can treat any case whatever, and has an immense number of recommendations from Denver residents and many throughout the states. If any of our readers are afflicted in this line we would advise that they go at once to this enterprising and interesting institution, where they will obtain relief and fair treatment.

Professor Bridgeford, proprietor of the largest barber colleges in the country, located at Kansas City, Mo., has a novel way of helping his students earn their way through college. The professor has a choice corps of instructors and he handles the razor himself with deftness and rapidity that is surprising. There will be branches established in other cities in the near future by this interesting firm.

Dr. M. Ney Smith, whose advertisement we publish in this issue of the Sister Republics, is the most successful specialist in removing tape worms in the United States, and we heartily recommend Dr. Smith to any who are afflicted with one of these loathsome paracites. Read the doctor's ad, it will pay you.

(Continued from Page 1.)

of 125 acres, consists of six lode claims, one mill site and water right, and are situate at Stanley, Custer county, Idaho, about sixty-seven miles northwest of the town of Ketchum, on the Oregon Short Line railroad. The formation of the country is granite, with true fissure veins, consisting of porphyry, quartz, phonolyte and rhyolyte, impregnated with marcasite crystals. About 250 feet of tunneling and one hundred feet in open cuts has been done on the property. The facilities for mining are very favorable. There is plenty of water for power and milling purposes and three of the lode claims are thickly covered with saw timber.

The character and business standing of the company's officers and directors and their wide knowledge of opportunities in the West are a guarantee of sound and conservative management.

The president of the company has been manager and part owner of big mines at Cripple Creek and Gilpin county, Colorado, that have been large producers under his management.

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THE VERBS ESTAR AND SER.

There are in Spanish two verbs meaning to be, with a wide difference of meaning.

The verb estar and its several parts denote the location of a person or thing, or the accidental state or condition in which a person or thing finds itself. Therefore, wherever a person or thing is situated, we must use the verb estar, as: ¿Donde está mi sombrero? where is my hat? la casa está en esta calle, the house is on this street. Both express the location of the hat and of the house. As to the accidental condition we say: ¿Como está Vd.? how are you? because we ask of the condition in which the person finds himself. La silla está rota; the chair is broken, denotes the condition in which the chair finds itself.

Ser denotes possession, or what the person or thing possesses, as: El hombre es bueno; the man is good, that is, he possesses goodness. ?Que hora es? what hour is it? asks what hour the day possesses. El es médico; he is a physician, denotes that the person spoken of, possesses the profession of a physician.

THE VERBS HABER AND TENER.

Both of these verbs mean to have; but haber is used as an auxilliary to the past participle ending, while tener is used as the principal verb, and also has the meaning of to hold. The verb haber can not, therefore, be used except in connection with another verb, and that verb must have the participle ending in the past. Tener expresses possession and is used as the simple verb.

The endings for the participles are the following:

Infinitive.	Present Participle.	Past Participle.
1—ar	—ando	—ado
2—er	—iendo	—ido
3—ir	—iendo	—ido

The present participle is very seldom used in Spanish, as the present tense of the indicative, takes its place. The modern Latin languages have done away with the passive forms of the English as much as possible, and use other tenses to express the English meaning of the passive.

The verb haber as an auxilliary is used very much as have is in English, for instance: he tomado, means I have taken. (For the conjugation of all irregular verbs consult the charts on other pages.) Tomar means to take, by suppressing the ar and adding the participial ending ado we have the word taken, coupling the first person of the verb haber he tomado, I have taken, hemos tomado, we have taken.

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ESTAR AND SER--Meaning TO BE.

Estoy aqui por dos semanas.	I am here for two weeks.
¿Donde está mi sombrero?	Where is my hat?
¿Como está Vd.?	How are you?
Estámos para ir á New York.	We are about to go to New York.
¿Están los caballeros listos?	Are the gentlemen ready?
Yo estaba ausente la última vez.	I was absent the last time.
¿Donde estaba Vd. esta mañana?	Where were you this morning?
Estuve enfermo por unos dias.	I was sick for a few days.
Esta sala estuvo limpia.	This parlor was clean.
Aquel niño estará contento.	That child will be happy.
Este agua estaría caliente.	This water would be warm.
Espere que Pablo estaría mejor, pero no está esta noche.	I hoped that Paul would be better; but he is not to-night.
Si yo estuviera or estuviese tan enfermo, como me parece Cárlos está, me iría de aquí.	If I should be as sick as Charles seems to be, I would leave here.
Esté quieto, amigo mío.	Be quiet, my friend.
Espero que esté Vd. mucho mejor por la mañana.	I hope that you may be much better by morning.
El ramo que está sobre la mesa es muy grande y está hecho con gusto.	The bouquet which is on the table is very large, and is made with taste.
El no está contento porque ella es indiferente.	He is not happy because she is indifferent.
Era las seis de la tarde.	It was six o'clock in the evening.
¿Quién fué él que tocó á la puerta?	Who was it who knocked at the door?
Aquel edificio será un monumento á su filantrofía.	That building will be a monument to his philanthropy.
Los vinos que bebieron fueron bien estimados.	The wines that they drank were highly esteemed.
Pablo es un hombre y lo será siempre.	Paul is a man, and will be always.
Temo que sean imprudentes.	I fear that they may be imprudent.
El hombre está vivo.	The man is alive.
El hombre es vivo.	The man is lively or bright.
Dios es todopoderoso.	God is all-powerful.
Si el caballero estuviere aqui, se le diria la verdad.	If the gentleman was here I would tell him the truth.
Sean cuales fueren las faltas que yo cometa.	Whatever be the mistakes that I may make.
Por bueno que Vd. sea.	However good you may be.
Esté Vd. aquí á las ocho de la mañaña.	Be here at 8 o'clock in the morning.
¿Es su casa de Vd. grande?	Is your house large?
Es grande, pero está en mal estado.	It is large but it is in bad condition.
¿Que está Vd. haciendo?	What are you doing?
¿Estoy escribiendo?	I am writing.

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JANUARY
1906

Vol. 7, No. 5 English and Spanish



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NEAR LEADVILLE, COLO. ON THE LINES OF THE D.&R.G. AND C.&S. RYS.

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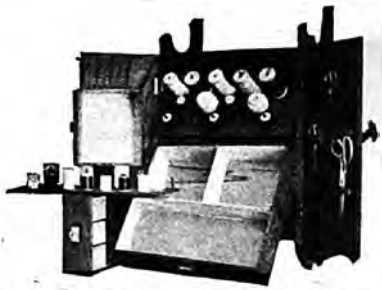
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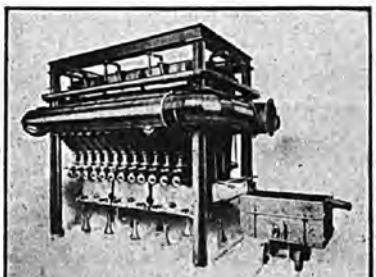
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Enclosed please find 75c as per your bill of 28 Oct. I wish to continue the subscription to your very interesting publication. Yours truly,

FRANCISCO SAUCEDO,
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PAN-AMERICAN NOTES

Keep your temper—nobody else wants it.

It would be pretty safe to place a liberal bet that the young ladies of New Mexico and Arizona are opposed to single statehood.

Dishonesty never pays, and the man who commits a crime sins against himself.—Jesse F. McDonald, Governor of Colorado.

Wanted—Reliable agents to solicit subscriptions and advertising for this publication in every city. Liberal inducements.

Advertising is the strenuous servant of a strenuous age. It is the power behind the success of every successful business enterprise.—Printers' Ink.

A Colombian presidential decree fixes the export duty on india rubber exported through the customs ports of the eastern region of the Caqueta at 10 cents gold per kilogram.

The Pueblo Sunday Opinion, Pueblo, Colo., John Lockin, editor, published in the issue appearing on Saturday, Dec. 23, an excellent article on boosting Pueblo, together with the facilities and general opportunities of that enterprising city.

The number of cotton mills in operation in the Republic of Brazil on July 31, 1905, was 108, with 715,078 spindles and 26,054 looms. These mills consume annually 30,764,523 kilos of cotton and produce 234,473,424 meters of cloth. The number of operatives employed is 37,638.

The United States Director of the Mint has prepared a statement of the world's production of gold and silver for the calendar year 1904 showing total gold valued at $347,150,700, an aggregate of 168,493,538 fine ounces of silver, and commercial value of silver totaling $97,726,300, the coinage value of which is $217,850,200.

Mr. C. H. Morse, of this city, proprietor of the popular Hotel Oxford, has just returned from an extended trip through California and Mexico. Mr. Morse reports business flourishing in our sister republic, where American push and energy is quite noticeable. He spent ten days with his brother at Aguascalientes, Mexico, who is manager of the Guggenheim interests.

Colorado has an area of 105,925 square miles and a population of more than 600,000. Nearly 4,000,000 acres of land are under irrigation. The highest mountain peak is Sierra Blanca, 14,483 feet high. Gold and silver are mined in forty of the fifty-six counties of the state. The coal fields aggregate an area of 18,000 square miles. The live stock in the state number 3,850,000 head. Colorado has more than 100 millionaires.

According to the "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" of Paris, the Government of the Dominican Republic have decided to organize an exhibit at Santo Domingo of native products and foreign agricultural implements.

The imports of Para, Brazil, amount to over $10,000,000, and of Manaos to about $5,000,000 annually. The United States commands the trade in lumber, flour, petroleum, and has a share in hardware and machinery, etc.; but the vast quantity of textiles imported here is of English and German manufacture. Para alone exports more than $20,000,000 worth of products per year, and the United States takes about 60 per cent of the total exports.

E. C. Dunbar of Durango, Colo., is in Washington, D. C., endeavoring to secure aid from the government in growing rubber plants and trees in Southern Colorado. Dunbar has carried on a series of successful experiments and believes that a valuable and extensive industry in the production of rubber may be established and maintained in Colorado. He will have the assistance of the Colorado delegation in congress in his efforts to enlist government aid.

According to figures contained in the message of the President of the State of Para, the rubber production of that state has increased from 11,360,000 kilograms in 1903-4 to 11,740,000 kilograms in 1904-5. Para has come to occupy the first place as a port for rubber exportation. The export of rubber from this port in 1904 were 16,496 tons, as compared with 14,472 tons from Manaos. The message states that the caoutchouc industry, which is relatively new to this state, has shown a great development during the year.

A new contract has been entered into for a period of five years between the Mexican Government and the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company (the "Ward Line"). The company in the new contract is empowered to establish a direct line of steamsers between New York and Coatzacoalcos for the purpose of developing the transcontinental traffic across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec which is expected to arise as soon as the ports of Coatzacoalos and Salina Cruz and the intervening railway are in a position to deal with large quantities of freight.

The English language is supposed to be very simple in the matter of genders. But foreigners who triumphantly handle questions of gender of inanimate things in their own languages often have their difficulties with the English. A Spaniard recently came to grief over his English. "I fear I cockroach too much upon your time, madam," he remarked politely to his hostess. "En-croach, Senor," she smilingly corrected him. He threw up his hands in despair. "Ah, your English genders!" he sighed.—Anglo-American, City of Mexico.

During the fiscal year 1904-5 there arrived at Havana from other countries 66,336 passengers, 36,915 being immigrants. The total number of passengers arriving during the year 1903-4 was 42,238, of which number 17,832 were immigrants, the result being a considerable increase in the number of passengers in 1904-5, and the number of immigrants was more than doubled. Therefore it is seen from the time already elapsed of the present fiscal year, that the increase will be even greater, inasmuch as from the first of July to the thirteenth of October, of the 15,948 passengers who arrived on our shores 10,230 were immigrants.

"The southern section of Colorado is having the best and most prosperous times in its history," said State Senator W. H. Adams of Alamosa, who is a guest at the Brown hotel. "There are over 400,000 sheep and lambs being fed in the San Luis valley and the owners will make a big thing out of this industry. The pea crop has been unusually large and everything seems to have favored the farmer and the stockman. The number of sheep now being fed is the largest we have cared for at one time, but the valley can support a greater number, and in future years will do so."

The "World's Work" for October contains an interesting article by Eugene P. Lyle, Jr., concerning conditions prevalent in the Dominican Republic. In regard to the natural resources of the island, he states that, in addition to the well-known commodities, such as coffee, cocoa, tobacco, wax, dyewoods, dyestuffs, and logwood, there are untold possibilities of wealth in the forest products—rosewood, satinwood, cedar, lignum-vitæ, and india rubber, oranges, limes, lemons, pineapples, and cocoanuts, and in minerals, such as magnetic iron, sulphur, traces of coal, copper, gold, silver, quicksilver, tin, marble, salt, platinum, and amber.

Mr. Granville Moore, chief engineer for the London Venture Corporation in South America and Mexico is visiting in Denver and says he has just returned from a trip to South America and that the young men who are seeking good opportunities should investigate as the very best field for American capital is there, as well as good advantages for young men with grit and energy. He said that business chances for young men are far better in South America than in the United States. The common idea that a young man must have big capital before going there is a fallacy. The only requirements are a fair knowledge of Spanish, and plenty of grit, energy and determination.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, St. Louis, Mo., have issued for the year of 1906 a calendar which shows the great beauty and resources of the White River country. This calendar is beautifully illuminated and is a commemoration of the opening of the White River Railway, which traverses the beautiful White River Region of Southern Missouri and Arkansas, and the Tide Water Line in Southeastern Arkansas and Louisiana, which occurred in 1905. H. C. Townsend, general passenger agent, can tell you all about it. Write him at St. Louis, Mo.

The twenty-fourth bulletin issued by the Peruvian Corps of Mining Engineers contains the statistics of Peru for 1904. In that year there were in force 4,020 concessions for silver, copper and lead, 1,642 for coal, 473 for petroleum, and 160 for sulphur. The production of coal was 59,020 tons, and the imports were 108,618 tons, giving a consumption of 168,538 tons. The production of crude petroleum amounted to 38,683 tons. Of metallic lead the production was 2,209 tons, the lead contents of the ore having varied from 12 to 70 per cent. The copper contained in the ore produced amounted to 9,503 tons. The amount of silver in the ore raised was 145,165 kilograms, and that of gold 601 kilograms. The production of borates was 2,675 tons, that of rock salt 18,544 tons, and that of sulphur 21 tons.

A report on the mineral and other features of the Lavras Diamantinas has been published in the "Boletem" of the Brazilian Department of Agriculture. It is stated that the district around the upper reaches of the River Paraguassu, and those of its principal tributary, the Santo Antonio, are without doubt the repository of the diamonds and carbons of Lavras. The small amount of work that has been done leaves a vast field for mining operations, and the working of the ground by modern hydraulic methods is urged. The report further recommends a railway extension to Andarahy or Lencoes, which will make the diamond fields accessible.

The famous Iron Mountain, of Durango, Mexico, has just been purchased by the United States Steel corporation. This mountain was discovered by Gines Vasquez del Mercado in 1562, and its apellation of Cerro del Mercado still preserves his name. This hill, which is 4,800 feet long by 1,100 feet in width and 640 feet in height, is almost a solid mass of minerals averaging about 70 per cent. of metal and from which could be extracted more than 300,000,000 tons of solid iron; this only to the level of the plain, beneath which it probably extends to an unknown depth. It is estimated that this is a source of wealth greater than all the gold and silver mines worked since the days of the Spanish conquest or that may hereafter be worked.

The British Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador, reports that during the year ended August, 1905, the Guayaquil and Quito Railway has been pushed gradually forward until it now runs three trains per week to the important and populous town of Riobamba. To reach this the line has to leave the direct route toward Quito and afterwards to run back, causing a deviation of over ten miles. The line is now laid out and level for a considerable distance beyond Riobamba, and it is expected that Ambato will soon be reached. An American capitalist is now occupied in establishing a system of automobiles which are calculated to do the journey from Riobamba to Quito within twelve hours, thus reducing the time occupied between Guayaquil and Quito to two days.

Colorado clay was probably the first natural product ever put to practical use in the territory now comprising this state. Its rare value was known to the aboriginal tribes long before the white man invaded this country. In the days when the Indian was monarch of mountain and valley alike its commercial worth was far above that of either gold or silver. But with the disappearance of the red man the fortunes lying in the clay mines were overlooked in the mad rush for the precious metals and not until recent years did the white man awaken to the fact that Colorado clay is a golden treasure of its own right. Having come to a realization of this fact it is a foregone conclusion that before many years the potteries of Colorado will be rated among its chief industries.

The Southwestern Miner of El Paso, Texas, made its bow to the reading public Jan. 5, 1906. Mr. H. L. Edwards, who for the past six years has been connected with the Miner and Manufacturer, is the pilot at the wheel. Mr. Edwards is well qualified by experience and attainments to successfully inaugurate and conduct such a publication as the Southwestern Miner promises to be. The new publication will be dedicated to the mining, industrial and financial interests of the Imperial Southwest and no partiality will be shown between localities or sections, but it will work for the upbuilding and developing of all this vast region. The Journal will be issued weekly and the subscription price has been placed at $2.00 per year, an extremely low figure for a high-class publication, and at this price the Southwestern Miner should soon number its subscribers up in the thousands.

There is perhaps no other railway system in America that can offer more to nimrod and angler in the way of shooting and fishing territory than the Frisco System. This great railway system, with its eastern terminals at Chicago and St. Louis and with Birmingham and Memphis on the southeast, offers easy access for the sportsmen of the Central States to what is unquestionably the finest fishing waters in the world for the capture of that gamest of game fishes, the black bass. The black bass is caught in great numbers in waters adjacent to the main lines of the Frisco System that can be reached from either Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis or Birmingham on the east, or from Kansas City, Wichita or Ft. Worth or Paris on the west and southwest, in from one to twelve hours ride. Write to the Frisco System for their handsome booklet entitled "Feathers and Fins," which tells of the beautiful surroundings and excellent opportunities to be found along their line. The Frisco System, St. Louis, Mo.

Salvador is the only Republic of Central America having no outlet on the Atlantic coast, its Pacific coast line being 139 miles long. The general topography of the coastal country consists of many interesting, low-lying volcanic hills, the district abounding in hot mineral springs and mines of varying values. The San Sebastian group is the best known and most valuable mining property, where it is claimed that nothing less than 3-oz. gold ore is treated. The Salamanca mines, owned and operated by the Salvador Mining and Milling Company of New York, also give good returns, and as there are no taxes of any kind on mining or milling lands, with a free entry for all kinds of necessary machinery and appliances through the custom-houses of the Republic, it is evident that the Government is desirous of encouraging the industry. Bullion, concentrates, and ore may be exported free of duty and taxes. Modern methods and machinery are employed in exploiting these properties, and the Government expects soon to extend the railway line from La Union on the coast to Miguel, which will greatly facilitate the transport of the product of the mines. Of San Salvador's total exports coffee constitutes over four-fifths. Out of a total of $3,968,182, the value of last year's exportation, but $291,157 came to the United States.

Nearly all of the railways of Guatemala are owned by Americans, and much of their supplies, especially the rolling stock, comes from the United States. A large portion of the rails come from Europe. The railways are managed by Americans and are up to date. During the past year some valuable concessions have been granted, the most important being that of the Guatemala Northern Railroad to an American syndicate for a period of ninety-nine years, including the port of Puerto Barrios, with a frontage of one mine on either side of the present pier. The transportation facilities of Guatemala have improved somewhat during the past year, with prospects of much greater improvements for the coming year. Work is being pushed on the Guatemala Northern Railroad, and by the close of 1905 it is expected

trains will run from Guatemala City to Puerto Barrios. There is only about 75 miles of track to lay, of which about 20 miles is graded. When this road is completed and the docks are put in shape at Puerto Barrios, shipping can tie up alongside of the docks and avoid the expensive lighter charges now made at the Pacific ports. The business and manufacturing portion of the United States will thus be brought into touch with this country.

Special correspondence by Carlos de Albormoz Reissigm, Manager of the St. Louis office of Sister Republics, ex-World's Fair Commissioner of Argentine Republic.

The money weights and measures of the Argentine Republic and the United States equivalents are as follows: Money—the silver peso fuerte, or silver dollar, of 100 centavos, the monetary unit, is worth in money of the United States 96.5 cents (1892). The forced paper currency since the beginning of 1885 has caused a great depreciation in the value of the paper dollar, which was worth in 1891, 27 cents gold. Other coins are, in gold, the Argentine, of 5 pesos, worth $4.824, and the ½ Argentine; and, in silver, divisions of the peso, of 50, 20, 10 and 5 centavos. The copper coins are the 2 and 1 centavo pieces. The country has adopted the double monetary standard or bimetallic system, with the gold or silver peso as the monetary unit, fixing the weight of the first at 1.6129 grammes, 900 fine; and the second at 25 grammes of equal fineness. The gold coinage of the country is limited; that of silver cannot exceed 4 pesos and the copper 20 centavos for each inhabitant. The paper money, extending from the 5 centavo note to the 500 peso bank bill, had, in the latter part of 1900 a circulation of $212,901,535, besides about $35,116,000 put in circulation without sanction of the law. In March, 1892, the total circulation was $255,300,000.

The Isle of Pines is situated off the south coast of the western part of Cuba, between latitude 21° 24′ 40″ and 21° 56′ north, and longitude 82° 30′ and 83° 12′ west. De los Barcos, the extreme northwest point, is 34 1-2 statute miles southeast of Punta de Carraguano (Pinar del Rio), the nearest land point of Cuba. The surrounding waters are the Carribean Sea. The island lies about 730 statute miles across the Caribbean Sea, north of San Juan del Norte entrance to the proposed Nicaragua Canal; 850 miles northwest of Colon entrance to the Panama Canal; 230 miles east of the nearest coast of Yucatan, and 370 miles northwest of Jamacia. The area of the island is 614.34 square marine miles, or 521,381 acres, of which the northern portion occupies 328,643 acres and the southern 192,738 acres, taking the straits of Cayo de Piedra and the bed of a very large creek as dividing points. The greatest length is from the eastern extremity to French Cape, 43 1-2 miles, and the greatest width on the meridian 76° 1′ 2″, 33 miles. The best way to reach the Isle of Pines at present is via Havana, viz., by rail from Havana to Batabano, 36 miles, and thence by regular line of steamers to Nueva Gerona, about 54 miles. The nearest cable station is at Batabano, but the establishment of a wireless telegraph station with the Isle of Pines has been approved by the authorities of Cuba, and will soon be erected. Telephone lines connect Nueva Gerona, Santa Fe, and Jucaro. The population of the island at present is about 3,600. Nueva Gerona, the capital of the island, is on the left bank of the Casas River, about two miles above its mouth, on the north coast. It is advantageously situated on a most picturesque plateau between the Caballos and Casas mountains, at the base of the latter and about 30 feet above the sea. It is well drained, exposed to the sea breeze, and free from malarial influence. The water comes from a magnesia spring, and is very beneficial in stomach troubles. Baths have been built, into which the water from the spring is conducted. The bathing establishment is the property of the ayuntamiento. There are six schools, public and private, with six teachers, and over 100 pupils. The island produces fruits of all kinds, and certain parts are probably as well adapted to tobacco culture as that of the famous "vuelta abajo" district of Cuba. The rich arable lands scattered among the hills is especially suitable for tobacco, although it can be used also in the cultivation of sugar. Exports from the island during the past year were not very large, owing to want of transportation facilities, which want is now being supplied by new steamship lines to the United States and Cuba. The soil is so fertile, and the climate so salubrious, that all the fruits and vegetables of the Tropics, and nearly all the vegetables and some fruits of the Temperate Zone can be grown. There are no public lands to speak of, except about 63 lots of 50 acres each in the vicinity of Nueva Gerona, which are practically worthless and contain nothing but mangrove scrub, dwarf palmettos, and thin pine grass. These lots are the property of the ayuntamiento of Nueva Gerona.

NEW MINING REGULATIONS IN CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO.

The Chihuahua state government has just promulgated new regulations of great concern to mine owners regarding the taxes on metals of producing ores. In substance these new rules, or laws, are as follows:

Article 1. The value of metals shall be the basis of all taxes.

Article 2. Silver and gold in bars or bulk pay 1 1-2 per cent of their value.

Article 3. When gold and silver are brought to the federal assay office in this capital, the payment of taxes shall be made to the state treasurer; otherwise to the tax office in the district whence it came.

Article 4. When the exact value of the gold or silver is not known, the owners can make bond or deposit to the satisfaction of the tax collector, together with a manifest of the number or bars, exact weight, and approximate value.

Article 5. When gold and silver are taken from the place of production without compliance with the foregoing articles, such violations are punishable as provided in the ley de hacienda.

Article 6. Ores and metals extracted for reduction in or out of the state for exportation will be taxed on the total value according to the testing works' liquidations. Included in this valuation are all metals which pay charges according to article 120 of the law of hacienda.

Article 7. Owners or managers before shipping will make a manifest of the exact weight and approximate value before the metals or ores will be allowed to be shipped and the tax office guaranteed the tax by bond or deposit.

Article 8. As soon as the interested parties receive their liquidations they shall present themselves at the tax office to pay the metal tax according to these regulations.

Article 9. By the total value of the metals must be understood the commercial value of the metals at the smelters and buying agencies.

Article 10. The state executive will accept



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igualas for imports on metals when asked for on the following basis: (1) One and one-half per cent when the value of the metals contained is $50 or over per ton; (2) 1 3-8 per cent when the value is $40 and less than $50 per ton; (3) 1 1-4 per cent when $30 and less than $40 per ton; (4) 1 per cent when the values are less than $30 per ton.

Article 11. Crushed ores and concentrates will be taxed 1 per cent of their metallic value.

Article 12. To procure an iguala it will be necessary to make a bond to the state treasurer to the value per year of the tax.

Article 13. Having procured a bond, the recipient thereof will make manifestations and pay the tax in conformity with article 9 hereof.

Article 14. The agencies of reduction plants and the offices of metals buying agencies are obliged to make monthly statements to the tax office in the district in which they are located. These statements must state to where the consignments are made, the value of the metals in dollars, and the name of the owners. Any violation of this rule, the ores will not be permitted to be transported.

Article 15. Any violation of these rules will be punishable under the law of hacienda pertaining to this subject.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The tourist travel from the United States to Mexico is steadily increasing, many thousands crossing the Rio Grande into the land of the Montezumas every year, most of them on pleasure bent, many to make profitable business investments and some for the novely of studying the customs of our sister republic, a foreign country that is so close to our own.

If you take the Laredo route, via the International Great Northern and Mexican National R. R., southwest Texas near the border will prepare you for what you will see a few hundred miles across the border—a prelude—a hint of the things to come. The low thorny shrubs and the semi-tropical mesquit with its graceful foliage, the prickly-pear and other cacti, the Mexican dagger and here and there a small maguey, the low "jacal" of the poor Indian who has left his native land to seek better conditions in the great state of Texas here and there an adobe house, flat roofed and windows iron barred. Perhaps you will see a few families "on the move," pitiful remnant of a once powerful tribe—all their possessions tied up in bundles and carried by the various members of the family. Perhaps they may be the proud possessors of a patient little donkey and if there is possible room for one of the women or children, they will be perched on top of all their wealth on the back of this patient friend, the men walking alongside and a few skinny dogs, with proverbial faithfulness of their kind, following wherever their masters lead the way.

After the tedious revision of the baggage at the custom house; after changing a few dollars of United States currency for double the amount of Mexican pesos at the Border Exchange until you can go to a bank in Mexico to cash your checks and letters of credit; after pushing your way through a crowd of idle onlookers always to be found at a station; after you have dropped again, with a sigh of relief into your seat in the Pullman, you are then fairly well on your way to see the sights and learn the customs of a country full of interest and full of promise, standing, as it were, on the threshold of its awakening from the poetic, languid dreams of the glory and traditions of the past, to a realization of the work to be done in the world of to-day—which is the world of commerce and of progress. A country in possession of untold mineral wealth waiting for the miners' pick to dig it up and the modern machinery to refine the ore; a country of rich soil waiting for the modern agricultural machinery that would convert the whole republic into one vast granary that could feed nearly half the world. A country now struggling successfully with the problems of railway transportation and opening new roads from the Atlantic to the Pacific, digging tunnels through the great mountain ranges of the interior and opening up the wonderfully fertile plains and valleys, and throwing wide the doors of commerce to take the products of these rich districts and scatter them broadcast over the world, but sending the bulk of her trade to our own country. Over dizzy mountain paths where erstwhile toiled caravans of patient little donkeys(one of the great factors in the development of Mexico) loaded down to its utmost strength with the merchant's wares, the trail of the iron horse now winds its way and the scream of the locomotive, as it echoes and re-echoes against the walls of the precipices, announces that a freight train is climbing the great divide, a little later to glide through the tropical jungles of the lowlands of the coast.

A country with a climate mild and benign, its winds "tempered to the shorn lamb"—a blessing to the poor, who would die by thousands in a severer climate, as their poverty is so great that the majority of the really poor "peons" live in "jacales" the most primitive, four poles driven into the earth with cross poles over the top to form a roof of straw or reeds. The sides of this "house" are often open to the winds and rain; sometimes they are closed with rags sewed together; often they are thatched, like the roof, of straw or reeds; sometimes the whole house is made of cornstalks. Here not only one, but often two or more families find shelter; not only the families, but their dogs and pigs, if they have any, and a goat or two. The place is so small, the roof so low, that a person of average height would be compelled to stoop if he cared to enter. But—if you take the trouble to inquire, you will find that these poor people are a happy lot after all; that they dance and sing and that they are a religious, church-going people albeit with many superstitions. You will find a hospitality among them that is truly admirable and that would be well for some of us who are blessed with this world's riches to emulate; they will share their last "tortilla" with a hungry wayfarer, and when the poor tramp moves on, with many thanks for the charity, he will hear the response "a Dios sea dado"—(to God be it given).

Now that you have left the Texas border well behind and have entered indeed into the confines of our sister republic, the country has gradually undergone a change, still it is level and still you see the graceful mosquito here and there, as though these few trees had ventured a bit too far away from their native home, Texas. Now you will see a palm here and there, with tall slender stem, a tuft of plumes on top, dark leaved shrubs, not seen before; and more than all, away off against the horizon, dimly outlined in the blue distance, you will see the mountains of the Sierra Madre range. And, after passing through many little towns (so different from our own little country towns) you will arrive at Monterey, the Chicago of Mexico.

Your first glimpse of this city is picturesque in the extreme. Situated in a beautiful valley, lofty mountains rear their heads on all sides. To the south are the long ranges of the Sierra Madre mountains, the city nestling against the foothills; to the east is Saddle mountain so named from its peculiar shape



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A Physician's Experience.

Dayton, O., March, 1904.

I desire to state that during the past 7 years I prescribed more than 500 bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for every class of nervous effection. The effect has been beyond conception; to give a history of many cases which have been cured by the Valuable Tonic, would fill a large book and too numerous to classify. A most interesting case was that of a girl 16 years old, which had from 2 to 3 epileptic attacks daily, she was treated by several physicians and a specialist, without avail, all pronounced her case incurable, but than I gave her Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic and after taking it but one week she had only one more attack and none since in 6 years, yet she continues to take small dosses of the Tonic and is strong, healthy and happy. Dr. B. F. Cole.

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resembling a saddle stands like a powerful sentinel; to the west is Mitre mountain, also deriving its name from its peculiar outlines; and to the north, far away in the distance you see dim outlines of low hills. An ideal position for a city indeed; the fertile valleys covered with fields and gardens where the golden orange ripens in the sun. And out in the suburbs of this Mexican Chicago, rise the smokestacks of the Steel Works, the only one of its kind in all Mexico; the smokestacks of the various smelters, factories and foundries, and of the brewery, thus giving sufficient evidence that Monterey is not only a picturesque city, but one of commercial and progressive importance as well.

Arriving at the station, you will be immediately surrounded by eagerly talking, gesticulating natives soliciting your patronage for a carriage, or the carrying of your grip or trunk. The strength these small men possess is simply marvelous. They will carry a large trunk weighing from one to two hundred pounds on their backs all the way from the depot to any hotel in the city and go the entire distance of several miles in a short "dog trot." They are called "cargadores," and are licensed by the city to follow their "profession."

If you board a street car, still the old fashioned bule battery car, hitched tandem style (but a charter for electric lines is already granted and will soon be in operation), exists. It will wind its way through crooked, narrow streets; over streets that are paved with big round cobble stones, and some with brick; not one that is paved with asphalt. It will pass pretty little squares called "plazas," planted in trees and flowers and encircled with a wide promenade with rows of benches on either side. In the center is a bandstand, where the military bands play twice a week.

The houses are immediately on the sidewalk, flat-roofed, and windows iron-barred, reaching to the ground. They are built close together, the wall of one house forming that of the next, with no space between. Most of them are built on the style of a hollow square with a courtyard inside, which is often a most luxurious flower garden, where fountains throw a silvery spray on giant ferns and palms and banana trees; where, from the second story balconies, or corridors, as they are often called, droop tropical vines of dense foliage and brilliant flowers; where the singing of birds is heard and the odor of the jasmine is on the air. An ideal retreat, indeed, on a hot summer day, as, seated in an easy rocker, screened by curtains of living green, fanned by soft breezes that find their way over the roof, you read a book or chat with friends.

Then on to the capital of the republic—the ancient capital of the Aztecs. I will not try to give any description of same in this article, but suffice it to say that Mexico City is the center of the republic for all that is fashionable, up-to-date and beautiful. Redolent with the songs and stories and histories of the past; famous for its many ruined temples, and stone idols that were worshipped by the ancient Indian tribes; every nook and corner of the old city breathing of the past; its glory, its poetry, its superstitions, its barbarity, its sacrifices of human blood on the altars of stone gods ages and ages ago, its magnificent cathedrals and holy shrines built by the powerful Spanish conqueror of a later era. The many striking contrasts side by side such as the hurry and hustle of commerce and traffic of the twentieth century, and the old, dreamy, easy life of the time before a white man had set foot on the shores of the New World; the unrivalled riches of the kings of the Montezumas, and the most abject, revolting poverty of the slums of a great metropolis. And Chapultapec, the pearl of Mexico City; Chapultepec, with its tragic memories of Maximilian and Carlota; Chapultepec, through whose magnificent cypresses the winds of centuries have told their tales of the rising of powerful empires in great glory, then fallen and decayed, and but a tradition left. Chapultepec—where a marble shaft, erected to the memory of its brave boyish defenders in the war of 1848, stands white beneath the shadow of weeping willows and cypresses.

Then visit the many suburban towns, easily reached by electric cars; see the fiestas of the Indians, many of whom still speak their native tongue, unable to understand that of the conqueror;all this and much more. But go and see it all yourself; see the glorious sunshine and the bluest of blue skies and the lofty mountains crowned with everlasting snow. And while you are there, stop and see the bull fight—not that it will amuse you, perhaps quite the contrary; but so that you can tell your friends on your return that you have seen the sport of Old Castile, so famous in song and story. But thanks to the new spirit of progress and the strong hand of the Mexican ruler, destined to give way before the sentiment that is slowly rising against the brutality of the national sport, and that will slowly but surely fall into disfavor, and in a few decades there will not be a state in Mexico where it will be permitted; and then the bull fight, with all its gold-bespangled toreadores, will be put away with the other dreams and traditions of the past—another stride to the higher and better civilization of the present will have been made by our great sister republic across the Rio Grande.

Miss A. Brcabach.

PROGRESSIVE MEXICO.

The Mineral Resources of the State of Nuevo Leon.—Millions of Dollars' Worth of Silver-Lead Ores Have Been Taken Out of Them the Past Fifteen Years, and Millions of Dollars More of that Class of Ores in Sight.—The Quantity of the Ores Are Unlimited.—Those Mines Have Been Denounced and Developed by Americans.—A Personal of Some of the Most Prominent of Them.

Monterey, N. L., Mexico, Jan., 1906.

To The Sister Republics:

The mineral resources of the state of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, are incalculable and the supply inexhaustible. It was only of late years that any attention was paid towards the development of the mineral resources of the state.

The development of these mines was brought about by Americans engaged in the mining business in Mexico. A. W. Clifford and the late B. F. Larue of Villaldama, have done much to call the attention of capitalists to the richness of the mineral resources of this and adjoining states.

Colonel Joseph A. Robertson, Gustavo Dresel, Joaquin Maiz, S. D. Bridge, Vicente Ferrera and Clixto Piazini, all of Monterey; H. C. Harrison, Cerralvo; and the Guggenheims of New York, were the pioneers in the denouncement and the development of mines and the erection of smelters in this and adjoining states in the republic. They not only put their own money in the mines, but induced their friends to join them. There have been more smelters erected, more mines discovered, denounced and developed, in this state than in any other in the republic.

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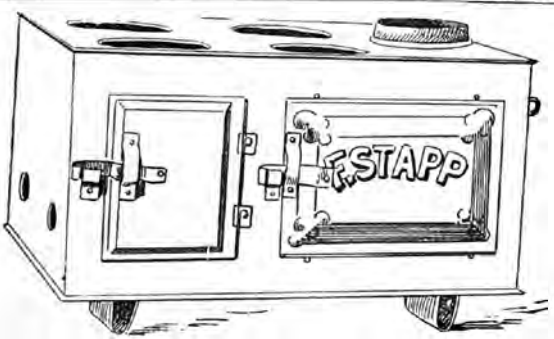
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I propose in this letter to refer to some of the mining districts in the state that have been developed by the Americans.

THE VALLALDAMA MINING DISTRICT.

This is one of the oldest mining districts in the republic of Mexico. It is situated on the line of the Mexican railway, 110 miles south of the Rio Grande. The writer paid his first visit to Vallaldama in December, 1881. That was about a year before the railroad reached that city. While there, I counted the ruins of seven smelters. There may have been more. Those smelters were operated by the Spaniards and Jesuits before they were driven out of Mexico. They were very small smelters in comparison to our modern smelters.

As the Spaniards and Jesuits only smelted the ores for the silver and gold that was in them they left the lead and copper with the slag. It was a common thing, back in '81 and '82 to pick up a chunk of pure copper that could be cut with a table knife, as readily as you could ham or cheese.

These mines are owned and operated by Philadelphia capitalists and in 1887 they erected a two-furnace smelter at Guadalupe Station, on the line of the National railroad. They also built a narrow gauge railway from the station to the mines.

As the ores from these mines are rich in lead and iron they command a good price from the smelters of Monterey and San Luis Potosi for fluxing purposes.

EL CARMEN MINES.

The El Carmen mines are also owned and operated by Philadelphia capitalists. They ship from 5,000 to 8,000 tons of ore per day from these mines to the Monterey and San Luis Potosi smelters. There are a number of silver-lead mines in the Bustamente district.

THE MONTANA MINES.

These mines are situated in the mountains, 26 miles south of Villaldama. They were purchased some years ago by B. L. Moss of Laredo, Texas. They are silver and lead propositions.

THE SACH NA MINES.

This camp is situated to the north of the Minas Viegas, and are owned and developed by Manuel Garza Guerrero of Salinas, N. L.

THE VALLECILLO DISTRICT.

This is one of the oldest mining districts in the state of Nuevo Leon, and was worked by the Spaniards and Jesuits for many years before the Mexicans gained their independence, and if one-half of what has been said about them is true, there have been hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of ore extracted. From 1860 to 1864 the mines were worked by Philadelphia capitalists. In 1863 the mines were closed down, and were not re-opened until the National railway reached Lampazos, in the spring of 1882.

THE IGUANA DISTRICT.

This district is situated northeast of Lampazo, and is rapidly coming to the front as an ore producer. It was only a few years ago that Americans discovered and denounced two rich properties of silver-lead ores. The writer met them one one occasion when they had with them specimens of pure silver ore. These samples contained threads of pure silver running through them that were as thick as the lead of an ordinary pencil.

The following mines are being worked in this district: The El Fraternal, the Libertad, La Luz and Sacramento. In addition to the above are a number of well-known mines known to be rich in silver and lead ores.

The Sierra La Miter district, which is situated about 14 miles west of Monterey, contains some valuable mines. There has been some 10 or 20 mining claims located on that mountain the past 16 years, and millions of dollars' worth of silver-lead ores have been taken out of them.

The Jesuits, before they were driven out of this country in the day of revolutions, took millions of dollars' worth of ore out with them. Since the Mexican National railroad has been running into this city, since 1882, these mines have been developed by Americans.

In the mountains to the west and southwest of Monterey, along the line of the National railroad, a number of good paying silver-lead mines have been recently opened up.

THE DIENTE DISTRICT,

which is situated about 18 miles by railroad, are among a number of rich silver-lead ores. The principal mines are the San Pedro, San Pablo, and the Zaragoza mines. They have been worked the past 15 years, the company having erected cable lines to the railway track by which they haul the ores down in buckets and dump them into the cars. The mines are illuminated by electric lights and kept clean and pure by compressed air. They also work their diamond drills by electricity and pure compressed air. There are, all together, about 45 mines in that district. There are also a number of silver-lead mines in the Saddle mountain, which is situated about 14 miles southeast of the city of Monterey.

THE SIERRA BARRADO DISTRICT.

is situated about 45 miles southeast of Monterey. This mining district is situated on the northern slope of the Sierra Madre, and it is comparatively a new mining district. The first mine that the company opened up extends a great distance into the mountain. The vein is over 500 meters wide, and the ore lies but a short distance below the surface of the ground. There are seven mines in that district. The Coronel, La B., El Guilleum, Francisco, Carlos, Calvin and La Punsuni.

The promoters of the above company and the development of the mines were brought about by Colonel C. G. Brewster and C. C. Pierce of Laredo, Texas. Mr. Pierce is small in stature, but what he lacks in that he makes up in push and energy. He is a tireless worker, and as wiry as a mustang pony.

The officers of the company are: Colonel Calvin G. Brewster, president; W. H. Mims, secretary and treasurer; C. C. Pierce, general manager; all of Laredo, Texas; W. H. Banks, superintendent, whose address is Rayones, N. L.

There are a number of other districts in the state that have from three to six and eight mines in them. It will be seen from the above the state of Nuevo Leon is rich in mineral wealth. In addition to silver and lead, nearly every mining district in the state produces copper, iron, lead and coal.

THE PROMOTERS AND DEVELOPERS OF THE ABOVE MINES AND THE ERECTION OF SMELTERS.

Before I bring this part of my letter to a close, I will call the attention of your thousands of readers to the one that put all the machinery of the above plant in motion. That man was Colonel Joseph A. Robertson, a native of Robertson county, Tenn. The county was named in honor of his grandfather for the distinguished services that he did the state. Colonel Robertson was the promoter and builder of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf railroad, and he was its general manager until it was sold to a Belgian syndicate, in October, 1895. He was the promoter of

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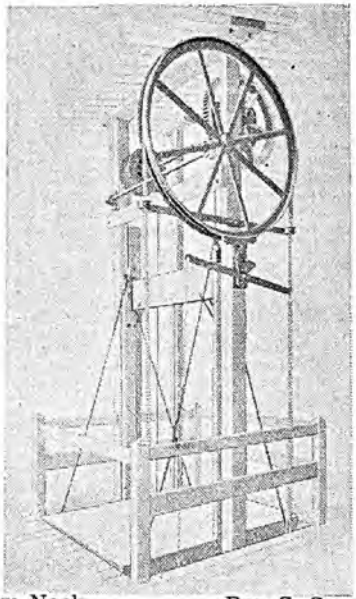
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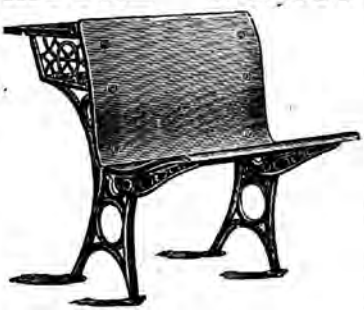
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Smelters Nos. 1, 2 and 3, the Montezuma brewery, a wire nail factory, a furniture factory, foundry, flour mill, brick yard, foundry and machine shops in this city, and the pavement of the streets in the city with brick. He also built the mineral railroad to the Diente, 18 miles up into the mountains to the south of the city; and the opening of many mines not only in this state, but in the states of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Durango, San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas. He also established one of the largest and best orange and tropical and semi-tropical fruit orchards at Montemorelos in this state. He has done more to develop the resources of the border states of Mexico than all the foreigners that have come into the country since Columbus discovered America. The works that he has caused to be erected are here and they speak louder than words can express them.

He is a tireless worker, and there is not anything connected with his business that is to small to escape his attention, hence it is that he has been so successful in his undertakings.

He also owns the large brick yard adjoining the city. Capacity 5,000,000 a month, or 60,000,000 a year. That is not all. He owns two daily newspapers that carry the Associated Press dispatches, the Monterey News, English, and the Monterey Daily News, Spanish. These two dailies have a large circulation in this city and the entire republic. He is also interested in a dairy and stock farm adjoining the city, and he owns several hundred thousand acres of stock and agricultural land in this and the states of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi.

The above summary of his work in this city and state and the adjoining states will show what a progressive and tireless worker he is.

A PERSONAL OF THE MINERS.

One of the first American men that came into this country was Dr. T. C. Mills of Monterey. He was the first superintendent of Smelter No. 1, which was erected here in the winter of 1890 and 1891. He is interested in a number of mines in this and adjoining states.

The next American that came here was A. W. Gifford of Kansas. He came here with the opening of the Mexican National railroad in September, 1882. Soon after he arrived he struck into the mountains in search of the white and yellow metals. The first mountain that he explored was the Sierra de la Mitra, or Miter mountain, which is situated about 12 miles northwest of the city of Monterey. On the southwest side of this mountain he discovered a rich body of silver-lead ore, and he named it Minas San Antonio. He went to work and got out considerable ore; erected a small smelter at the Santa Catarina station on the line of the National railroad, and was in a fair way of becoming a millionaire in a few years. He would have made hundreds of thousands of dollars out of that mine if it had not been for the Windom ruling on ores. In 1887 Windom was secretary of the treasury of the United States and he made a ruling on the importation of silver-lead ores that imposed a duty on them, and practically shut them out. Gifford had to abandon his mine, and shut down his smelter, and return to his Kansas City home.

The next American that embarked in the mining business was the late Benjamin F. Larue. He established his headquarters at Villaldama and denounced and developed a number of mines in that district and in the states of Coahuila and Durango. He was a rustler and a tireless worker.

The late J. W. Turner of Fort Worth Texas, was another American that developed some silver-lead mines in what is called the Diente (tooth) district, which is situated about 20 miles in the mountains to the south of the city. One of these mines is called San Pedro. About 13 years ago he sold the mine for several thousand dollars.

The next American who put money in the mines was Colonel Joseph A. Robertson, who was the promoter and builder of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf railroad, and who was its general manager until it was sold to the Belgians in 1895. As Colonel Robertson is a progressive man, full of push and energy, and had money to back him up, he sent out practical men to explore the mountains that surrounded the city of Monterey. One of those men was J. P. Flynn, a practical railroad man, and a man who had some experience in mining in Colorado before he came to Mexico. Mr. Flynn went into the mountains and worked day and night, and kept it up until he discovered and denounced a number or silver-lead ore mines. One of the first that he denounced he sold a two-thirds interest in for $80,000. The next one, which he and Colonel Robertson owned jointly, Colonel Robertson sold to New York capitalists for $350,000. Mr. Flynn went to the states of Coahuila, Durango and Zacatecas, where he discovered and located some of the richest silver-lead copper and zinc mines of any mines in the country. In the past ten years millions of dollars' worth of the above ores have been taken out of them. His brothers, James F. and C. B. Flynn, are two other Americans that have been successful in their mining operations.

Ed Williams, a native of Corpus Christe, Texas, is another American that struck it rich. He is located in the city of Durango.

Dr. T. C. Mills, Rudolfo Dresel and Joaquin Maiz of this city; Louis Freeze, J. W. Morlan and H. C. Harrison of Cerralvo, this state; and J. V. Dignowity of San Antonio, Texas; and the Guggenheims of New York City, are largely interested in mines in this and the adjoining states.

The Guggenheims own more mines than any other Americans in the country. They own the largest smelter on the American continent, located in this city, Smelter No. 3.

EDMOND LEVAN.

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COMMENTS FROM THE PRESS.

We have received sample copies of the Sister Republics. They have been read with considerable interest on our part. It is indeed a very commendable publication.—R. H. Hunter, Secretary-Treasurer The New Southwest, St. Louis, Mo.

I have received a copy of Sister Republics and examined it very carefully. I am very much interested in it, and must congratulate you on the attractive publication you are getting out.—Arthur Capper, Publisher, Founder of Modern Mexico, Topeka, Kan.

I have frequent occasion to review the Sister Republics, and consider it a highly interesting magazine.—L. M. Harris, Editor Frisco Magazine, St. Louis, Mo.

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In the Central portion of California, there is no place likely to prove more attractive to the land seeker or home builder than the *Stevinson Colony* and its immediate vicinity.

A rapidly growing and prosperous section anywhere must appeal to new comers, and on the *Stevinson Colony; investigation* is the first and last favor we ask.

The location is in the County of Merced, at the point of junction of the San Joaquin and Merced Rivers, within a few miles of several important railroad stations and towns.

The Colony comprises a total area of nearly 20,000 acres of fertile land, lying almost entirely in the natural delta formed by the junction of the two rivers named, and the Colony extends for many miles along the heavily timbered line of both of these streams.

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Of our Colony is offered to home seekers at the uniform price of $45 per acre. We find that this moderate price has met with prompt approval. People located upon our Colony have in less than one year taken crops equal to that amount per acre. Included in this price is the full water right for each acre. Forty-five dollars includes all the purchase.

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Only one-quarter in cash and the remainder may be paid in four yearly installments, interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

IRRIGATION

Must be relied upon for successful farming and fruit growing in the great interior valleys of California, for the period of rainfall is limited to the so-called winter months, when the average fall of rain will about equal the rains of summer in the Eastern States.

THE SOIL

Of the Stevinson Colony is especially adapted to the growth of deciduous fruits, including vines, and white and sweet potatoes, corn, beans and alfalfa.

We can give you interesting detailed information, with regard to any one of these crops, if you will take the trouble to write us.

Alfalfa is known to be the most valuable forage plant or grass in California, and the lands of our Colony will suit its rapid and healthy growth exactly. It is an easy crop to produce, providing you supply it with an abundance of water, which is certainly possible at all times on the Stevinson Colony. Within six months after sowing, the first crop of alfalfa should be ready for cutting, and it is the average to cut, at least, five times each year, and with a yield for each cutting that will average above one ton per acre.

THE MAIN CANAL

Extends through the entire length of the Colony, and through lateral distributing ditches the water is brought to the high point on each 20-acre lot.

The full water right accompanies the deed to each acre of land, and without additional cost. The only charge is for maintenance of the canal and water system, which is fixed at not to exceed $1.00 per acre each year, but for the first year, while planting is in progress, water is absolutely FREE.

Our Superintendent is a man of much experience in growing fruits, vines, trees, grain, potatoes and other California products. His principal duty is to look for the welfare and comfort of our colonists.

HOW TO REACH THE STEVINSON COLONY

Close at hand we have main line stations on both the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railways. On the Santa Fe buy tickets to Cressy.

On the Southern Pacific, the most convenient station is that of *Livingston*, through which town pass the through trains of the Sunset Route, and passengers arriving via the Ogden or Shasta Routes reach Livingston on local trains.

Notify us in advance of your visit, and our teams will meet you at either station and convey you to our colony *free of charge.*

Arriving at Livingston, enquire for Mr. J. Rupley of our Colony.

Parties desiring to visit our Colony are advised to secure tickets via.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILWAY to CHICAGO
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M. H. Mickey, Editor del Departamento Español

Diríjase toda correspondencia á THE SISTER REPUBLICS 1756 Champa Street, Denver, Colo.

Sr. Frank Brady, Denver, Colo.:

Muy Sr. Mio: Le adgunto 75 cvs. para abonar mi cuenta del 28 de Octubre. Deseo continuar siendo uno de sus abonados de su interesante publicacion. Quedo de ud Su. atto y S. S., FRANCISCO SAUCEDO, Seminario 72, Durango, Mexico.

—En Yucatán se trabaja activamente por establecer la telegrafía sin hilos. Todas las estaciones están debidamente eacargadas á personas aptas.

—Más de trescientos automóviles hay registrados en las oficinaas respectivas del gobierno, en México.

Comercio entre México y los Estados del Sur de los Estados Unidos.

La vista de los banqueros y capitalistas de la excursión Gillette, que recientemente estuvo aquí, contribuirá mucho, á no dudarlo, á un mayor y más completo conocimiento, en el Sur de los Estados Unidos, de los recursos y las posibilidades de ventajosas inversiones de capitales en esta República. Los miembros que componían esa excursión son, sin excepción alguna, representantes, en el sentido más exacto, de la clase mejor de capitalistas surianos. El hecho de que su visita ha dado por resultado la inversión de muy cerca de medio millón de pesos en negociaciones mineras del Parrl, parece augurar el advenimiento de una era de más activos negocios y de más íntimas relaciones al mismo tiempo que de cierta comunidad de intereses entre el capitalista del Sur de los Estados Unidos y las vastas industrias mineras y agrícolas de México.

Hasta el presente, la corriente comercial entre México y los Estados Unidos ha estado circunscrita, por parte de estos últimos, á sus Estados del Este, del Centro y del Oeste. Pero no puede abrigarse la menor duda de que, una vez impreso el movimiento debido, un considerable volúmen de negocios será motivo de activas y provechosas transacciones entre los Estados del Sur de los Estados Unidos y la República Mexicana. Las facilidades de transporte, entre ambos son, cuando menos, iguales á las que existen entre los mercados Americanos del Norte y este país. La cuestión para impulso al comercio, entre aquellos Estados y Máxico, es desplegar actividad, inteligencia y espíritu de empresa.—Boletin de la Asociacion Financiera Internacional.

—En el Estado de Chihauhua existen 216 escuelas oficiales, subvencionando además el gobierno civil, á cuarenta de particulares. Es un dato alhagador.

El Ayuntamiento de Mazatlán, subvencionó á una empresa de tranvías, con tres mil pesos, para que extienda su línea al nuevo Panteón Valenzuela.

—En Guadalajara, capital del vecino Estado de Jalisco, se emprende activa persecución contra los vagos. El resultado sera provechoso, porque la vagancia es la ocasión del vicio y del delito, y el trabajo perenne fuente del bienestar.

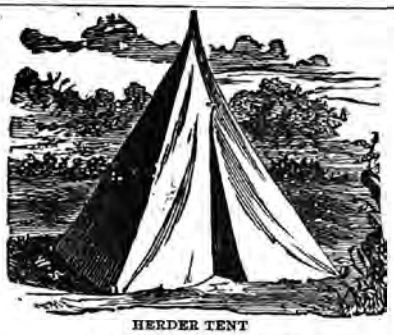
Grandes Exportaciones de Maderas Preciosas por Veracruz y Tampico.

Por informes rendidos por las aduanas al Gobierno Federal, se sabe desde el comienzo del presente año fiscal, de 1905-1906, ha habido un aumento muy considerable en la exportación de maderas preciosas. Grandes cantidades de maderas se han embarcado para Nueva York y Bristol en Veracruz y Tampico.

Una Consecuencia de la Guerra Russo-Japonesa.

Una prueba de la profunda impresión, que ha hecho la guerra Russo-Japonesa en la animo del pueblo Japonés, en lo tocante á las condiciones políticas y sociales, se manifiesta en los ensayos que hacen las mujeres en salir de su media esclavitud secular.

También la china trata de imitar á la Japonesa.

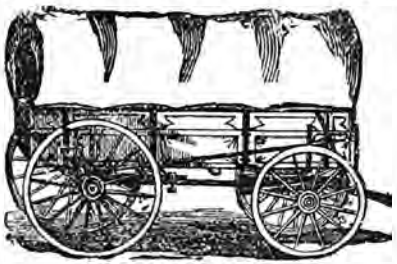


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Los sistemas Pitman, Graham y otros, son dificiles de Aprenderse y dificil s de leerse porque as vocables no se escriben siempre. puede aprenderse en el termino de 6 a 12 semanas y leerse con a exactitud de manuscrito. La una taquigrafia de satisfacion para el español. Senecesitan maestros. Lecciones libres.

Dice el "Ortasiatirche Lloyd," lo siguiente:

"Grande fué el asombro de ver en una reunión, en la cual se trató del baycott, un gran número de mujeres chinas, que tomaron mucho interes en el asunto.

"El tiempo antiguo ha llegado á su término; en esos tiempos ocultaba el chino á su mujer y tenía gran cuidado de que ésta no tuviera relación alguna con otros hombres.

"Las mujeres chinas comienzan á hablar el inglés y Japonés, tocan el pia no, visitan los teatros Europeos y toman parte en las reuniones populares.

"En todas las clases sociales de la China, se manifiesta un movimiento.

"Se quiere ver, aprender y gozar de lo nuevo, que ha estado hasta ahora fuera del alcance de las masas."—El Reproductor.

El Ejecutivo del Estado de Campeche, ha hecho una concesión á un conocido industrial, para que establezca una fábrica de galletas, en las siguientes condiciones: deberá invertir un capital no menor de diez mil pesos, no interrumpicá sus trabajos por el término de seis meses, sin causa justificada. En gozara de exención de impuestos del Estado y municipales, por el plazo de diez años.

Las Tres Cosas.

Tres cosas que amar: Valor, caballerosidad y benevolencia.

Tres cosas que admirar: Inteligencia, dignidad y gracia.

Tres cosas que odiar. Crueldad, orgullo é ingratitud.

Tres cosas en que deleitarse: Hermosura, franqueza y libertad.

Tres cosas de que gustar: Cordialidad, buen humor y alegría.

Tres cosas que cultivar, Buenos libros, buenos amigos y buen humor.

Tres cosas que gobernar, El temperamento, la lengua y la conducta.

Tres cosas que evitar, Pereza, habladurias y chanzas.

El Gobierno del Uruguay, por conducto de su Legación en México, ha invitado al Gobierno para que nombre delegados que lo representen en el III Congreso Médico Latino Americano que se celebrará en Montevideo del 13 al 20 de enero de 1907, donde al Exposición Internacional de Higiene anexa al Congress.

—El trabajo más duro causa menos daño que la ocisidad.—Chacttetron.

—Para el hombre honrado la satisfacción de servir bien es el mejor premio.—Jovellanos.

—La cólera es una locura de corta duración.—enelón.

Compañias Fideicomisarias en México.

La Secretaría de Hacienda ha presentado al Congreso una iniciativa para que se autorice al Ejecutivo de la Unión, para que expida una ley que riji el establecimiento de compañías fideicomisarias ("Trust Companies") en la República.

La ley de referencia concederá facultades al Gobierno para otorgar concesiones á los compañías que desearen emprender en negocios de fideicomisio. Estas compañías gozarán de privilegios especiales y estarán exentas del pago ciertas contribuciones.

El Ejecutivo estará autorizado para modificar los Codigos Civil, de Comercio y de Procedimientos en aquellas partes que las estime necesarias, con objeto de que las compañías fideicomisarias puedan proseguir sus operaciones y efectuar eficazmente sus funciones especiales.

La entrada de las compañías fideicomisarias ("Trust Companies") en campo de los negocios, será bien recibida, pues ellas facilitarán la movilización y circulación de la riqueza.

Es de esperarse, sin embargo, que algunos periódicos locales, confundiendo estas compañías con las grandes combinaciones industriales que se conocen con el nombre de "Trusts" en los Estados Unidos publicarán editoriales furibundos, aventurando opiniones sobre los males que causa el monopolio. La palabra "Trust" se emplea en estos casos con dos diferentes acepciones.

La Compañía del Ferrocarril Central Mexicano ha rendido su informe correspondiente al año fiscal terminado el 30 de junio, del que se desprende que las ganancias líquidas de la empresa, durante el mencionado período, fueron de $8,498,523, contra $6,382,333 correspondientes al mismo período del año pasado.—Del "Economista Mexicano."



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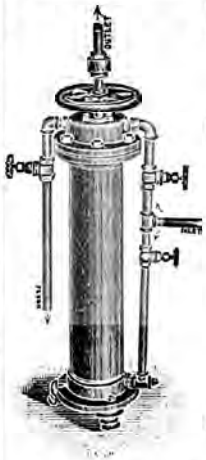
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La Filtradora Original "Standard." Se garantiza para cualquiera y todas aguas. Todas los demas son imitadores. Fabricadas solo por la Standard Filter Co., Kansas City, Mo., E. U. A.

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We make all kinds of expert examinations, Chemical, Physical and Microscopical.

Minerals, ores, cements, clays; coal, oil, asphalt; waters, fats, drugs, colors, fabrics, foot products of all kinds, etc.

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Either gold, silver or lead, each....$ .75
Gold and silver in same ore..... 1.00
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Either lead, zinc or copper, each....$1.00
Gold, silver and copper, in same ore 1.50
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We have greatly increased our facilities to handle this class of work in quantities. We assure you accurate work at most reasonable charges.

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Oro Plata o Plomo cada uno.....$ .75
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—El calzado se conserva muy bien friccionándolo dos ó tres veces al mes con un trapo empapado en leche.

—Después de practicar esta operación se le pone á secar, y luego se le saca lustre, como de costumbre.

—Asegúrase que el procedimiento contribuye á dar mayor duración á la piel de las botas y de los zapatos.

—Para conservar el cabello limpio y sedoso, sin estropear el color, hay que lavarlo con la siguiente preparación: agua, medio litro; el jugo de tres limones, y una onza de sal de tártaro.

Los Ferrocarriles Aumentan sus Líneas por Todas Direcciónes.

Una de las muestras más patentes de la creencia general en el próspero provenir de Mũxico, es la gran cantidad de construcciones ferrocarrileros que actualmente se están proyectando en la República. Tanto el Ferrocarril Central como las Líneas Nacionales están extendiendo sus respectivas líneas en todas direcciones y á todos los puntos que prometen esperanzas de buenos negocios. Los otros sistemas ferroviarios más pequeños en el país, siguen el mismo camino y están construyendo líneas tributarias en todas direcciones.

We recently had the pleasure of visiting the Denver store and factory of the Garlock Packing company, at 1609 Glenarm street, where we found their very genial manager, Mr. C. V. Patterson, who had just returned from a trip to the various sugar factories in this part of the country. He advised us that business prospects in the packing line were never better than now. The year of 1905 proved to be a banner year in every way with this company, the amount of business they received being a great deal more than double that of any previous year since the Denver store was opened. We were shown through the store and factory and found the various lines of goods exceedingly interesting, as everything was explained to us as we went along in a way that left no doubt in our minds as to why these people are meeting with so much success. This company, we feel sure, carries the largest assortment of packings west of the Mississippi river, and they have the only factory of this nature in this western country. Aside from this complete line of packings, they also carry in stock hose for various purposes, belting, pump valves, gauge glasses, and a great many other articles used about an engine room. Should any of our readers have an opportunity to call on the Garlock Packing company we know they will be welcomed very cordially, and a place more instructive or interesting to those who have anything to do with power plants would be very hard to find. If you are not in position to call at the store, write and get one of their handsome catalogues. We know it will interest you.

COLDS.

Bad colds, just at the start, can often be broken up by a hot drink and five grains of quinine, taken before bed-time.

SURE THING.

The Pueblo Star-Journal advocates the wearing of plug hats by the men of Colorado. They might do for city wear, but they would never "go" in the cattle towns—they make such good marks for gun practice.

HIATUS.

No doubt the Missing Link felt strange
And wondered for a while;
He had no tail to wag for joy,
And knew not how to smile.

SIMPLE CURE FOR INSOMNIA.

Dr. de Mouche of Paris, France, claims to have cured insomnia in hundreds of cases by this simple means: When you want to go to sleep place your hand over your forehead and nose and keep it there. The human hand is a great heat-spreader and the warmth emanating from it is increased by breathing. To keep the upper part of the face warm is all that is needed to induce sleep, says the doctor. Probably auto-suggestion has much to do with the good results he claims to have achieved.

PROPER SLEEPING POSITION.

If you ache in the morning the chances are that it is due to the habit of lying in bed in a wrong position. The only position for resting is that which relieves the muscles and joints; this is the one called "extension."

People curl themselves up to get warm and keep warm. If the bed were thoroughly warm on retiring there would be no temptation to pursue this plan. Very few persons realize that to rest thoroughly the muscles should be relaxed.

Another mistake is to have the bed hard. If it causes aching be very sure that you need to have it softer.

WORTH TRYING.

A sun bath is splendid for rheumatism.

Popcorn is a sure cure for nausea.

Clam broth is good for a weak stomach.

Cranberry poultice for erysipelas is worth trying.

Tie a wet towel at the back of the neck when sleepless.

Try buttermilk for the removal of freckles, tan and butternut stains.

Breathing the fumes of turpentine will relieve whooping cough.

If compelled to live in malarial districts plant plenty of sunflowers in your garden.

A SICK ROOM HINT.

In a recent case of illness in which a trained nurse was employed, the pleasant air of the sick room was noticeable. When commented on, the nurse explained how it was managed. A few pieces of brown paper had been soaked in saltpeter water and allowed to dry.

When occasion required, a piece of this was laid in a tin pan kept for that purpose (the coal scuttle would do), a handful of dried lavender flowers laid upon it, and a match applied. The aroma was particularly refreshing and agreeable. Another suggestion in the same line applies to the use of lavender in another form. A few drops of oil of lavender poured into a glass of very hot water will purify the air of a room almost instantly.



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Illustration shows segments (joints) of common tapeworm in different stages of contraction and expansion; these joints pass in the stool, also crawl away from one troubled with tape-worm.

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La ilustracion demuestra las coyonturas de la lombriz comun en diferentes condiciones de contraccion y expansion.

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USES OF THE VERBS HABER AND TENER.

He estado aquí varios años.	I have been here several years.
¿ Ha tenido Vd. mis libros ?	Have you had my books?
Hemos visto á la Señora B——.	We have seen Mrs. B——.
Han tomado los platos,	They have taken the plates.
Vds. han hecho mal.	You have done badly.
Yo había comido mi cena.	I had eaten my supper.
El había bebido el vino.	He had drunk the wine.
Ella había llenado el vaso.	She had filled the glass.
¿ Que habíamas hecho?	What had we done?
Ellos ó ellas habían cantado.	They (mas. and fem.) had sung.
Si hube tomado su consejo.	If I had taken your advice.
Si hubo tenido bastante dinero.	If he or she had had enough money.
Se lo habrá dicho á vd.	I shall have told you.
Lo habré hecho por él.	He will have done it.
Habremos comido bastante.	We shall have eaten enough.
Yo habría hecho eso de otra manera.	I would have done that in another way.
El me habría per judicado muchisimo.	He would have injured me very much.
Ellos habrían dormido demasiado.	They would have slept too much.
Espero que haya venido.	I hope that he may have come.
Espero que hayamos obrado bien.	I hope that we may have worked well.
Si me lo hubiera dicho antes.	If he or she should have told me so before.
Si Vd. me hubiese visto aquel dia hubiera reido mucho.	If you should have seen me that day you would have laughed much.
Si hubieramos ó hubiesemos estado malos no podríamos haber sufrido el viaje.	If we should have been ill we would not have been able to stand the journey.
Ojalá supiera yo inglés, pues, si hubiera sabido esa lengua habría llenado mejor papel en New York.	Would to heaven I had known English! If I should have known that language, I would have appeared better in New York.
Tengo hambre.	I am hungry.
Tiene sed.	He or she is thirsty.
¿ Qué tiene Vd. en la mesa?	What have you on the table?
Tenemos mucho que hacer.	We have a great deal to do.
Tienen la ventaja de hablar inglés.	They have the advantage of speaking English.
Tenía el ó ella dinero.	He or she had money.
Vd. tenía la culpa.	You were to blame.
Teníamos sueño.	We were sleepy.
Tenían frio.	They were cold.
Tuve que decirlo.	I had to say it.
Tuvo miedo.	He or she was afraid.
Tendré pacencia.	I shall have patience.
El tendría la culpa.	He would be to blame.
Espero que Vd. no tenga razon.	I hope that you may not be right.



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IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal verbs are those only used in the third person singular as: llueve, it rains; parece, it seems, etc.

The true impersonal verbs are: Llover, to rain; helar, to freeze; nevar, to snow; tronar, to thunder; escarchar, to be frosty; relampaguear, to lighten; lloviznar, to drizzle; granizar, to hail; amanecer, to dawn, to grow light; anochecer, to grow dark.

There are many others coupled with "hacer," to make; "ser," to be; haber, to have; valer, to be worth.

The expression "there is," or "there are," is rendered by hay, in the present tense indicative and by the other tenses of the verb haber in the third person. (Which see, among the irregular verbs).

SOME PECULIAR RULES.

When the object of a verb is a person, the preposition á precedes the object, as: La hija ama á su madre, the daughter loves her mother.

When the names of towns, countries, without the article, or personified ideas, are connected by á with the preceding verb, as: Amar á la patria, to love one's country. Los alemanes conquistaron á Francia, the Germans conquered France.

The á is suppressed before numerals, as: Conosco diez personas de la compañía, I know ten persons of the company.

To be is rendered by ser, when used as an auxiliary, as: To be loved, ser querido. It is well to remember that the passive voice is much less used in Spanish than in English, the reflexive verb being used instead. It is therefore necessary to distinguish whether the tense is a real imperfect of the passive voice or whether the past participle is used as an adjective, as: The house was built, (i. e. was building), la casa *era* edificada, here a real imperfect is meant; but if we say, the house was built (i. e. was finished) then the verb estar should be used, and we say, La casa *estaba* edificada.

Often the Spanish reflexive form of the verb implies separation or isolation, and the English equivalent would be "alone," or "away," as: estar is "to be," estarse, to be alone; *ir*, is to go; *irse*, to go away.

Very frequently verbs denoting a transition are rendered by the reflexive, as: dormir, to sleep; dormirse, to fall asleep; morir, to die; morirse, to die away.

To become is rendered by *ser* if the state is represented by a lasting one, as: Es menester estudiar mucho para ser sabio, it is necessary to study much to become learned. Mi hijo será abogado, my son will become a lawyer.

Ponerse is used for "to become" if the transition from one state to another is to be denoted, as: Se puso triste, he became sorry. El café se pondrá frío, the coffee will become cold.

Volverse means "to become," if the idea of an alteration predominates, as: Se volvió alegre, he became merry, (having been sad, just previously.)

Poder, to be able, is always followed by an infinitive, as: Puedo escribir á Vd. de vez en cuando, I can write to you from time to time.

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Gustar is an impersonal verb, and is used, as we use in English, to please; but it conveys the sense of to like, as: me gusta ir al teatro, I like to go to the theater. Gustar followed by the preposition de, means to be fond of, and is not impersonal, as: gusto de participar en los juegos de naipes, I like to play games of cards.

The verbs pesar, to regret; faltar, in the sense of to lack; acomodar, to fit into; convenir, to suit; importar, to be important; placer, to please; are also used impersonally in the following locutions: Me pesa mucho saberlo, I regret very much to know it; falta diez minutos para las nueve, it lacks ten minutes of nine; no puedo acomodar estos libros en esta caja, I cannot fit these books into this box; aquel sombrero negro me conviene mejor que éste, that black hat suits me better than this one; ¿Qué me importa lo que él dice? What importance (difference) does it make to me what he says? Eso me place mucho, that pleases me much.

In Spanish the reflexive verb is much used, much more so than in English. When an action may be performed on the subject by itself, the verb may be made reflexive; not so in English, unless the verb has two meanings. For example, the verb to seat in English may be used reflexively or not; so, also, in Spanish, as: I seat myself at the table, me siento á la mesa; I seat the gentleman at the table, siento al caballero á la mesa. The first is reflexive, and the latter sentence is not. But take the word levantarse, meaning to arise; and levantar, to lift; and they are different in meaning, as: El caballero se levanta de la cama; the gentleman arises (lifts himself) from the bed; while El caballero levanta la silla, means that the gentleman lifts the chair.

Soler, to do or be usually is only used in Nos. 1 and 2 of the indicative mood. It is always followed by an infinitive. Suelo pasear en el parque, I usually promenade in the park.

Yacer, to lie, is only used in number 1, and is rarely used, except on tombstones; as, aqui yace B——, etc., here lies B——, etc.

The verb to get, in English, used in connection with an adjective, may be translated into Spanish by one of the three verbs ponerse, hacerse or volverse, and an adjective corresponding to the English one, as hacerse rico, to get rich; volverse flojo, to get lazy; ponerse furioso, to get furious.

Caber, to contain, is an impersonal verb, and is used in a number of locutions, as no cabe duda que lo que Vd. me dice es la verdad; There is no doubt that what you tell me is the truth.

There are some few irregularities in the present participle. Those which have either of the letters ch, ll or ñ immediately preceding the termination make their present participle in endo instead of iendo; as hinchiendo, mullendo bruñendo.

Another rule for the use of the reflexive verb may be placed here: When an agent performs an action upon a part of himself, the verb is made reflexive, and the possessive adjectives my, his, etc., are translated into Spanish by the article el, la, los las, as, me corto el dedo; I cut my finger; se pone la casaca, he put on his coat.

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Popular Spanish Poem

Volverán las oscuras golondrinas
En tu balcon sus nidos á colgar,
Y, otra vez, con el ala en sus cristales
Jugando llamarán.
Pero aquellas que el vuelo refrenaban
Tu hermosura y mi dicha á contemplar,
Aquellas que aprendieron nuestros nombres
Esas—¡no volverán!
Volverán las tupidas madreselvas
De tu jardin las tapias á escalar,
Y otra vez á la tarde, aun más hermosas
Sus flores abrirán;
Pero aquellas, caujadas de rocío,
Cuyas gotas mirábamos temblar
Y caer como lagrímas del día—
Esas—¡no volverán!
Volverán del amor en tus oidos
Las palabras ardientes á sonar;
Tu corazon de su profundo sueño
Tal vez despertará;
Pero mudo y absorto y de rodillas
Como se adora á Dios ante su altar,
Como yo te he querido—desengáñate,
¡Así no te querrán!

Gustavo A. Becquer.

Translation.

The dark-winged swallows will return, dear,
'Neath thy balcony their nests to build,
And fluttering 'gainst thy window-panes,
Playfully will call.
But those who stayed their rapid flight
Upon your beauty and my joy to gaze—
Those who knew your name, and mine, dear—
Those—will return no more.
The clinging honeysuckle will return, dear,
Thy garden walls again to scale,
And yet again with greater sweetness
Its flowers will bloom.
But those on whose fragrant petals, dear,
We saw the dew-drops tremble
And falling like the tears of day—
Those—will bloom no more.
And other lips will whisper, dear,
Their tales of ardent love;
And they, perhaps, will rouse your heart
From its sleep profound.
But tender, silent, on my bended knees—
As God is worshipped—from afar—
As I have loved you, dear,
No one will love again.

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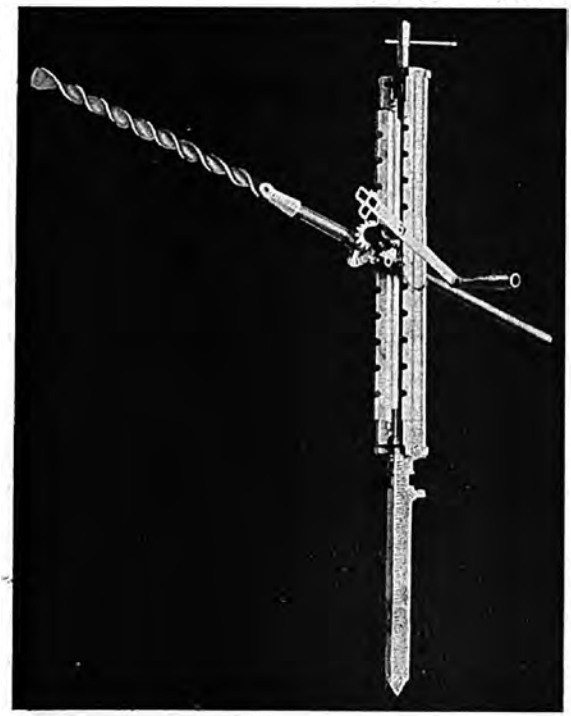
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A COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE

FEBRUARY
1906

Vol. 7, No. 6 English and Spanish



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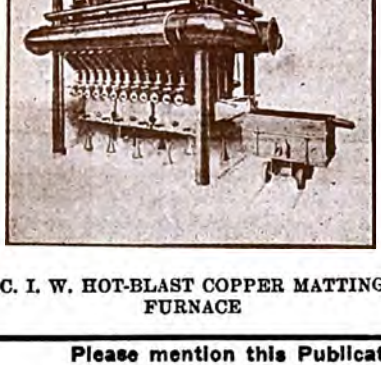
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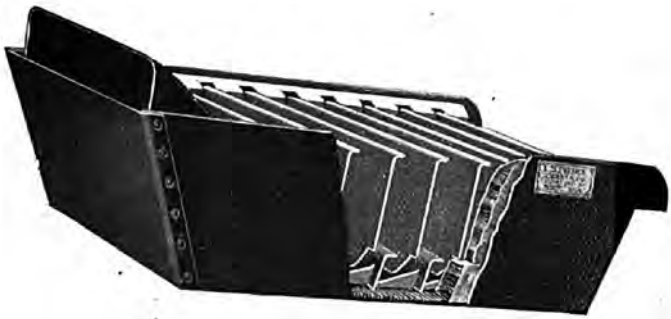
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Frank Brady, Publisher, Denver, Colo.:

Enclosed find one dollar P. O. money order for Subscription to the "Sister Republics." I would like to have you mail me back numbers for August and September, of 1904, and August and November, 1905. I have changed my address from Larned, Kan., to Kansas City, Mo., care Columbian Hotel, Ninth and Holmes streets. I am very much pleased with your magazine, and should have sent you some money before this. Pardon neglect. With best wishes for the success of the "Sister Republics, I remain, Yours truly,

GEORGE E. WITTICH.

PAN-AMERICAN NOTES

The population of the Republic of Costa Rica in 1904 was 331,340.

The reader of yesterday may be a buyer to-morrow. Continuous advertising turns readers into buyers.

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Originality is not achieved by copying another's methods, but by cultivating individuality in one's self.—Printers' Ink.

All France asks is to be let alone to deal with that pesky little scamp Castro. Apparently that isn't very much, but in reality it means a good deal for both France and Castro.—Anglo-American.

Steps have been taken by the forest service to place the Kemez forest reserve of New Mxico under administration. Forest Assistant Erickson, now at Boise, Idaho, will start the work. He will establish temporary headquarters at Santa Fe, N. M.

The National Agricultural Society of Paraguay has decided to have an agricultural exposition next year. It has now been definitely settled to hold it at the National School of Agriculture at Asuncion. It will be opened to the public from May 15 to the first Sunday after June 15, 1905.

The Reed Publishing Company, 1756 Champa Street, this city, are now publishing a very valuable and interesting publication, entitled The Psychic History of the Cliff Dwellers. This book wil be sent prepaid for $1.50. Emma F. Jay Bullene is the authoress, and we cannot speak too highly of the merits of this book.

The Salvador Chamber of Commerce in London is authority for the statement that the export of coffee from Salvador during the first quarter of 1905 showed an increase of value amounting to £92,545 as compared with the same period of 1904. Of this commodity France received 129,526 bags, valued at £351,850; Germany 71,246 bags, value £195,875; the United States 45,497 bags, value £127,555; Italy 36,734 bags, value £103,278, and Great Britain 34,262 bags, value £78,205. The remaining 14,505 bags went to other European countries.

A decree of the Argentine Government recently promulgated exempts from import duty, during the years 1905 and 1906, machinery imported for the purpose of fitting up cold-storage chambers for the preservation of meat, fowls, vegetables, fruit, and other food products. In no case, however, may this exemption be granted for a sum greater than $7,000 gold.

Callao, Peru, is becoming a great port, and when the Panama canal is opened will be nearly equidistant from New York and Liverpool—about 3,300 miles. The principal staples of Peru are sugar, cotton, wool and rubber, which promise the greatest wealth for the future, although up to now guano, and gold, silver and copper mines have brought the largest revenue to the people and the government.

A company is being organized to build a railroad from Tucumcari, N. M., to san Antonio and from the latter city to Galveston. The road will be named the Tucumcari, Texas and Gulf. It will connect with the Rock Island at Tucumcari and with the Santa Fe, the Texas and Pacific and other roads, in Texas. It is the intention to build an air line. It is said that strong financial influences are back of the project. The road will be about 600 miles long.

We are highly pleased with the February number of the 'Frisco Magazine, with its attractive front cover page, which being of so interesting a character will be retained by all who are fortunate enough to receive one. The illustrations and other contents of this paper are of such interest that it is perused with great satisfaction. We take pleasure in congratulating the management on the workmanship and general makeup of the Southwest.

The total values of cattle imported into the island of Cuba for the twelve months ending June 30, 1905 were over $6,000,000, of which sum, importations from the United States were valued at $1,927,676, or about one-third of the total. From Venezuela the importations were valued at $1,667,000, from Colombia $1,104,000, and from Mexico $909,000. Importations were also received from several other American countries, including Honduras, Nicaragua, Haiti, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo and the English Antilles.

The coal measures of Mexico are said to be confined to the Cretaceous and later ages, geologically, only a small and unproductive area of the Carboniferous age being found within the boundaries of the country. The most important coal-bearing area now being mined lies near the Texas boundary in the state of Coahuila. This formation extends across the boundary into Texas and includes many square miles. The deposit is determined as Cretaceous, and the coal is found in the Laramie horizon, as designated by the United States geologists.

The Argentine Republic consumes annually 1,500,000 tons of coal, all of which is imported at a cost which places national industries at a disadvantage in their competition with those of coal-producing countries and which adds materially to the cost of light, heat, and motive power. Hitherto, though coal has been found in several places throughout the Republic, it has not proved to be of the necessary quality either for producing steam or gas for household use, nor have the beds been found to be of sufficient thickness to make the working of them commercially profitable.

If the United States government intends to retain its prestige in the Pacific, Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu, should be dredged and fortified. As Hawaii should be a powerful factor in the system of national defense and as Pearl Harbor is adapted by nature for the needs of a naval base it would become one of the strategic outposts of the Pacific. Honolulu is declared by many Americans to be the most ideal spot in the world in which to live.

An estimate of the length of time required for excavating the various types of waterways under consideration at Panama gives the following figures: Sea level, 15 years (until 1921); 30-foot level, 13 1-2 years (until 1919); 60-foot level, 12 years (until 1918), this estimate not allowing for possibilities of red tape and bad management. It must be understood that as work goes deeper it is more difficut to make progress on account of less accessible dumps, more troubles from water, and other causes.

A contract was signed on November 9, 1905, between the Mexican government and Messrs. Edward Hoeflich and Manuel Septien for the purchase of land suitable for colonization, situated in the Iturbide district, Chihuahua. The price of the land is $1.20 per hectare, in bonds of the public debt, payable in the course of eight years, as stipulated in the contract. The contractors agree to establish on the land within ten years 500 settlers of Austro-Hungarian and German nationality; the first group, consisting of 150 settlers, are to be on the land within one year.

Although so large a percentage of the so-called vanilla extract sold in the United States is a cheap imitation, composed usually of tonka bean and coal-tar products, enormous quantities of the genuine bean are actually imported, but the distribution of this expensive article is restricted. During the past year $1,424,647 represented the value of vanilla beans imported by the United States, two-thirds of which came from Mexico, at a valuation of $1,053,813, and weighing 177,301 pounds. France came second, with her exportation valued at $265,456.

The United State Consul-General at Lima, Peru, reports that a decree was promulgated at Lima September 12, 1905, permitting the importation into Peru of arms, powder, and shot for hunting purposes, of parlor rifles and their charges, and of revolvers of a caliber not to exceed .22, without the formality of obtaining special license from the Ministry of War. The decree above referred to will prove a boon to immigrant miners, rubber hunters, etc., whose hunting weapons are often really a part of their business equipment. There has also been removed a local tax of 1 silver sol ($0.487) on the importation of each rifle, shotgun or revolver through the fluvial port of Iquitos, the headwaters of the Amazon.

The Lucky Hunch Mining and Development Company has been incorporated under the laws of Nevada, with capitalization of $250,000.00; 250,000 shares at $1.00 each, full paid and non-assessable. Treasury stock 100,000 shares. Write to Ed. A. Page, Secretary and Treasurer, Colorado Springs, Colo., box 691, and he will give all particulars of this enterprising company. The other officers are Russell Chase, President, 1925 Park Grove ave., Los Angeles, California; Don G. Lytle, Vice President, 1140 W. 18th Ave., Los Angeles, California; and Joe Bluner, General Manager, Reno, Nevada, P. O. box 170. We recommend our readers to investigate this opportunity of buying some shares now, as this Lucky Hunch Company of Reno, Nevada, is a winner.

Seven thousand tons of steel, costing $200,000, and four locomotives and passenger and freight equipment, costing about $200,000, have been ordered in Los Angeles, California, by the local office of the Mitchell Mining company for the construction of eighty miles of railroad from the company's mines near Acapulco, in the state of Guerrero, Mexico, to the port of Marques on the Pacific coast. The road is incorporated under the laws of Mexico and will do a general business. It will be called the La Diche and Pacific railroad and will connect eventually, it is stated, with the Mexican Central, thus furnishing a short route from the Pacific coast to the Mexican capial.

It is stated that the Santa Fe has bought the Denver, Enid and Gulf line and will build it to a point on the Santa Fe line east of Pueblo, probably Lamar. It will then double track from Pueblo to Lamar or possibly from Denver to Lamar. With such a line and with double trackage to that point the Santa Fe would be in a position to control the gulf business from Denver because it would have an air line from this city to the gulf. At the present time the Santa Fe's business is so crowded that it is almost impossible to handle it by way of Newton, Kansas. With this new line built it would be in a position to compete with the C. and S., which already reaches the gulf.

The following from the Colorado Fruit Grower indicates that there is money in Colorado fruit: In the past thirteen years J. L. Oliver of Palisade has made himself worth something like $75,000 from a comparatively small ranch. This shows what an editor and practical newspaper man can do when the opportunity presents itself. Some of Mr. Oliver's land has paid him as high as $1,000 per acre this year, and in the past six or eight years his receipts have run from $6,000 to $10,000 each year. He had pears this year that netted him $2.40 per box. It is almost beyond realization when we try to think of a man shipping over thirteen cars of fruit from less than twenty acres, but that is what Mr. Oliver has done at Palisade.

Mr. W. F. Powell, United States Minister to Haiti, reports to his home government that Haiti's crop of coffee for the year 1905 is very large, being estimated at over 75,000,000 pounds. This exceeds the 1904 crop by about 30,000,000 pounds, but does not reach that of 1903, which was over 100,000,000 pounds. That, however, was considered a phenomenal crop. Added to this, the cacao crop for 1904 was very large, much greater than that of the preceding year. The cotton season has also been a very fine one. All the cotton, cacao, and coffee that are produced here are sent to Europe, and as the price of these products, especialy coffee, is very much better than that of the preceding year, the country will reap the benefit of the same.

The Chilean government, through its minister at Washington, Senor Don Joaquin Walker-Martinez, has made an arrangement with the National Bank of Commerce, of New York, for the deposit with that institution of $3,000,000 in gold, which is to serve as a part of the nucleus of a gold reserve for that country. Arrangements for the deposit of gold in the banks of England and France by the Chilean government already exist, and Senor Walker-Martinez believes that, in view of the commercial relations between Chile and the United States, it is well that a financial institution in this country also should be selected as a depository of part of the gold reserve which Chile is accumulating as a preliminary to making gold payments on January 1, 1909.

In November, 1905, the Philadelphia mint (United States) shipped to Panama an issue of $1,000,000 in new $1 silver coins of the fixed value of $1 gold, which had been minted for the Panama government. To insure the parity of the gold and silver currency of the republic, a deposit of $300,000 gold was made with the Bankers' Trust Company of New York. This is 15 per cent of the total of $4,000,000 of the new Panama silver currency, of which $1,000,000, as stated, is not yet in circulation. Owing to the fact that Panama currency is used in the disbursements connected with the canal works, the United States is aiding Panama to establish a notable monetary system.

It is reported from Guayaquil, Ecuador, that the government has decided upon the construction of a railroad from Ambato to the Cuararey river, which flows into the Amazon near Iquitos. This district is very rich in rubber, which until now has been exported through the Amazon valley to the United States and Europe, under the name of Brazilian rubber. With the construction of this railroad, rubber and other products can be exported from this region via Guayaquil, thus reducing by 3,000 miles the water route to New York via Iquitos and Para. This railroad line runs almost entirely east of the Andes, as Ambato is in the heart of the chain, at 8,000 feet elevation. It will cost about £800,000, and will be about 100 miles long.

The government of the state of Matto Grosso, Brazil, has recently granted several concessions for the exploitation by means of drags of the beds of numerous streams, which are thought to contain gold or diamonds, or both, in sufficiently large quantities to make it remunerative. One of the concessions belongs to an English company, the Matto Grosso Dredging Company, which has already taken out a large quantity of gold and several diamonds from the Rio Coxipo de Ouro and is preparing to explore the Rio Manso. Another concession has been transferred to the Eastern Matto Grosso Company, organized at Buenos Ayres. This last concession embraces the bed and banks of the Rio Coxipo and Rio Jauro for an extent of about 340 kilometers.

Another gate of entry into Mexico will be established with the construction of a $500,000 bridge which the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico railroad is to build across the Rio Grande. The exact location has not been determined, and all the cities of Mexico and Texas on the Rio Grande, which are not at present ports of entry, are making efforts to secure the bridge. Engineers of the road have just completed soundings betwen Brownsville, Tex., and Matamoras, Mexico, and the bridge may be built there. The Brownsville line expects to connect with the lines of the National of Mexico. The National lines intended some time ago to build a bridge at San Miguel. A large customs house will be built at the port decided upon and added means of commercial communication between the sister republics will be established.

H. Farnum had a rough experience on Sunday and Monday in making a trip to Holy Cross. Mr. Farnum started out Sunday morning with a team and cutter, and later in the day a fierce snow storm set in and overtook him before he reached the Cross. From Gold Park on up his team was wallowing in snow in places up to their backs. When within about a mile of Holy Cross City Mr. Farnum was obliged to give up the attempt and return to Gold Park, arriving there about dark. He stopped over night with Robert Law and the next morning, the storm having somewhat

abated, he started Mr. Law on horseback, equipped also with snow shoes, on another attempt to reach the Cross. Mr. Law reached about the same point as did Mr. Farnum the day before when he was obliged to abandon the horse and complete the trip on snowshoes. He succeeded in making the trip, returning to Gold Park about the middle of the afternoon, having been nearly the entire day making the round trip of eight miles. Mr. Farnum then completed the journey home. Much of the way from Gold Park down to Red Cliff he says the snow was knee deep and more to his horses with the road unbroken. From this account it appears there is plenty of snow in the hills, fully as much as usual at this time of the year.—Red Cliff Blade.

Great development has taken place in gem production in Brazil. Continued exploration in the state of Minas Geraes has led to great discoveries of tourmaline, which have furnished magnificent red (rubellites) as well as blue-green and green gems, and large quantities were found, cut, and sold during 1904. Further discoveries of gem beryls in the same state have furnished magnificent blue and green aquamarines, which have been cut and have reached the gem markets of the world. In regard to the Brazilian amethyst, a large quantity of gems have come from the great geode, the bulk of which was shown at the Dusseldorf Exposition in 1902. Many of these which were obtained from the points of the myraids of crystals that lined the great grotto were, on account of their rich, dark color, sold as Siberian amethyst. There has been an extensive demand for many of the semiprecious stones, such as the peridot, of which quantities have been cut from Egyptian material, and the yellow smoky quartz called topaz from Spain and Brazil. In Brazil a number of attempts were made to form new diamond mining companies, but the output has been very small.

The Americans have invested about $75,000,000 in Mexican mines in the past twenty-five years, but that amount has brought immense returns for that country inasmuch as many mines were opened up through this American capital.

We have invested about $25,000,000 in agricultural interests, at the same time we have sold that amount of agricultural machinery in that republic and have taught the Mexicans how to farm, adding to their wealth a hundred times this amount.

We have invested a few millions in their banking enterprises and taught them the banking business and the use of banks; have built hydraulic power plants, are paving their streets with asphalt, putting in sewer and water works systems, electric lighting plants, and teaching them how to build a city. Note the improvements and remarkable change in the past ten years. We are not overlooking, however, that capital invested in Mexico has brought satisfactory returns to the American investor in many instances.

The American Smelting and Refining Company and the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company will soon lock horns in Mexico. The United States is the new rival for the smelter trust and it has bought the custom smelter at Torreia, Mexico, the only big smelter in the republic not owned by the smelter trust. It is generally believed by mining men that the United States intends to carry out the threat to become a formidable rival of the smelter trust. It has secured smelters in Utah, Nevada and California and by going into Mexico it is fulfilling its threat. There is a constant rumor that it will absorb the United States Reduction and Refining Company of Colorado City and will take over the Salida smelter, but so far as can be learned at present these are only rumors, although their fulfillment would surprise no mining man. In going into Mexico particularly has the United States company invaded smelter trust territory, for Mexico has always been accounted the smelter trust's exclusive territory. It is said that the efforts of the Guggenheims to secure control of the Mexican Central railroad have been for the purpose of so fixing rates in Mexico that opposition smelting companies, particularly the United States, would be at such disadvantage in competition that they could not operate.

The four American Mormon settlements, situated in the state of Chihuahua, are in a very prosperous condition. An official report was recently made to the federal government by the chief official of these four colonies. The largest of these colonies is Colonia Dublan, which has a population of 989 people, who own 37,000 acres of land. These colonists have established a large flouring mill, also a lumber mill, a tannery, and iron foundry. Most of their land is in a high state of cultivation. The colonists are also extensive fruit growers. Next to Colonia Dublan in size is Colonia Juarez, which has 654 inhabitants and owns 50,000 acres of land. These colonists operate a large furniture factory, where all kinds of furniture is manufactured; a shoe factory, a tannery, a flour mill, a canning factory and iron foundry. Several industries of minor importance are also operated there. Colonia Diaz has 559 inhabitants, who own 74,140 acres of land. They also operate a flour mill, an iron foundry and other industries. The smallest of the four colonies is Colonia Pacheco, which has 285 inhabitants, who own 70,530 acres of land. These colonists operate two lumber mills and other industries. All of these colonists devote much attention to growing wheat and other staple crops. They live quietly and are all on the best of terms with their Mexican neighbors.

Many thousand acres of land in the northern states of Mexico are being planted in the "zapupe" fiber plant. Many thousands of dollars of American capital has been invested in this new industry during the past few months. The new plant promises to become as noted in the fiber markets of the world as are henequin and manila. The fiber of the zapupe has been employed by the Indians for hundreds of years in the manufacture of various crude articles, ropes, bags, fish nets, etc. Since foreigners took it up it has been found to possess many points of advantage over other fiber-bearing plants, a tract planted for experiment having given far more than expected results. The fiber has been submitted to experts in New York, and most flattering reports have been received. In appearance the zapupe leaf is similar to the leaf of the henequin, which made millionaires in Yucatan and Campeche. However, it is not so fleshy, and a good deal longer. Henequin will give more fiber to the leaf, but not to the plant. The fibre should be white, highly flexible and strong. One of the greatest advantages of zapupe fiber in making ropes is that these ropes do not readily kink or mildew when exposed to moisture, giving them the quality of running smoothly through pulleys and other tackle. It yields quick returns and leaves may be cut from zapupe the third year after planting, most other fiber plants requiring from five to seven years. For two or three years the plant will give over 100 leaves per year, but the number gradually



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drops to about 80, and this number is retained for fifteen years consecutively. Each pounds, dependent upon the conditions and care given the plants. The fiber experts estimate that the fiber is worth from 8 to 9 cents, gold, per pound. Estimates made here, as based on the price of labor, give the cost of production, including delivery to shipping wharves, at from 2 to 3 cents per pound. Scions are planted about six feet apart, making it possible to raise slightly over 1,000 plants to the acre. When the field is about twelve years old new scions are planted half way between the old plants, and by the time the latter have ceased to bear a new growth of the plants is in bearing condition. These leaves are cut four times a year, each plant yielding an average of twenty or twenty-five leaves at the cutting. The leaves protect themselves. During the first two years the zapupe plantation has to be kept clear of weeds, which might stop the growth of young plants. After this the shade of the plants is enough to stop the growth of weeds. The leaves are provided with sharp spines, which insure them from the ravages of stock. Machinery can be had at a cost of from $300 to $3,000, gold. The cheaper machines are capable of cleaning about 3,000 leaves in ten hours, while the latter will take care of 100,000. While it is a very hardy plant, the zapupe does best on sandy soil which is high enough to be well drained. Shady and wet locations are fatal to its growth. From October to March, the dry season, is the best for planting, as vegetation is not so rank, owing to lack of rain. Drough is not apparently injurious to the plant or a heavy rainfall; zapupe is also remarkably free from insect or rodent attacks. Scions for planting cost from 1 1-2 to 3 cents Mexican money, each, varying according to size and quantity of the scion. Land suitable for zapupe plantations can be had for from $3 to $8, Mexican currency.

WHAT IS CONFETTI?

The use of rice at weddings has been quite superseded by the throwing of confetti, and many people wonder how this idea became first started. It appears that the head of a French printing firm was one day walking through his factory, when he saw one of the workmen take up a handful of little rounds of colored paper and throw them over a girl who was working near him. They were the pieces punched out of card and paper almanacs to enable the ribbon to be attached, says Home Notes.

The idea of confetti instantly occurred to the printer, and he started upon making it as a substitute for rice at weddings. Machinery for manufacturing the little colored disks was devised, and thus a workman's joke was the origin of a large new industry.

TO CURE A COLD.

Consul-General Guenther, of Frankfort, Germany, reports a new cure for a cold. It consists of a mixture of cocaine, paranephrine, and water, applied on cotton to the nose. It arrests secretions, and cures the cold, usually, by several applications. Inasmuch as colds can lead to dangerous diseases, it is wise to prevent their protraction. In the case of children, Doctor Vohsen advises mothers to cut a small rubber tube obliquely and to insert the sharpened end into the nose, then, by means of a rubber ball, blow air into the tube. Thus the secretions in one mide may be blown out through the other side. This eases the children and allows them to breathe freely. One can see at a glance how valuable such knowledge is. It can be used in all kinds of cases affecting the nose and throat.

RECIPE FOR HAPPINESS.

Sydney Smith cut the following from a newspaper and preserved it for himself: "When you rise in the morning form a resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow creature. It is easily done; a left-off garment to the man who needs it, a kind word to the sorrowful and encouraging expression to the striving—trifles in themselves as light as air—will do at least for the twenty-four hours. And, if you are young, depend upon it, it will plant will yield annually from two to four tell when you are old; and, if you are old, rest assured it will send you gently and happily down the stream of time, to eternity. By the most simple arithmetical sum, look at the result. If you send one person—only one—happily through each day, that is 365 in the course of the year. And suppose you live forty years only after you commence that course of medicine, you have made 14,600 beings happy at all events for a time."

SAVINGS BANK IN MEXICO.

Savings banks are practically unknown institutions in this city. If a man has a small amount to deposit, with the expectation of being able to add to it from time to time, he will be at a loss to find a bank that will be willing to take care of his apparently insignificant sums and pay him interest on the money thus gradually deposited.

As a matter of fact, there are only about two places in the entire city that will show any interest in his small savings, one of these being a little bank for working people, which was organized a couple of years ago, and the other place being the Monte de la Piedad, which receives deposits of any amount and pays 6 per cent interest per annum on them. The little savings bank has a hard struggle to maintain itself. It is a noticeable fact, however, that the bank in question has few Mexican working people as depositors, most of its patrons being Spaniards who are working for wages as grocery clerks and bookkeepers.—Mexican Herald.

TO BRING SLEEP IN TWO MINUTES.

For nervous, tired-out men and women insomnia is a trouble from which there is sometimes thought to be no relief save through the use of an opiate—a remedy more dangerous than the disease itself. In a recent contribution to the newspapers on "How to Be Healthy," a teacher of physical training gives the following directions for sleeping at will:

"Sit in a reclining chair or a rocker. Tip the chair to a comfortable angle for the body (not enough to cause any perceptible weight on the back) and to a restful position for the head. Place the feet on a chair as high (or a trifle higher) as that upon which you are sitting. Cross the limbs at the ankles (this closes one end of the circuit). Put the hands together by interlacing the fingers (this closes the other end of the circuit). Drop the hands loosely in the lap. Close the eyes. Let go. Relax the body and mind. Relieve yourself of all muscular and nervous tension. Think of nothing except sleep. If you find the mind wandering in strange and forbidden or even in too frequent paths, bring it back and quietly concentrate it on the deep, slow, rhythmical breathing. As you inhale, think sleep; as you exhale, think sleep.

"If you wish to awaken at a given time (10-12-15-17-20 minutes), charge your mind, your subjective mind (which never sleeps), to arouse you to consciousness at the desired time; it will do it to the minute."

This method, says its author, is a matter of discipline and is within the reach of every one.

The method proposed is auto-suggestion or self-hypnotism. In the plan proposed the con-



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Mrs. Fr. of Gang, Malvern, O., writes, in Jan uary, 1903., about her son, who had the first ep ptic attack in February, 1902. After he w eated by our physician our pastor recommen Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and since kes it had no more attack since last Octobes, nd seems to be so mouch better in every ways.

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Mi hija tuvo el primer ataque de convulciones dos años parados y desde entonces uno cada seis semanas hasta que llegaron al número de 4 ó 5 al mes. Ella fue examinada por tres medicos sin ningun resultado, entonces le di el Paster Konig's Nerve Tonic y el efecto fue maravilloso. Ella solo ha tenido un ataque desde que lo tomo hace 4 meses.

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centration of the mind on the deep, slow breathing and the self-suggestion of sleep at each inhalation and exhalation of breath does the work, the rapidity with which the result is attained being due to the ability to concentrate the mind upon the one subject of sleep to the exclusion of all others. But whatever the method, whether hypnotism or not, if through its use sleep can be gained by the sufferer from sleeplessness, it is worthy the trial.

THE SUN BIRD OF GUATEMALA.

On the coat of arms and many of the postage stamps of Guatemala a strange and beautiful bird is pictured. It is the quezal, or sun bird, hardly ever seen outside of a very few high forests in high mountains of Central America.

The quezal is so rare because, as the national bird of the country, it is protected from hunters by the spirit of the people; and besides this, it is extremely hard to catch or kill.

Living specimens hardly ever reach the coast, for the quezal bears captivity so ill that the Guatemalans have a legend, which they believe to this day, that the quezal's heart breaks in a cage.

Of all the birds of the Americas it is the most gorgeous. No more splendid sight is to be seen in all the world than a quezal, flying like a darting flame through the sombre depths of a Central American forest.

Its back is of a brilliant metallic green, so vivid that it shines even in the twilight of the woods like a great emerald, and its breast is a crimson so deep and bright that every motion of the wonderful creature is as a flashing of rubies among the trees and giant creepers.

It bears a true golden crown upon its head —a helmet of bright yellow and green, shaped just as the helmets of the old Aztec kings were shaped. Its tail is composed of lace-like plumes, extending more than two and one-half feet beyond its body.

There is abundant reason for looking upon it as the royal bird of Guatemala, and, indeed, of all Central America, and the Indians still view it with a feeling that is more worship and awe than anything else.

When Montezuma met Cortez, he was garbed in imperial splendor that evoked the amazed admiration of all the Spanish army. And the magnificence of his raiment was due almost entirely to the feathers of the quezal, which formed the greater part of his dress.

In the days of the Aztecs, no man was permitted to wear the feathers of the quezal except the Emperor himself. Once a year hunters were sent out to catch quezals and gently remove two of the most brilliant feathers from the long tail. Then the birds were freed again without further harm.

The feathers thus won were woven into an imperial cloak, and it was such a cloak that dazzled the fierce Conquestadores when they saw the unhappy Montezuma.

The Aztec legend is that the quezal arrived in America with the white sun god who came over the Pacific Ocean one day in a great sea shell. While he wandered through the land men forgot to battle with each other; wherever he stepped the ground bore rich crops; whenever he spoke the birds sang as if their hearts would burst.

All through the ancient lands of Central America, men can still follow his footsteps by the traditions and beautiful legends that are alive to-day.

In the deep twilight of the forests, there still stand wonderful ruins of marble and other quarried stones. These were the temples that men built long ago in forgotten time for the white sun god.

He was beautiful and tall, and he had an eye so calm and clear that men lost their anger when it looked upon them and could not choose but bend to him. Yet he did not demand worship; for he contented himself with teaching as he passed. He showed the men how to build great structures. He showed the women how to weave glorious fabrics of fibre and gold threads. He showed the children how to play games that are still played in some form or another in Central America.

For many years he remained, and men grew wise, their houses became beautiful and their children were happy and good. Then, one day, the white sun god heard a calling from the sea, and he stepped into his seashell and sailed far away into the sunset. Of all his glory, only the brave quezal remained.

But soon men forgot what the white god had taught them and they quarreled and fought. Temples were overturned and the priests of the sun were driven into remote places.

Grieving, the quezal fled with the priests, until at last no priest remained alive; and now only the quezal remains, immortal, but never to be seen near man again. Like a lost soul he haunts the darkest woods and flees from those who so soon forgot his master.

QUICK RELIEF FOR THE ILLS THAT FOLLOW EXPOSURE TO COLD.

At this time of year we have some of our severest weather, and it is well to have at hand some reliable and helpful suggestions on the treatment of ailments produced by temperature changes. This is another instance when the proverbial "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

One of the best things for keeping the body warm and free from ills that are the result of sudden changes of temperature is wearing a woolen band around the stomach. These bands come very light in weight, and ribbed, so that they cling to the body, and there is no difficulty in keeping them in place.

This keeps the digestive organs at an even temperature, and goes far toward keeping up the circulation of the body. Taking two or three good breaths immediately upon going out into the cold will also do much toward keeping up the general circulation and consequent warmth.

Before long exposure to cold, it is an excellent thing to get up circulation in the fingers, ear tips, cheeks and nose by continuous friction. This has prevented many a case of frost-bite.

The following suggestions are simple in character and are from high medical authorities:

The cold that kills, kills in several ways. In freezing to death there is primarily intense suffering, which in time passes off and apparent relief ensues. This is when the real danger begins; fear is allayed, and the senses become dulled.

Any one who suffers from intense cold and then grows sleepy or stupid should seek help and the nearest shelter as speedily as possible; but should not enter a warm room, for sudden heat is exceedingly injurious in cases of freezing.

The first step in cases of freezing is "to restore the circulation by means of dry friction." Follow this treatment, says an eminent authority, by the administration of a little hot wine and, later, hot soup.

In cases where breathing is labored (the lungs are congested), apply a hot mustard plaster to the chest, and, where a physician cannot be quickly summoned, give the patient a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in a third of a tumbler of water to stimulate the heart's action.

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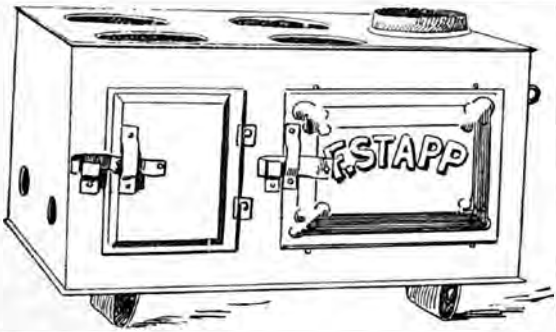
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LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN COLORADO AND THE UNITED STATES.

In Colorado: Christmas, New Year's, Decoration Day, May 30; Lincoln's birthday, February 12; Washington's birthday, February 22; Labor day, first Monday in September; the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving day, last Thursday in November, and all general election days.

The legal holidays in all states are:

Jan. 1—New Year's day, celebrated in all states (including District of Columbia, Arizona and New Mexico), except Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi and New Hampshire.

Jan. 8—Anniversary of battle of New Orleans. In Louisiana.

Jan. 19—Lee's birthday, in Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Alabama.

Feb. 12—Lincoln's birthday, in Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Washington state and Wyoming.

Feb. 22—Washington's birthday, in all states, including District of Columbia, Arizona and Oklahoma, except Mississippi, where it is observed by exercises in schools only.

March 2—Anniversary of Texan independence; in Texas.

March 7—Mardi Gras, in Alabama and parish of Orleans, La. In Florida in all cities that have a carnival association for that purpose.

April 19—Patriots' day, in Massachusetts.

April 21—Good Friday, in Alabama, Delaware, Louisiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

April 21—Anniversary of battle of San Jacinto, in Texas.

April 26—Confederate Memorial day, in Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi.

May 10—Confederate Memorial day, in North Carolina and South Carolina.

May (second Friday)—Confederate day, in Tennessee.

May 20—Anniversary of signing of the Mecklenberg declaration of independence, in North Carolina.

May (last Friday)—Pioneer day, in Montana, observed in public schools.

May 30—Decoration day, in all states and territories (including District of Columbia) except Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas; in Virginia known as Confederate Memorial day.

June 3—Jefferson Davis' birthday, in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and South Carolina. In Louisiana known as Confederate Memorial day; in Virginia in public schools.

June (first Monday even years)—Oregon, general state election.

July 4—Independence day, in all states and territories and District of Columbia.

July 24—Pioneers' day in Utah.

Aug. 26—Bennington Battle day, in Vermont.

Sept. 4—Labor day, in all states and territories, including District of Columbia, and except Nevada, North Dakota and Wyoming.

Sept. 9—Admission day, in California.

Nov.—General election day; in practically every state in the Union.

Nov.—Last Thursday, Thanksgiving day, in all states.

Dec. 25—Christmas day, observed in all states and territories.

PROGRESSIVE MEXICO.

THE COAL AND IRON RESOURCES OF THE STATES OF NUEVO LEON, TAMAULIPAS, COAHUILA AND DURANGO —MINERS AND MINES—THE RAILROADS—SHORT STOPS—PERSONALS.

Monterey, N. L., Mexico, Feb. 1, 1906.

To The Sister Republics:

Very few of the intelligent Americans or Mexicans have any conception of the coal and iron resources of the states of Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Coahuila and Durango, nevertheless there are hundreds of square miles in the states of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila that are underlaid with coal, while there is considerable coal to be found in the states of Tamaulipas and Durango.

In this letter I propose to lay before the many readers of the Sister Republics what I know about the coal and iron resources of those states.

TAMAULIPAS.

Coal is to be found along the Rio Grande from Comargo to where it joins the state of Nuevo Leon, fifteen miles above Nuevo Laredo. When the water in the river is low coal can be seen cropping out along the river at the following points: Comargo, Muir, Guerrero, Nuevo Laredo and Columbia. It was not until 1881 and 1882 that any efforts were made to develop the coal resources of those states.

In 1880 the Palmer-Sullivan syndicate procured a concession from the Mexican government to build the Mexican National railway, and in April, 1881, they broke ground on the bank of the Rio Grande at Nuevo Laredo, in the state of Tamaulipas.

At that date there were no railroads into Laredo, but there were two roads being built towards it, the International Great Northern and the Texas Mexican from Corpus Christi, Texas.

In order for the Palmer-Sullivan syndicate to get construction material in from the steamships at Corpus Christi, they purchased the Texas Mexican railroad and pushed it through from Pena station, which was then the terminus of the road, to Laredo, a distance of 70 miles.

The late A. C. Hunt, of Denver, Colo., who was connected with the Palmer-Sullivan syndicate, sent out prospectors along the Rio Grande to hunt for coal, and found it. They found a large body of coal on the Callahan ranch, 18 miles above Laredo, Texas, and he leased the land for a number of years and built a railroad to it and opened up a number of coal mines, and thus supplied their roads with coal. Hunt also sunk a shaft on the banks of an arroya in the city of Guirrero, where they found first class coal.

In 1881 the late Jay Gould procured a charter from the Mexican government to build a railroad from Laredo, on the Rio Grande, to the city of Mexico. They broke ground at Nuevo Laredo, and graded the road for a distance of 110 miles, or ten miles south of the city of Muir. They also built a bridge across the Rio Grande and erected large and extensive buildings at Nuevo Laredo. The year following they suspended work on the road and a few years later they sold all their grounds and buildings in Nuevo Laredo to the Mexican National railroad company. Their object in building that road was to tap the coal lands in

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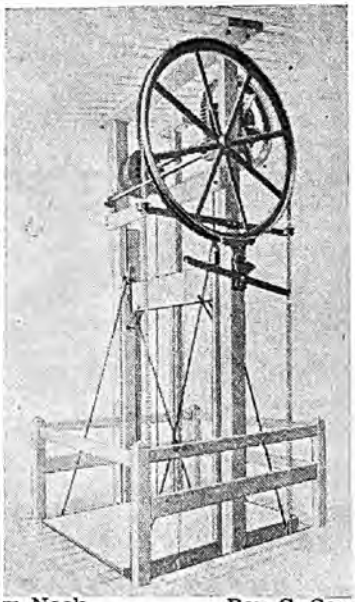
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Tamaulipas so as to supply that road and the International and Great Northern Railroad with coal. From 1882 until a few years ago the Texas Mexican and the Mexican National railroads have been receiving their supply of coal from the coal mines above Laredo. So have the smelters and factories in this city.

NUEVO LEON.

There are hundreds of square miles of coal land in the northern part of this state. These coal lands extend from Villaldama and Bustamante to the Rio Grande. There are a number of coal mines in the northwestern part of the state which have been developed.

COAHUILA.

There is not perhaps another state in the Republic that contains more coal lands than the state of Coahuila. There are thousands of square miles of land that is underlaid with coal.

When the late C. P. Huntington was building the Southern Pacific railroad west of San Antonio he saw that it was absolutely necessary to get coal within easy reach of that road, and he sent coal experts into the state of Coahuila in search of coal, and when they found coal they reported it to Huntington. Huntington then procured a charter and a concession from the Mexican National government to build a railroad, the Mexican International, from the Rio Grande to the Pacific. He also bought up thousands of acres of coal lands along the proposed line of road and put men to work to open up and develop the coal mines, so that when he commenced to operate the road out from the city of Parfirio Diaz he had his own coal on the dump to operate the road with. The railroad company also erected coke ovens at the mines and now they supply all the smelters and manufacturing plants in the Republic that use coke with coke from those mines.

These coal fields extend into the state of Durango also.

Thus it will be seen that the above three states contain coal enough to supply the Republic of Mexico for thousands of generations.

THE IRON RESOURCES.

The iron resources of the above four states are unlimited. There is ore now lying on the surface to last for generations to come.

In the state of Tamaulipas iron is to be found in the San Carlos and San Nicolas districts, and in the mountains to the west, south and east of Victoria to the gulf.

Large bodies of iron ore are to be found in the following places in the state of Nuevo Leon. The Sierra la Silla (Saddle Mountains) to the east of the city of Monterey, and the mountains to the south and east until they reach Linaris district on the border of Tamaulipas.

Iron ore is to be found in great abundance in the Salinas, Sabinan, Sahinas, Villaldama, Bustamante, Cerralvo, Guadalupe, Lampazas and the Vallacillo districts.

The state of Coahuila is rich in iron ores. There is not a mountain from Saltillo, the capital of the state, to the Rio Grande but what is rich in iron ore.

So far as has been explored the state of Durango contains more iron ore than any other state in the Republic. There is a mountain of almost pure iron ore in the vicinity of the city of Durango, which contains iron ore enough to last for generations to come. The late Baron Von Humboldt when in this country some years ago examined the above mountain and he pronounced it the largest and purest body of iron ore in the known world.

It will be seen from the above brief report that the four states, Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila and Durango are rich in two of the most useful and valuable ores—iron and coal.

MINERS AND MINES.

A number of prominent miners have come to the city to spend the holidays. They report that the past year was the most prosperous year in the history of Mexico. There have been more mines denounced and developed and more ores taken out during the year just closed than in any previous year. So great has been the output that a number of new smelters will be erected this year so as to enable the miners to dispose of their ores and get better prices.

THE RAILROADS.

The Mexican National, Mexican International and the Mexican Central railroad companies are pushing the construction of their roads from their present terminus to the Pacific Ocean. The merger system, the National, International and the Matamoros roads, have commenced to erect a union passenger depot in this city. This will be the largest and handsomest passenger depot in the Republic.

SHORT STOPS.

There has been a number of American prospectors coming to Monterey of late. Some of them have come here with a view of going into the farming and stock raising business and truck farming. There is a great demand for that kind of land along the Central railroad from here to Tampico.

The market this fall and winter has been well supplied with oranges, pineapples, bananas and vegetables. The orange crop this season has been the best that they have had in many years.

PERSONALS.

The following tourists are registered at the Hotel Marble Topo Chico:

Rev. Baudinot Seeley and wife, Germantown, Pa.; Dr. H. J. Wernet and wife and daughter, Mrs. B. T. Sheppard, Lincoln, Neb.; Alex Dalzell, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. S. Baldwin, Zacatecas; W. T. Hill, Durango; B. F. Clements and daughter, San Antonio, Texas; H. Bernard, City of Mexico.

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And grind me in the dust,
I sometimes stop and wish, b'gee,
I were a wicked trust!

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We can give you interesting detailed information, with regard to any one of these crops, if you will take the trouble to write us.

Alfalfa is known to be the most valuable forage plant or grass in California, and the lands of our Colony will suit its rapid and healthy growth exactly. It is an easy crop to produce, providing you supply it with an abundance of water, which is certainly possible at all times on the Stevinson Colony. Within six months after sowing, the first crop of alfalfa should be ready for cutting, and it is the average to cut, at least, five times each year, and with a yield for each cutting that will average above one ton per acre.

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The full water right accompanies the deed to each acre of land, and without additional cost. The only charge is for maintenance of the canal and water system, which is fixed at not to exceed $1.00 per acre each year, but for the first year, while planting is in progress, water is absolutely FREE.

Our Superintendent is a man of much experience in growing fruits, vines, trees, grain, potatoes and other California products. His principal duty is to look for the welfare and comfort of our colonists.

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Astrologia Femenina.

Hé aquí los consejos de un célebre astrólogo.

Escoged vuestra esposa según el mes de su nacimiento.

Enero.—Buena señora de su casa, un poco inclinada á la melancolía, pero de carácter dulce.

Febrero.Esposa afectuosa, mujer conciliadora, buena madre, corazón sencillo.

Marzo.—Linda y graciosa, alegre y bachillera, un poco cosquillosa, pero en el fondo, amante, celosa y valiente.

Abril.—Mujer hacendosa, muy amiga de su hogar, poco comunicativa pero de exterior y humor agradables.

Mayo.—Bella, amable y muy aficionada á los goces de la vida.

Junio.—Impetuosa, frivola é inconstante. Diablillo del hogar.

Julio.—Bella y caprichosa. Humor variable.

Agosta.—Amable, de ideas prácticas sabiendo gastar con discrenimiento.

Septiembre.—Discreta, afable y deseosa de hacerse amar.

Octubre.—Linda coquetay voluble. Muy dificil para hacer feliz.

Noviembre.—Gentle, generosa, dulce y buena.

Diciembre.—Bien hecha, un poco fantástica y apasionada por las novedades.

Voy á dar á ustedes una idea de cóma se juzgan las enfermedades en China.

Un comerciante de Pekin sufría del pecho. El desdichado fué á consultar con un médico célebre. Después de haberle tomado el pulso y de examinarle por espacio de media hora, el doctor le dice:

—Si vuestro mal disminuye, la enfermedad ira bien; pero si aumenta, estaréis mucho más grave.

—Cuarenta y cinco kilos de plata, por tonelada, ensayan los metales de una nueva mina descubierta últimamente en Tejamén, Durango.

Los datos estadísticos del producto de minas del Perú correspondientes al año de 1904, que constituyen un suplemento á los ya publicados en al Boletín Mensual de Noviembre, y que se tomaron del vigésimo cuarto informe anual del Cuerpo del In-

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Petroleo refinado	metros cúbicos	.....	2,744
Gasolina	id.	.....	110
Bencina	id.	.....	50
Residuos	toneladas métricas	.....	4,000
Plomo	id.	1,302	2,209
Cobre	id.	9,497	9,504
Plata	kilograms	170,804	145,166
Oro	id.	1,078	601
Boras	toneladas métricas	2,466	2,675
Sal	id.	17,637	18,545
Azufre	id.	.....	21

La producción que se acaba de citar se valúa en $6,662,910, oro americano.

El Peso Mexicano.

El peso mexicano es usado por cuatrocientos millones de chinos, cerca de quince millones de mexicanos, cuatro ó cinco millones de habitantes de las Islas de Java, Sumatra y demás del grupo malayo; y, además, es aceptada en varias ciudades del Japón. Si se tiene en cuenta que se usa por el ejército japonés en Manchuria resulta que las casas de Moneda, de México, acuñan dinero para cerca de la tercera parte de los habitantes del globo terrestre.

—El Japón fué descubierto por los europeos el año de 1542.

—El Cairo es la ciudad más grande en Africa. Tiene 500,000 habitantes, de los cuales, 25,000 son europeos.

—Austria fué el primer país que usó tarjetas postales—1869.

—El gobierno de Monterrey, para favorecer la asistencia á las escuelas; prohibió que niños menores de catorce años anden vagando con pretesta del oficio de boleros.

—No hay mujer fea en el mundo,—decía un sujeto—todas ellas son angeles caídos del cielo.

—Según eso,—dijo una jamona chata y de irregulares facciones,—¿yo he caído del cielo¿

—Sí tal,—contestó el interpelado,—pero cayó usted de narices.

Cosas de la vida.

Un sabio inglés ha calculado que un hombre habla, por término medio, tres horas al día á razón de ciento veinte palabras por minuto, ó sean veinte y nueve páginas en octavo por hora; de manera que cada individuo habla por valor de seiscientas páginas á la semana, ó sean cincuenta y dos gruesos volúmenes al año.

—Caballero—le preguntó un hombre poco galante con el bello sexo.—¿Ese cálculo se aplica igualmente á las mujeres?

—Yes—contestó friamente el estadista británico.—pero hay pue multiplicar por diez.

El año nuevo en China.

Los hijos del cielo, ricos ó pobres, son los que con mayor solemnidad celebran la fiesta del Año Nuevo Todos abandonan sus negocios para entregarse á fiestas profanas y religiosas, con toques gastronómicos muy acentuados.

Hay una ley en China que recomienda el arreglo y liquidación de los negocios antes del último día del año, porque la autoridad de los mandarines, al comenzar el ano nuevo, queda por algunos días en suspenso. Diez días quedan cerradas las oficinas y los mandarines guardan sus insignias colas y bastones.

Lo curioso es que China es el país donde menos fiestas hay; la excepción es el año nuevo.

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El dia de año nuevo, los suelros de 200 mil trabajadores fueron elevados un veinte por ciento, en Pitsburgo.

Una de las cualidades más notables de Sócrates era una serenidad de ánimo que ningún accidente, ninguna injuria y ningún maltrato podía alterar. Dicen, sin embargo, que este filósofo ha bía necido fogoso y violento, y que su rara paciencia era el fruto de los esfuerzos que hizo para vencerse. Habiendo recibido un día un brutal y vigorosa bofetón se limitó á responder sonriendo: "Es sensible el no saber cuándo debe cubrirse la cabeza con casco."

Expeculaciones en Algodón en México.

En la actualidad se expecula considerablemente en algodon en México. En la ciudad de México hay 25 casas mexicanas y americanas que se dedican a la compra y venta de dicho productos; en Torreón y Gomez Palacio se vende también dicho artículo en grades cantidades, y Puebla se dedica á su compra, todo lo cual demuestra que es una industria de vastísima importancia.

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Definiciones de Primer Orden.

Amigos.—Relojes de sol que solo sirven durante el buen tiempo.

Calumnia.—Carbón que mancha cuando no quema.

Crítica.—Lima que pule lo que muerde.

Dote.—Pasaporte para el Registro civil.

Envidia.—Torpe homenage que lainferioridad tributa al mérito.

Egoísta.—Ente que tiene el corazón en la cabeza.

Hablar.—Dón que todos poseemos: el hablar bien y á tiempo ninguno.

Ignorante.—Ciego que depende del lazarillo que le guía.

Ingratitud.—Yedra que mata el árbol que la sostiene.

Ideas.—Capitales que sólo ganan interes en manos del talento.

Pobre.—Hombre que jamás tiene razón.

Vanidad.—Gloria de las almas pequeñas.

Tuvimos ultimamente el placer de hacer una visita a la fabrica y almacen de Garlock Packing Company domicilada en la calle Glenarm número 1609, Denver, en donde encontramos el afable y caballeroso Gerente el Señor C. V. Patterson, que acaba de regresar de un viaje de visitas a las fabricas azucareras en esta parte del estado. Nos informa que el negocio de empaquetadura en el pasado nunca habia estado tan bueno como el algiieño futuro promete. El año de 1905 fue el año mas prospero que la compañia ha conocido, siendo el volumen de negocios que se recibio doble al que se ha recibido en cualquier otro año desde le apertura de esta Sucursal. Bajo la guia del cortez gerente examinamos la tienda y encontramos los diferentes efectos sumamente interesantes, pues todo lo que veiamos se nos explicaba de tal manera, que ya no nos maravillamos del buen exito de esta Sociedad. Pues estamos de que esta sociedad tiene la mas grande variedad de Empaquetaduras al Oeste del Mississippi y tienen la unica fabrica de esta clase en el Oeste. Ademas de tener un surtido completo de Empaquetadura tienen tambien un surtido grande de Mangueras de toda clase, Correaje, Vaivulas de Bomba y gran munero de articulos para maquinarias. Si alguno de nuestros lectores tuviere la ocacion de hacer una visita a la "Garlock Packing Company" seria muy bien recibido. Seria dificil encontras un lugar mas interesenante para aquellos que tienen relaciones con instalaciones de fuerza Motriz. Si les es imposible visitar el establecimento escribase solicitando uno de sus hermosos catálogos estamos seguros que les interesara.

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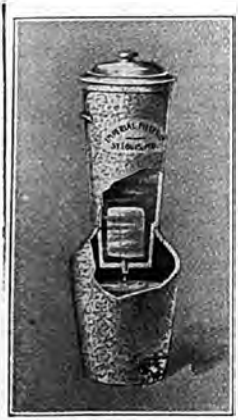
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When "to have" in English is followed by an objective and a past participle, it is translated by hacer, as: Se hace hacer un par de zapatos; he has (himself) made a pair of shoes. Often to have is not translated, if the person who performs the action is not mentioned, as: Estampa sus obras en Nueva York, he has his books printed in New York.

To order, to cause is translated by hacer, and also by mandar, as: Haga Vd. entrar al criado, order the servant to come in. Mandó al cochero á la casa, he sent the coachman to the house.

To let, when meaning "to permit" or "to allow" is generally dejar, as: No me dejo engañar, I do not let myself be cheated. No deja abrir la ventana, he does not allow the window to be opened. The verb *dar* is also used in this signification, as: Déme Vd. esa carta á escribir, give me that letter to write.

To be let is *alquilar*, that is, to be hired.

To get, translated into Spanish must be peraphrased, as it is one of the most difficult words for the foreigner to learn in the English language. For example, have you got your money, must be peraphrased into Spanish by, have you received your money, ha recibido Vd. su dinero. I cannot get over the difficulty, is translated I cannot overcome the difficulty: No puedo vencer la dificultad.

To be obliged, to be compelled, I must, present some difficulty. If the subject of the sentence is expressed by "one," "people," etc., we employ "es menester," "es preciso," "es necesario," "hay que," with the infinitive and without a subject, as: Es menester (necesario, preciso) trabajar para ganar la vida, it is necessary to work to gain one's living. No hay que decirlo, one must not say it. Instead of es menester, etc., deber de *or* haber de may be used, both followed by infinitives, as: Debo de ir, I must go; he de tomar, I must take. Tener que, followed by an infinitive means "must," as: I must go, tengo que ir; I had to go, tuve que ir.

"Ought" is rendered by es menester, deber, etc. If "ought" is followed by the compound tense, it is translated by number 2, or by number 5, as: Debía (*or* debería) habermelo dicho, he ought to have told me so.

Acabar de, to finish, to terminate, followed by an infinitive is rendered into English by "just now," also to have done, as: Acabo de resolverme, I have just resolved; acaba de leer, he has done reading.

Dar– to give may express the sudden and instantaneous beginning of an action or state, as: El hombre dió á reir, the man began (suddenly) to laugh.

Estar para, followed by an infinitive, corresponds with the English "to be about," "to be on the point of," "to be going to," as: Estaba para tomar el tren, he was about to take the train.

"Haber de" is sometimes used for the English ought, as: Vd. había de saber, you ought to know. It is always followed by the infinitive.

Ponerse á, meterse á, corresponds with the English to begin, as: Se puso á escribir, á hablar, á comer, he began to write, to speak, to eat.

Venir de, followed by an infinitive is a synonime of acabar de, as: Viene de verla, he has just seen her.

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Volveré á, followed by an infinitive is equivalent for again, or once more, as: Volver á verla, I shall see her again.

Ir á, followed by an infinitive, means "to be going to," as: Voy á decirle, I am going to tell him.

THE ADVERBS.

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. They denote manner, time, place, motion, order, quantity and quality.

If the adjective ends in *-o* the adverb is formed by adding *-mente* to the feminine form in *-a*, thus: Docto, learned; feminine, docta; adverb, doctamente. If the adjective does not end in *-o*, *-mente* is simply added to the termination, thus: Fácil, easy; adverb, fácilmente.

If several adverbs ending in *-mente*, follow each other, this termination for the sake of euphony is added to the last only, as: Ciceron escribió clara, concisa, y elegantemente.

The adverb is generally placed after the verb.

Adverbs form their comparison like adjectives. (Which see.)

The adverbs not derived from adjectives are the following:

ADVERBS OF PLACE.

Aquí—here,
Ahí—there,
Allá—there, (thither),
Acá—here, (hither),
Donde—where,
Arriba—up,
Abajo—down,
Cerca—near,
Debajo—beneath,
Enfrente—opposite,
Fuera, or afuera—outside,
Adelante—forward,
Atrás—backwards,
Junto—next,
Encima—upon, on,
Léjos—afar,
Dentro—within, inside.

ADVERBS OF TIME.

Hoy—to-day.
Mañana—to-morrow.
Ayer—yesterday.
Luego—directly, immediately.
Tarde—late.
Despacio—Slowly.
Temprano—early.
Presto } —quickly.
Pronto }
Siempre—always.
Aún—yet.
Á muendo—often.
Entónces—then, afterwards.
Despues—after.
Ya—already.
Pues—then, afterwards.
Todavía—still.
Aprisa—quickly.
Ahora—now.

ADVERBS OF AFFIRMATION AND NEGATION.

Sí—yes.
No—no.
Cierto—certainly.
Nunca—never.
Jamas—ever, never.
Nunca jamas—never.
Ya no—no more.

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ADVERBS OF MANNER.

Bien—well,
Mal—Badly,
Así—so, thus,
Alto—aloud.
Bajo—low, soft, gently,
Recio—violently, severely,
Aparte—separately,
Medianamente middling,
Casi—almost,
Quizá—perhaps,
Quizás—perhaps,
Talvez—perhaps.

ADVERBS OF QUANTITY.

Mucho—much,
Mas—more,
Bastante—enough,
Poco—little,
Demasiado—too, too much,
Ademas—besides,
Tanto—so much,
Cuanto—how much,
Harto—enough,
Muy—very,
Apenas—scarcely.

The simplest affirmation is sí, yes. Sometimes ya, already, is also used as affiirmation, if the speaker supposes that the meaning of his answer is already known to the person addressed, as: Ya, me acuerdo; Yes, I recollect.

The sentences in English, yes, I do, or no, I do not; are not admissable in Spanish. The sentence in Spanish is simply: Sí, señor, or no señor, or a complete sentence added to the negative particle, as: ¿Ha visto Vd. á mi hermano ayer? Sí, le he visto. No, no le he visto. Did you see my brother yesterday? Yes, I did. No, I did not.

The negations never, nothing, none, nobody, etc. requires the particle no, preceding them. But this is only the case with the regular construction. As soon as the negation itself begins the sentence no is omitted as superfluous, as: No hablo jamas de él; I never speak of him.

THE PREPOSITIONS.

The prepositions most in use are the following:

Á—to, at, in,
Ante—before,
Con—with,
Contra—against,
De—of, from,
Desde—since,
Durante—during,
En—in, on,
Entre—between, among,
Hácia—towards,
Hasta—till,
Para—for,
Por—by, from, for,
Segun—according to,
Sin—without,
Sobre—on, over,
Tras—after, behind.

Para, means for, and implies purpose, as: Este dinero será para los pobres; this money is for the poor, Used with the infinitive mood it corresponds with the English in order to, as: Para trabajar, in order to work. Para also denotes direction, as: salgo para Francia, I leave for France.

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EL PAPEL--PAPER.

La fabricación de papel en la América data de 1690, en cuya época se estableció una pequeña fábrica en Filadelfia. Es digno de notar que el principio que se emplea hoy para la fabricación del papel es el mismo que desde hace siglos usaron los chinos. En los Estados Unidos la pulpa de madera es la materia prima que se usa para la fabricación del papel, y produce un artículo que en muchos respetos, es igual y por otros, superior al papel en cuya composición entran otros materiales.

La civilización ha traido consigo, nuevos usos para el papel. Lo que originalmente fué artículo de lujo hoy es de absoluta necesidad. El hábito de la correspondencia se ha multiplicado á favor de los medios rápidos de transporte y de la rebaja en el franqueo; aumenta tambien diariamente la circulación de publicaciones: ya sean periódicos ó libros de todas especies, lo cual solo en los Estados Unidos es suficiente para mantener en constante operación todas las fábricas de papel del país.

Hay otros usos para los cuales se emplea el papel, pues apenas hay ramos del comercio que no use este artículo en una ú otra forma. El número de toneladas de papel de imprenta empleadas en los Estados Unidos en 1900 alcanzó á millones y en la publicacion de libros, puede calcularse, si se tiene en cuenta, que dos de las novelas que se publicaron en los Estados Unidos durante el año en referencia, consumieron un millón y medio libras de papel.

En la industria se ha ido perfeccionando contínuamente la calidad á la par que los métodos de produccion, teniendo siempre en vista la baratura del producto. En los Estados Unidos existen hoy cerca de mil fábricas de papel y de pulpa de madera, la mayor parte de las cuales puede producir diferentes clases de papel.

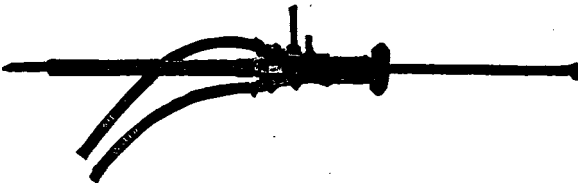
TRANSLATION.

The manufacture of paper in the United States dates from 1690. In that period was established a small factory in Philadelphia. It is worthy of note that the principle which is used to-day, for the manufacture of paper is the same as that used centuries ago by the Chinese. In the United States wood pulp is the principal material used for the manufacture of paper, and it produces an article, which in many respects is equal, if not superior to other materials which enter into its composition.

Civilization has brought with it new uses for paper. What at one time was an article of luxury to-day is an absolute necessity. The habit of correspondence has been multiplied by means of the rapid methods of transportation and the cheapening of postage; there is also a daily increase in the circulation of publications, newspapers and books of all kinds, which in the United States alone is sufficient to maintain in constant operation all the factories of the country.

There are other uses in which paper is employed, for hardly is there a branch of business in which paper in some form is not used. The number of tons of printing paper used in the United States in 1900 reached millions and in the publication of books, may be calculated, by taking into account, that two of the novels published in the referred to year, required a million and a half pounds of paper.

Quality has kept pace with the improvements in production, always considering the cheapness of the product. There exists to-day nearly a thousand paper and wood pulp factories, in the United States, the greater part of which manufacture different kinds of paper.



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A COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE

MARCH
1906

Vol. 7, No. 7 English and Spanish



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NEAR LEADVILLE, COLO. ON THE LINES OF THE D. & R. G. AND C. & S. RYS.

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PAN-AMERICAN NOTES, ENGLISH.
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PAN-AMERICAN NOTES, SPANISH.
ENGLISH LESSONS.

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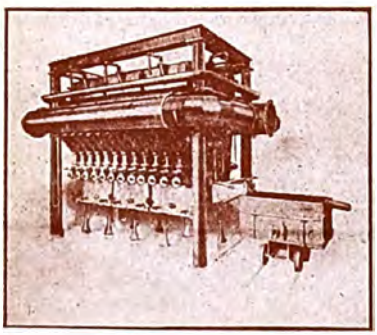
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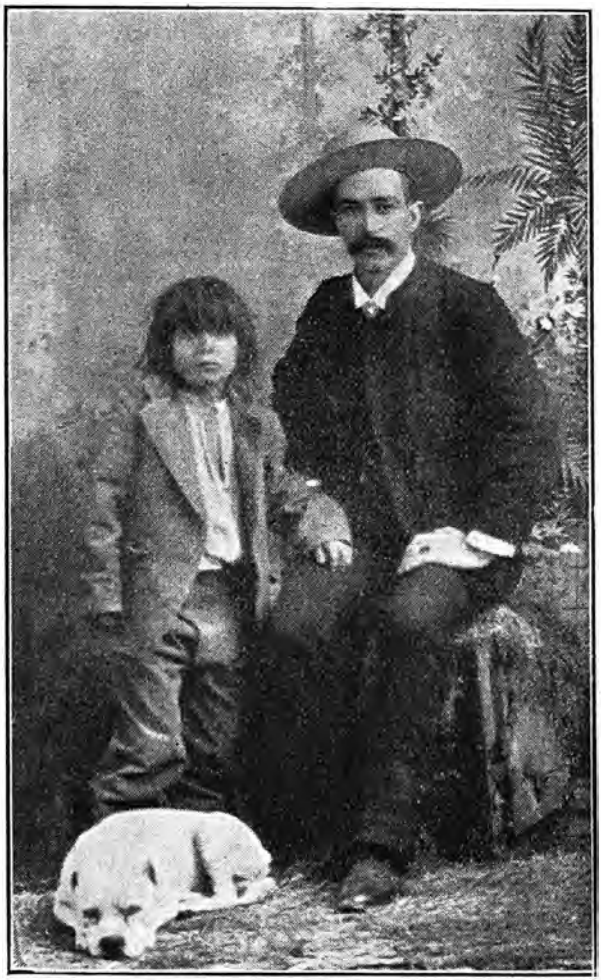
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PAN-AMERICAN NOTES

Standing up for a friend is manly.

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Don't worry over the lies your competitor tells. They won't hurt you half as much as they will hurt him.

There should be no class strife in this country. The man who would array capital against labor or labor against capital is an enemy of the republic.

The internal revenue report for 1905 shows that the business of the Philippine islands amounts to $195,000,000 in gold. The amount of taxes collected was $4,000,000 in gold.

Double tracking the railroad across the isthmus of Panama is progressing rapidly and it is expected that both tracks will be ready for service in July. Steam shovels are cutting the side embankment.

The SISTER REPUBLICS wishes to extend its most hearty congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth. May they live long and prosper. We take pleasure in being one of the 70,000,000 individuals who wish this young couple well.

The total production of Mexican silver in the year 1877-78 was $25,500,000. In 1902-3 is was $92,800,000. During the twenty-six years between and including these fiscal years the value of gold and silver produced was not less than $1,249,963,748.

The value of products of copper smelting and refining in Arizona increased in the five years from $17,286,517 to $22,761,981. Second in importance is car and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies, the value of products increasing from $887,482 to $1,329,308.

One of the most extensive fields of onyx marble in Mexico lies along the border between the states of Durango and Coahuila, according to the Mexican Herald of November 19, 1905. Rich beds of this marble have been found in the hummocks at the foot of the high mountains which fall within the jurisdiction of the Hacienda Jimulco, and on both sides of the Aguanaval River.

Colorado may soon rival California, Oregon and Germany in the cultivation of the beer producing hop. The immense possibilities in the hop for this state have only recently been brought to light at Del Norte, where the residents have discovered a profusion of wild hops in the surrounding hills. An investigation shows the wild hop to be luxuriantly indigenious to that section and the ranchers have decided to try it next season. They will cultivate a large number of hop beds, and if the vines thrive as well as the wild ones the fortune of that community will be made. There is a vast market for hops.

The vanilla seen in the beautiful forests of San Salvador, Costa Rica, and Nicaraugua belongs to the species known in commerce as "vanillon"—that is to say, ordinary vanilla. Its pods, which measure from 14 to 19 centimeters in length by 14 to 20 millimeters in width, are almost black, soft, viscous, have a strong odor, but not as pleasant as that of the other species, and consequently are in less demand.

The Colorado City Iris jabs Colorado Springs thusly: "The name 'Colorado Springs' by which the city east of us is known, reminds us of the green country boy who said: 'Daddy and I own forty cows, dad has thirty-nine and I have one, but mine is a little steer.' Colorado Springs and Manitou have a dozen springs; Manitou has eleven and Colorado Springs has one, and it is a little well with a pump in it."

The experience of the no Count Boni de Castellane and his American wife should be a warning to the brainless heiresses of America who seem to take such delight in buying bankrupt titles. These women are treated as inferiors and often the pet dog of the titled household is lavished with more attention and respect than these poor, foolish creatures who sell themselves and sacrifice the earnings of their forefathers for the benefit of some pauper of Europe.

A law of Costa Rica, becoming operative on November 23, 1905, declares the lands on all islands on the cosat or within the gulfs and bays of Costa Rica to be inalienable, and prohibits the denouncement of veins, beds, and other natural deposits of minerals located on these islands. The executive power may, whenever deemed advantageous to national interest, grant special concessions for cultivation, exploitation of forests, veins, beds, and other mineral deposits situated in the islands.

The future of Peru is centered in the United States, and they hope for closer relations. This country has enjoyed a long term of peaceful tranquility. The industries are showing gratifying results. The advantages of the Panama canal are duly appreciated by the Peruvian government. A steamship company has been organized in Peru which will cut the trip to New York by four days. Diplomatic relations between Chile and Peru have been renewed and relations with their other neighbors are friendly and things in general look promising.

The British charge de affairs at Mexico reports the publication of a decree announcing that powers have been conferred upon the Mexican government by the Federal congress in connection with the reform of the currency, namely, the power to demonetize coins which it is desirable to withdraw from circulation; to change, if deemed advisable, the design of the silver dollar; to make foreign gold coins legal tender for a limited period, and other powers relative to the modification of the taxes on mining, the modification of banking, legislation, and the issuance of general enactments.

Pulque is made from a giant species of cactus known as the maguey plant, the fleshy leaves of which are sometimes nine feet long and weigh more than 100 pounds each. Each plant has from twenty-five to fifty leaves, which grow from a massive base. Some of these plants weigh two tons each. The big, thick and sappy leaves spend all the years of their maturity storing up quantities of the juice which, when fermented, makes the pulque that the poorer Mexicans drink to great excess. The manguez plants are set out, and when they are fourteen years of age they shoot up gigantic central stalks, which grow to the height of twenty-five or fifty feet. When the manguez is on the point of sending up its flower stalk, the planter cuts the center of the plant, leaving a bowl-shaped cavity, into which the stored sap runs. The sap is then sucked up into a gourd by the Mexican laborer, and put into pigskins, in which it transported on the macks of burros to the hacienda, or ranch house. Here it is placed in barrels, after fermentation, and sent to the City of Mexico, where it is sold at 3 cents per kilo, or at the rate of 4 cents per pint.

Thirty-five millions of pounds of the coffee in the world's markets in 1904 came from Mexico. The principal coffee-growing regions are the Pacific slope from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to Manzanillo and the State of Veracruz on the Atlantic coast. The estates are chiefly in the hands of Americans who ship principally to the United States. In the report on the wheat crop for 1905, it is stated that the year's outlook is very excellent, the best crops being furnished by the States of Jalisco and. Michoacan, in conjunction with Guanajuato and Puebla, the two first named being among the Pacific states.

The following is clipped from The Anglo-American, City of Mexico, sometimes called the Angry American: "I take pleasure in acknowledging receipt of a number of anonymous letters this week and last. Business appears to be getting brisk with the anonymous letter writer since the local authorities have grown lax regarding the roaming about the streets of irresponsible lunatics. I presume these letters are intended to worry me. They do not. I enjoy reading them and feeding them to the office cat, which by the way has an unusually strong stomach. I pity the women who have to live with the authors of those letters, however. They must have done something terrible or else God has forgotten.

The Mexican government is trying to protect all investors from speculators who have been fleecing the American public by having them invest in wildcat mining schemes and then laying the failure on Yaqui Indian outbreaks. The only change noticeable in the treatment of Americans by Mexican officials is that instead of being allowed to form a corporation in this country we must now file our papers with the Mexican authorities. This gives the Mexican government an opportunity of investigating the character and standing of the members of the corporation and permits it to nip all wildcat dealings in the bud. The change is really a protection to American investors, and the objections come from men who are using questionable methods of securing money for their mining stock.

Colorado's arid sections, which have been given over to sage brush, cactus and rubber weed, are to prove one of the resources of the state and, besides adding heavily to the wealth of the farmer and manufacturer, will assist in supplying the world with the rubber found so necessary in the trades in these days of automobiles and bicycles. The industry is in its infancy, but we feel assured on the strength of calculations made that there is little possibility of failure. The rubber weed, for the plant is nothing but a weed, will yield about three tons to the acre in three years, or about one ton a year. This raw product brings in a return of $30 per ton and can be grown at an annual expense of about $10 per acre. About 10 per cent of the gross yield is the rubber gum used in the manufacture of rubber goods.

Chief Engineer Frank H. Buck recently placed the orders for the construction material of the Tocolote Valley railroad, of which W. H. Colburn of Colorado Springs is the general manager. The road is to be a narrow gauge line from Las Vegas to the Tocolote and Mineral hill mining districts, from where it is to be extended along the Pecos river over the Pecos forest reserve via Pecos and Cowles. Cowles, 9,000 feet high, is to be the highest point, and there a tent city will be located. From Cowles the line is to be extended through the Bociada and Lucero mining districts to Mora and thence to the Black Lakes and Taos. Colonies are to be located on the fertile public lands which will be opened to settlement by the road, which will be about 96 miles long.

The United States is the largest sugar consuming country in the world. The average consumption for each individual in 1904 was about 75 pounds. The United States consumes about one-fourth of the sugar production of the world. Nearly all of the sugar brought into this country is produced from cane, and the United States consumes fully one-half of the cane produced in the world. Cane sugar is forming at present a larger proportion of the world's supply than in 1890-1902. Among the countries contributing to the sugar consumption of the United States for the fiscal year 1905 were: Cuba, 2,057,690,839 pounds; Java, 899,394,575 pounds; Hawaii, 832,721,387 pounds; Porto Rico, 271,319,993 pounds; Germany (principally beet sugar), 205,084,802 pounds; West Indies (other than Cuba), 202,639,853 pounds; South America, 168,557,528 pounds; Philippine islands, 77,997,424 pounds. The domestic crop of 1904 was 1,167,250,560 pounds.

The Republic of Honduras has a coast line on the Pacific 60 miles in extent, the principal port on that side being Amapala, situated on the island of Tigre, in the gulf of Fonseca. Amapala is the distributing center for the Pacific trade of the Republic, and is a calling point for the vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Kosmos Line. A Mexican line of steamers running to Guatemala and Salvador also connects it with foreign ports. Importations through Amapala in the fiscal year 1903-4 amounted in value to nearly $800,000, the share of the United States being more than one-third of the total Mining is the principal industry of the Republic, though cattle raising and banana growing also receive attention, principally, however, on the Atlantic slope of the country. The mining properties in the Department of Tegucigalpa are as follows: Gold, 5; gold and silver, 55; silver, 224; silver and lead, 3; silver, copper and lead, 2; copper, 3.

As a coffee producer, Guatemala outranks any of the Latin American Republics of the Pacific coast, coming next to Brazil in quantity and quality. While all the exports of Central American coffee, in 1904, are placed at 165,000,000 pounds, the plantations of Guatemala alone are thought to have yielded about 100,000,000 pounds. The estates are chiefly in the hands of the Germans, who have shown what marvelous results may be obtained from scientific culture. With the completion of the Northern railway, a great impetus will be given to the banana industry which is destined to be one of the features of the economic life of the country. In 1904, there were exported, 425,153 bunches, valued at more than $125,000. The principal products raised for home consumption in the Republic are sugar, 2,111,417 quintals being produced in 1904; raw sugar, 943,448 quintals; maize, 1,687,668 quintals; coffee, 811,807 quintals; beans, 126,694 quintals; wheat, 77,320 quintals; sweet potatoes, 27,252 quintals; tobacco, 19,550 quintals, and bananas, 786,828 bunches.

The rate of taxation upon Cuban sugar plantations is 3 per cent, calculated upon the number of caballerias (33 1-3 acres) of cane under cultivation. The production is calculated, more or less, in arrobas (25.4375 pounds) of cane, and estimating that 100 arrobas of cane produce 5 arrobas of sugar, the value of the production is taken at the current prices of sugar, i. e., average market price. This is effected upon the sworn declaration of the owner, verified by the municipal board. If found to be correct the board accepts it, and if not, rectifies it. If the owner does not agree with the rectification he has the right of appeal to the junta provincial. The rate of taxation is the same all over the island. Plantations pay only upon the caballerias of cane that the owner cultivates. The "colonias" (a plantation without a sugar mill) pay only at the rate of 6 per cent in the manner before described. Plantations pay nothing for the industry of sugar making, nor under any other heading, further than the tax of 8 per cent upon the production of cane. The municipality collects the tax, the state collects none.

The principal Pacific ports of Guatemala are San Jose, Ocos, and Champerico, being reached from New York via Colon and Panama. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the Chilean Company having withdrawn their vessels from the Guatemalan coasts, the business of the west coast, in accordance with a previous contract, is now transacted by the steamers of the Kosmos and Pacific Mail. A powerful syndicate from New York, headed by Sir William Van Horne, the Canadian and Cuban railroad magnate, has taken charge under contract and is now engaged in the completion of the "Northern Railroad of Guatemala" which will connect the capital city of the same name with the harbor of Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic coast. The work is progressing rapidly and will be completed about the middle of 1906. Then it will reach the Central Railroad of Guatemala, which also belongs to an American association and has been for many years past in operation between the capital city and the port of San Jose on the Pacific coast, and then Guatemala will have an intercontinental railway and be within five days of New York City.

The ruins of the cliff dwellings in the Sierra Madres of Chihuahua, Mexico, are almost unknown. Cave valley is situated on the headwaters of the Piedras Verdes river and from its formation is fitted for the abode of cliff men. The precipitous sides and numerous abutting box-canons are deeply marked with horizontal sutures, due to the forces of erosion. The caves are located singly and in groups, the largest group consisting of five in the face of a great cliff. To all general appearances, with the exception of cement floors and smoke-stained roofs of the caves, every sign of their having been inhabited is lacking, but diligent excavation revealed small pieces of adobe that evidently once formed portions of the walls; sections of earthenware receptacles, showing marks of fire on the bottom, both inside and out, besides several pairs of upright posts averaging three inches in diameter and two feet in length, the upper ends of which were burned off at the floor level, the lower portions showing signs of having been cut by blunt instruments, very probably stone axes. There was also found a large amount of broken pottery of durable texture but inferior

finish and peculiar ornaments. The largest cave in this valley measured 180 feet wide by 33 feet deep and 18 feet high at the mouth. Signs of fire and layers of ashes lead to the supposition that the inhabitants met a violent end. Rude photographs, probably the work of the cliff men, were found on the walls, and colored designs, the work of Apaches, were also discovered.

The highest railroad bridge in the world will be built across the top of the famous Royal gorge near Canon City. It will be 2,000 feet above the hanging bridge of the Denver & Rio Grande railway—so high in the air that the roaring of the Arkansas river below will not be heard, and the powerful stream will look like a thread of silver running between the frowning cliffs. It will cost $100,000 to span the chasm. The cog road to Pike's Peak will have a strong rival when the electric line to the top of the Royal gorge is completed. The Pike's Peak road is now the greatest curiosity in the way of freak railroad building the state of Colorado offers, but the proposed line, with its thrilling ride across the gorge, will no doubt come near taking first place. "The scene presented is as awe inspiring as in the Grand Canon of the Colorado in Arizona. A great array of mountains, with their heads covered with snow and with verdure presents an aspect which crowds thoughts of the everyday world out of a man's mind and exalts him to the heights of dreamland." Orders for rails have been placed and they will be delivered by April 15. The road will be standard gauge, and it is said that it will be the first standard gauge interurban electric line operated in Colorado. It is six miles from Canon City to the highest point the electric line will reach, but a tortuous road ten miles in length will have to be built for the electric cars. Frank A. Wadleigh, assistant general passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, who has just returned from Canon City, says the Sangre de Cristo range for fifty miles may be seen from the top of the mountain.

A letter which appeared in the Neuvo Tiempo, of Bogota, Colombia, shows the observations of the writer, which, although made on the Ecuadorian territory, on the line of the Colombia-Ecuadorian frontier, are applicable to cotton planting in Colombia. After giving particulars as to soil, temperature, sowing, pruning, diseases of the plant, etc., the following statement is made regarding expenses and earnings: Preparing the soil, sowing, watering, weeding, until harvest time, costs about $0.74. The gathering in of the crop is carried out by women, who are paid at the rate of about 5 cents for every arroba, or 25 pounds. Each woman gathers in from three to four arrobas per day. Taking a general average every 100 pounds gathered contains 60 parts pod and 40 cotton fiber. In some cases the proportion of cotton fibre amounts to as high as 55 per cent. The cotton is sold, before the pod is extracted, at from 97 cents to $1.46 per arroba. The largest cotton estates do not exceed 17 square miles. The highest wages, including board, amounts to 16 cents per day. The following districts of Colombia are considered to be the most suitable for cotton cultivation: The valley of the Magdalena, the Goajira Peninsula, the plain of Valledupar as far as Paso, the Department of Bolivar from San Juan Nepomuceno up to Corozal and the region of plains, the Department of Antioquia, the whole of the valley of the Cauca, and, the most suitable of all, the Department of the Tolima, the apparently sterile plains of which would easily lend themselves to irrigation. The regions of Fusagasuga and Lieba, as also the valleys of Cucuta, possess the soils especially adapted to cotton planting.

The leading customs port of Costa Rica on the Pacific coast is Punta Arenas, ranking next to Limon, on the Atlantic, as a shipping port for Costa Rican products. It forms one of the termini of the Interoceanic Line of Costa Rica, where passengers going aboard from the other countries of Central America and from the south debark for land transport to Limon, where they reship for Europe or North America. The west coast has not as yet benefited by the growth in the banana industry which has marked the economic development of the Republic in recent years, as they are shipped from the Atlantic port. But Punta Arenas has a fair proportion of the coffee shipments, and with the improvements which are in progress on the Pacific Railway, will be in a position to still further advance along this line. Costa Rica, four-fifths of whose private wealth is invested in coffee, exported in 1904 even more than San Salvador, while Nicaragua and Honduras sent out less. Of the Costa Rican yield in 1904, 80 per cent went to England, 7 per cent to the United States and the remainder to Germany and France. Owing to an unusually long dry season the coffee crop of the Pacific slope was greatly reduced during 1904, that product, however, still maintaining its preeminence among exports. All the coffee shipped to San Francisco grows on this slope, and the deficit was not made up by drawing on the Atlantic crop, as that, too, suffered a reduction owing to an excess of rain. Punta Arenas is the center of the pearl fishing industry of Costa Rica, which has, however, been suspended by a government decree of February 5, 1905, in order to enable the government to make a more thorough examination of the beds and to make provision for their adequate exploitation. Costa Rica is essentially an agricultural country, though on the Pacific side there are mines well worth exploitation and development, and as transport facilities are usually adequate there is no bar to enterprises of this character.

The states of Sonora, Jalisco, Sinaloa, Mexico, and the Tepic Territory to the north of Michoacan, and Guerrero, Oaxaca, Tabasco, and Chiapas to the south, are undergoing the change in development growing out of improved communications, the mining properties of Jalisco, Sonora, and Oaxaca showing marked beneficial results. The copper mines of Sonora under the management of the Greene Consolidated Company are famed in commercial annals, and extensive smelters erected in Guerrero and elsewhere have added greatly to the value of the mineral output. In Michoacan the copper beds have been worked only at intervals and in a desultory manner, their immense possibilities being only guessed at. In 1904 there were under exploitation throughout the republic an increase of 10,469 properties over those quoted for 1898, 18,965 being the total number in working at the opening of the year. Of these properties, the following were situated in the states on the west coast: Sonora, 2,561; Sinaloa, 828; Tepic, 247; Jalisco, 943; Colima, 37; Michoacan, 459; Guerrero, 624; Oaxaca, 1,214; Chiapas, 19, and Lower California, 610, a total of 7,542. Coal is found in commercial quantities and of good grade in many of these states, the Sonora outcrop promising particularly good results. The lignite deposits of Michoacan have not been exploited thus far, because of the lack of railroad transportation, but a company known as the Compania Explotadora de Carbon has recently been organized to develop these fields. At present

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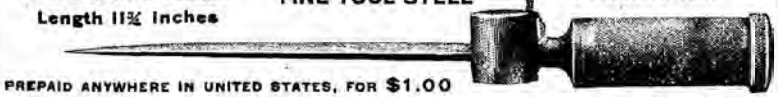
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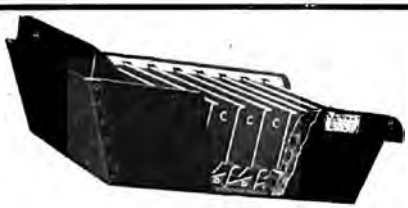
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no coal deposits of commercial importance are in active exploitation along the Pacific coast of the republic, the only state in which coal is regularly mined throughout the republic being Coahuila.

Argentina boasts of splendid railway facilities. It has now nearly 20,000 miles of trunk lines. Numerous new roads, branch routes, and feeders are being constructed or planned. It is possible to reach almost every portion of its wide area within forty-eight hours of the capital, the great city of Buenos Ayres. The rolling stock is built in North American style. Capacious and comfortable coaches and sleeping cars carry passengers to all points. The stations in the big cities compare favorably with those in similar towns of the United States. The transcontinental trains that convey travelers across the broad pampas and climb the Andes to connect with the road on the Chilean side are solid and vestibuled, with up-to-date dining cars. The tourist or business man can now go from Buenos Ayres, on the Atlantic, to Santiago in Chili and Valparaiso, on the Pacific, in 72 hours. There is a break in surmounting the summit at 15,000 feet elevation, between rail heads, but that is crossed in a few hours either in a coach or on horseback. The scenery is so grand and impressive that any discomforts are entirely forgotten. In a few years a tunnel will be completed at the expense of the Chilean government through the Cordillera, and then the globe trotter can step into his palace car at Buenos Ayres and not leave it until he reaches Santiago, the gay and interesting capital of progressive Chili. The building of this network of railways over Argentina has had two excellent effects,—one, to make successful revolutions almost impossible, as the government can send troops without delay to any point; and the other, to provide shipping facilities for the products of every section. Electric lines have been constructed in the principal cities, and these are being extended into the country districts. The major portion of Argentina is one vast plain, which renders railway construction easy and economical. It is also drained by the great River Platte system, with its navigable rivers reaching far into the interior and furnishing additional facilities of transportation.

END OF OLD PESO OF MEXICO.

The days of the old Mexican peso are numbered. The coin which for nearly four centuries has been an important factor in the commercial transactions, not only of Mexico, but of the Antilles, Central and South America and the Orient, has served its term of usefulness.

The new monetary system of the Philippines will drive the peso from the archipelago; the dollar of Indo-China already circulates in such quantities in the far east that practically it has banished the Mexican dollar; the British dollar has replaced the peso in the Straits Settlements in Hong Kong and Labuan, and the international exchange commission has undertaken to draw the attention of the civilizer world to the necessity of the adoption by China of a monetary system of its own.

The old Mexican dollar, when this latter measure shall have been adopted, will have come to the end of its career as a trade coin.

The romance of the Mexican mint is without parallel. It was established in 1535 by royal decree. During the Spanish dominion, which lasted until Mexican independence was recognized in 1821, the silver output of the mint was more than two billion pesos. Since the establishment of Mexican independence over a half billion silver pesos have been coined.

In the latter years of the sixteenth century, or within fifty years after the mint was established, the Mexican peso was in circulation in the Antilles, Central and South America and in the Philippines, whence its regime was extended to China and the East Indies. It was not until 1895 that the peso was demonetized by the Spanish government in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Now, Mexico itself has sounded the death knell of the peso in the place of its birth. The monetary commission which has been studying the question of currency reform has thrown sentiment to the winds, yielding to the requirements of the times, and a new coin has been put in circulation in Mexico.—Guadalajara News.

PICTURESQUE LLAMA TRAINS OF BOLIVIA.

The most picturesque mode of transportation in the world is doubtless that of the llama trains which one can see from the car windows in a journey across the Andes. Though the railway has been completed for several years the pack trains of burros still compete with it for the transportation of the natural products from the interior and the carrying back of merchandise of all sorts from England, France and Germany. The burro trail shortens the distance nearly a hundred miles, for the sure-footed little animals are able to climb mountains that are impassible for railway trains.

The arrieros in charge of the llama and burro trains are usually accompanied by their entire families. Their lives are spent in coming and going across the desert, so it matters not to them how long a time is spent on a journey. The animals are the capital of the arriero and the desert is his home. His wife helps him to drive them, and at night, wrapped in their ponchos, they lie down by the side of their beasts, though the air is often so cold that ice forms in the little streams beside them. They are often overtaken by snowstorms in the mountains, but they do not seem to suffer from the cold and are rarely known to perish from it. The South American bundles all his blankets about his head and keeps his feet cool. The North American keeps his feet warm and exposes his head and arms. The children who are too small to walk, sometimes little ones two or three days of age, ride on the donkeys when their parents are driving the train. They are born by the wayside, like the lambs of the flock, and there is little more fuss made with the one than the other. The first years of their lives are spent in the pannier on the side of the burro, where they roll among the cooking utensils and blankets and surplus clothing. Sometimes they are carried in a poncho on the mother's back.

The pack trains make the journey from the seaports on the west coast of South America to the basin lying between the ranges of the Andes in from 20 to 30 days. All the steamers which in former days were seen on Lake Titicaca were carried piece by piece on the backs of llamas and put together on their arrival. It was the same with the machinery which is used in the mines. The railways have changed all this.

The burden which the llama will carry must not exceed 100 pounds. It makes no difference of what his burden consists. He will carry it over pathways where no other beast of burden could find a foothold. But if he is overloaded he is quick to resent it, and no amount of beating or persuasion will make him rise to his feet and continue his journey except the removal of the excess.

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the burros have slits in their nostrils or have holes punched through them in order to make it easier for them to breathe. When a horse is first brought into this high altitude blood drips from his ears and nostrils, and it takes him a long time to become acclimated. Mules are more enduring and the burros better still, but the llama is native there and thrives accordingly. The keep of the llama costs the arrieros nothing, and he obtains his food as he passes along over the deserts. Like the camel, he can live for a long time without food or water. When the arrieros comes to a good bit of grazing he lets the pack linger, sometimes for an hour or two, or it may be for several days, for time is no object, and the welfare of the animals is of the greatest importance.

The annual circus parade has made us familiar with the llama, but few have noticed how really stately and dignified they are. They hold their small heads proudly and their necks are most graceful, but their chief charm lies in their eyes, which are large and lustrous, though melancholy and questioning. Their ears are shapely and are set to catch the slightest sound. When frightened they scatter in all directions, and when cornered they cluster in groups with their tails together and their heads out to meet the enemy. Their weapon of defense is a strange one, and it is their saliva, which they squirt at an intruder with considerable force. If a drop falls on the ear or the eye or any part of the body where the skin is broken it will produce a painful irritation and dangerous sores. The drivers have a curious way of keeping them together by throwing coils of rope over their heads, so that the neck of one serves as a hitching post for the other.

When they become excited each one runs in a different direction. The kids afford excellent food and are eaten by the arrieros. They always go in packs and will follow a leader, which is usually a pet animal decorated with bits of bright calicoes and ribbons. The arriero or his wife goes ahead and the pet follows and the pack in turn follow him, stopping to graze as they go. The female llama is never loaded, but kept in the pasture. An Indian with from 25 to 30 llamas is well-to-do, and is an independent transportation company in himself. His rates are fixed by a custom as old as the trade itself and never change.

PROGRESSIVE MEXICO.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE—BIRTHDAY AND NATIONAL CELEBRATIONS—MINERS AND MINES—INDUSTRIAL NOTES—SHORT STOPS PERSONALS.

Monterey, N. L., February, 1906.

To the Sister Republics:

At 10 a. m. of the morning of January 27th a marriage in high life took place in the cathedral in this city, when Archbishop of Santiago D. Zambrano united in marriage two of the most prominent young people, Mr. Emilio Madero of San Pedro, Coahuila, and Miss Mercedes Belden, the daughter of Mr. Francisco Belden, the manager of the Bank of London and Mexico in this city.

During the previous week great preparations were made in decorating the cathedral where the reilgious services were held, and at the pavilion where the civil services were performed. The large edifice was tastefully decorated and illuminated for the occasion. The main altar was tastefully decorated with flowers and illuminated with wax candles and electric white and colored lights, while white lace curtains were suspended from the vaulted ceiling and were caught up in graceful folds and tied with red, white and green ribbons. The side altars were also decorated with flowers, lace curtains and illuminated with white and colored lights. In front of the altar there was a canopy of lace curtains suspended from the ceiling under which the young couple were united in the holy bonds of matrimony.

At 9 a. m. the invited friends of the families entered their carriages and were driven to the cathedral, where they found every space occupied with the exception of the reserved seats. When they entered the cathedral the band of musicians and choir which were engaged for the occasion, pealed forth sweet strains of music. After the services were over they returned to their carriages and were driven to one of the private gardens at the foot of the Bishops mountain, where they received the congratulations of their friends.

SCENES AT THE PAVILION.

The interior of the building was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The doors of the main entrance were decorated with evergreens, roses and orange blossoms. The reception room and dining rooms were decorated with hundreds of colored roses, flowers, tropical and semi-tropical plants, while all around the sides were benches on which were pots that contained potted plants, ferns, maiden hair, geraniums, while lilies, night blooming cereus, and in cages were mocking birds whose songs mingled with the sweet aroma of the flowers and music and were wafted to all parts of the hall. On the walls were hung in gilt frames photographs of the young couple, their parents, and some of the most prominent persons in the republic.

When the wedding breakfast was announced the bridal couple led the way and they marched into the dining room and took their seats at the tables, which were covered with the whitest of linen and laden with the choicest of delicacies, costly viands and fragrant roses whose sweet aroma perfumed the hall and mingled with the strains of music and carried heavenward to join the voices of their patron saints in their heavenly homes above.

Toasts were drunk to the future welfare of the young couple. At the close of the wedding breakfast a dance was inaugurated and kept up for some time.

The scenes in that dining room were very picturesque and enchanting, and was one that will not be soon forgotten by those who took part in it.

This happy young couple, who have just entered upon a new life, carry with them to their home the best wishes of a host of friends, not only of their own people, but the foreigners that dwell in the city.

TWO CELEBRATIONS.

January 28th General Robles, who succeeded the late General Teran as commander of the Mexican army in this city, celebrated his birthday by a banquet and dance at the Hotel Marble Topo Popo Chico. The banquet was given by the officers of the Twenty-third Batallion and Twelfth Cavalry. Several days previous a squad of soldiers went out to Topo Chico and decorated the pavilion in front of the hotel with evergreens, banners and bunting, and Mrs. E. R. Glass, the proprietress of the hotel Marble had the dining room, parlor and patio decorated with evergreens, roses and bunting.

Early Sunday morning the Twenty-third Batalion, headed by their band, marched out and the soldiers went into camp close by, while the band returned to the pavilion where they played popular airs, including the national hymns of the two republics.

From 8 to 9 a. m. the officers and their families went out in carriages and street cars

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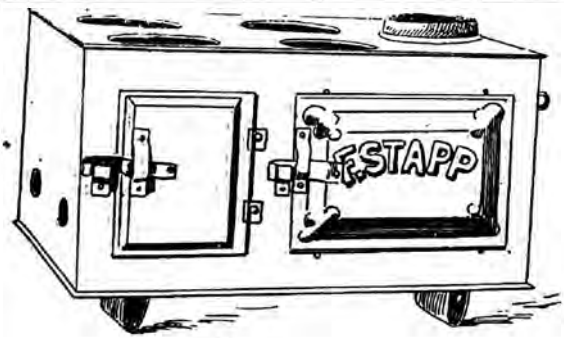
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U. S. A.

Fabricantes de la estufa de campo F. Stapp, cornisas de hierro galvanizado y de cobre, tubos para aire para minas, etc. Las estufas pueden tambien usarse en una familia de 3 á 5 personas.

and took seats in the pavilion, while the young people went romping around in the parks, swinging chairs and trapeze.

At 12:30 p. m. dinner was announced and the officers and their families and invited friends repaired to the dining room of the Hotel Marble where dinner was served. The large dining room was occupied from one end to the other and a sumptuous dinner was served. Wine, champagne, cognac and beer were served, and toasts drank until 3 p. m. While the banquet was going on the band, which was stationed in the patio, discoursed sweet music.

Tables were set out in the gallery on the first floor where the guests of the hotel, as well as many of the prominent citizens of Monterey, and their families took dinner.

Mrs. E. R. Glass, the proprietress of the hotel, spared neither time nor expense to make the banquet in every sense worthy of the guest in whose honor it was given.

After the banquet was over the party returned to the pavilion where they spent the afternoon in dancing and promenading. Even the children were not overlooked for there were a number of playthings prepared for them. Refreshments were served during the afternoon, such as champagne and wine for the ladies and cognac, beer and cigars for the gentlemen. As the day was clear and warm a large number of men and women went there and spent the day.

General Robles, who succeeded the late General Teran as commander of this military zone, is of medium height, compactly built and well preserved, and he is very popular with the officers, the army and civilians. He is a thorough soldier, dark and piercing eyes, whose power when he is engaged in conversation are almost as powerful as the X-rays, they seem to look through and read the very thought of those he is talking to.

The second celebration was held on the 5th to commemorate the adoption of the Mexican constitution, which has given the nation peace and prosperity. There was a military parade in the morning, music in the Zaragoza plaza in the forenoon and evening. The plaza and the municipal hall were tastefully decorated and illuminated with the national colors.

MINERS AND MINES.

There has been a number of miners and prospectors in the city the past two weeks. Some of them are old timers, while many are strangers who came from the glowing accounts of the mineral resources of this and adjoining states that they read in the Sister Republics. Some of these prospectors took guides and struck into the mountains in search of the white metal.

The discovery of zinc and copper ores in the adjacent mountains in this and the adjoining states has attracted much attention from the mining men of late. There has been some rich strikes made in the discovery of zinc in Miter mountain, to the west of Monterey, and in the Saltillo district in the state of Coahuila.

A company was organized in this city a few days ago to develop some silver, lead, copper and zinc mines in the Baian district, in the state of Coahuila. The officers and principal stockholders are: A. R. Bushnell, president; Thos. H. Jones, vice president; Ponciano Sepulveda, secretary; Pedro Garza Cantu, treasurer; Benito Cavazo Gomez, comisario; Ambrosio Vellarreal, sub secretary; Hipolite M. Diaz, sub treasurer; Juan M. Aguirra, assistant commissario. This new company has a large force of men at work doing developing work. They have already taken out some rich silver-lead ore. Their headquarters are in this city.

A new mining company has been organized in Saltillo, Coahuila, to develop some zinc and copper properties that have recently been discovered in the Saltillo district. The officers are: Wm. Purcell, Jasper F. Lynch and C. Seiber.

Smelters of San Luis Potosi were in the city the past week looking after shipments of high grade ores.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

There is a movement on foot to establish a packing house in Monterey. This is something that is badly needed in this section of the republic.

There is some talk of building another smelter in this city. The two smelters that are here are not able to handle the amount of ores that are mined in this section.

The railroads that make this city their northern terminus are making arrangements to make extensive improvements here. The Merger system are going to erect a modern style union depot in this city. This depot will be the largest and handsomest depot in the republic.

A new smelter is going to be erected in Saltillo. A new flour mill will also be erected at Saltillo.

SHORT STOPS.

Great preparations are being made in this city to celebrate the Mardi Grass. This is the first time this popular amusement has been inaugurated in this country. This celebration will commence on the 18th and continue until the 25th.

PERSONALS.

Misses Anna and Alice Farrar and K. M. Thomas, of Denver, are visiting friends in the city.

Joseph Bennett, a retired ranchman of Elgin, Texas, is registered at the Hotel Marble Topo Chico.

The following prominent stockmen of Texas came over to get away from the blizzards and are registered at the Hotel Marble Topo Chico: O. Bone, J. O. Jane, Ft. Worth; D. Wilson, Ben Clements, San Antonio; Fred Wright, Kansas City, Mo.

Thos. E. Tootle and daughter, Mrs. M. N. James, St. Joseph, Mo., are spending the winter at the Hotel Marble Topo Chico.

EDMOND LEVAN.

The front cover of this issue contains a cut of the editor. This picture calls to mind a joke on Mr. Brady. When coming from Alququerque over the Santa Fe railway the photo was shown to many fellow passengers, when one of them looked steadily at the likeness and returning it said: "Well, the big Indian is rather a good looking fellow." This was one on the editor of Sister Republics sure enough.

WEALTH.

"Within thirty years the United States will be substantially owned by less than one in five hundred of the male population."—Thomas G. Shearman in the Forum, 1889.

"Persia perished when one per cent of the people owned all the land. Egypt went down when two per cent owned ninety-seven-hundredths of all the wealth. Babylon died when two per cent owned all the wealth and Rome expired when 1,800 men possessed the known world."—Philosophy of Mutualism, Parsons.

"One-eight of the families in America receive more than half of the aggregate income, and the richest one per cent receives a larger income than the poorest fifty per cent. In fact, this small class of wealthy property owners receive from property alone as large an income as half of our people receive from property and labor."—Distribution of Wealth, Charles B. Spahr.

To Sufferers from Eye and Nervous Difficulties, Etc.

The complete Eye Chart and Pamphlet will interest you. Call or write. Consultation free.



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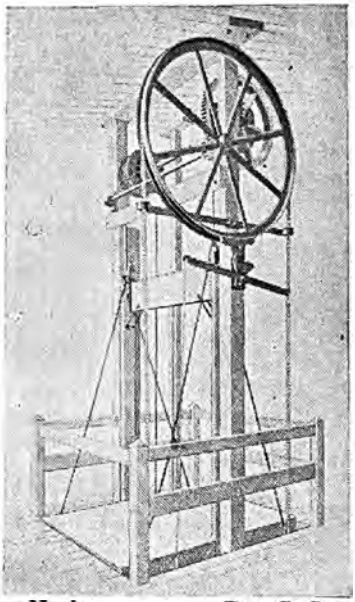
the most prominent citizens of Denver, of Colorado, and elsewhere, sing the praises of

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DEPARTAMENTO DE MÁQUINA—Máquina de Madera general, Sierras Circulares y de Bandas, Cuchillos.

ANOTHER KNOCKER.

"What makes you think our friend believes in reincarnation?"

"He says he expects to see the Panama canal completed."—Washington Star.

LOCK AND KEY.

If it's to be a lock canal,
Why, anyone can see,
To open it would require
A massive golden key!

PRAIRIE DOGS CAN BE EXTERMINATED WITH COMMON SOAP.

Buffalo, Wyo.—It is claimed here that the discovery has been made that common soap is an effective means for the extermination of prairie dogs. It is claimed that the prairie dogs eat it willingly, and soon afterward die from the effects. A few bars of soap whittled into small bits with a knife will destroy a village in twenty-four hours.

SAWDUST PROMOTES HEALTH.

The dust from pine wood and many other kinds of timber yields aromatic compounds to the air that refresh a sick person, help to get rid of microbes and disguise the stale odor so common to sick rooms. The sawdust may be spread on the floor or on trays. Some people spread it on a rather deep tray and moisten with boiling water. If sawdust is mixed with a little saltpeter and fired it may prove helpful in Asthma, says Home Notes. The smake should not be brought near the patient until relief has been experienced by its having been inhaled in the diffused state.

MUSTY SERMON PREACHED IN 1681 NOW IN DENVER.

The musty and worn pamphlet of a sermon delivered by D. Ysidro Saiana in the cathedral in Mexico City, March 1, 1681, reached President L. B. Prince of the New Mexican Historical Society recently when he arrived in Denver to attend the banquet of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution.

The sermon deals with the particulars of a revolution of the Pueblo Indians in all the Southwest country included in the boundaries of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona on August 10, 1680. Hundreds of Spaniards were massacred by the Indians, and those who failed to reach Santa Fe were lost. The pamphlet which reached Mr. Prince is the sermon delivered in the presence of the viceroy, Marquis de la Laguna, in commemoration of the death of twenty-one Franciscian priests in the uprising of the Indians.

According to Mr. Prince the uprising was due to oppression by the Spaniards, and it is known that several Spanish were killed before it had run its course.

WHAT PRESIDENT SAID BECOMES TITLE OF BOOK.

President Roosevelt's praise of Colorado has given the Colorado Midland railway the theme for a new booklet. This booklet, which has just been issued, is entitled "Colorado, the Playground of the Republic." This is the name which President Roosevelt, when he last visited Colorado, gave to the state. In a speech made on his return from his hunting trip he said:

"Passing through your wonderful mountains and canons I realize that this state is becoming more and more the playground for the entire republic."

Both of his journeys to the hunting grounds on the Western slope were made via the Colorado Midland, and so his remarks are especially applicable to the territory traversed by that line.

The Midland's new booklet is handsomely illustrated and among other pictures contains a group showing President Roosevelt and party starting for the hunting grounds. The booklet will be given wide distribution through the East, and is regarded as one of the most attractive pieces of advertising matter ever issued by any railroad as regards Colorado.

THE COWBOY'S BEST FRIEND.

Farewell to the forty-five caliber Colt—
A cowardly weapon at best;
Too long it had a tenacious "holt"
On the slummy cowboy of the west.

Nor has it been needed in twenty long years,
In truth it is quite obsolete,
Except for the bluffer and bully who fears,—
The swashbuckling bunch of conceit.

The tough Bowery boy with a big cigarette,
And the six-shooter cowboy of war,
Were usually raised in the slums of the street,
And their stock is about on a par.

There are college-bred cowboys—fine gentlemen, too—
And some who know nothing of books;
But manly and modest, big-hearted and true,
And as clean as their own mountain brooks.

To these the old Colt is a souvenir now;
And it hangs on the wall as I look
At the wonderful change—and I'm thinking—somehow
The cowboy's best friend is his book.

—Captain Jack Crawford in Success Magazine.

ONLY A MAVERICK.

(Sugar City Gazette.)

January 10, 1902, the Herald said: "An unknown man died suddenly last night at the Kingdon rooming house."

Where he came from no one knew, or cared, or thought to inquire.

He just drifted in, like many another, with the human tide that ever flows from east to west.

He was a hard worker and a hard drinker; robust, rollicking, reckless beyond degree; but withal a "good fellow" at heart, and honest.

He had companions, even friends after a fashion, but to them he volunteered no information of his past—and they weren't interested. When the last cent was spent it is not strange that he should be stricken with pneumonia. The disease was swift and sure, and in four days he lay cold in death.

In his delirium during the last day, the watchers at his side made an effort to learn the whereabouts of his people. In a semi-rational interval he was asked where his home was and if his father or mother were living. For a brief moment at the magic word "mother" his eyes shone with a glad light, and he murmered faintly, "New York," and then before anything further could be elicited the delirium seized him, and he would struggle with his watchers with the double strength of a giant.

How he wrestled with Death on that last day, but all in vain. As the sun dropped over the Greenhorn hills he became quiet, his tense muscles relaxed and his soul posted over the Great Divide.

A little mound of sand and adobe out on the wind-swept plain, with a wooden headboard, marks his narrow home—and already his memory is forgotten.

But somewhere back in the Empire state a fond parent, sweetheart or friend will wonder and wait and wait—but there will be no home-coming.

Who was he, and what was the mystery of his life?

THE ALL-LEATHER TRUSS FOR HERNIA

Made to measure. No springs, webbing or rubber. Pad filled with antiseptic fibre. Can be worn night and day. Indorsed by leading physicians. Write today for particulars.

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PARA LA HERNIA

Hecho a la medida. Sin tejido de resorte o goma. Almuhadilla rellena de fidra anteseptida. Puede llavarse de dia y noche. Recomendada por los principales medicos.

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"Straight as the Crow Flies."

Kansas City Southern Railway

EXTREMELY LOW RATES ON FIRST AND THIRD TUESDAYS OF EACH MONTH

The tide of immigration has turned to the South, where land is cheap and crops abundant.

THE LAND OF FULFILLMENT.

No other section of the country promises such great return from products of the soil and increased values.

IT'S WORTH YOUR TIME.

Write for free illustrated literature.

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WHAT IS YOUR INCOME?



And what your saving power? Do you spend all you earn? If not, what proportion do you save? What do you think you ought to save? If you were to ask us we would say not less than 10 per cent of your earnings—and more if possible.

Six per cent interest paid on deposits. One dollar starts you. By mail too. Write for booklet telling how.

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Su renta ¿cual es? y ¿cual es su poder de ahorra? Gasta Ud. todo lo que gana? Si no ¿cual ahorras? Se debe ahorra 10 por cto. de sus ganancias, y si posible aun más. Seis por ciento pagado de depositos. Se puede abrir una cuenta con un peso y arriba, por correo. Escriba por libreto.

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M. H. Mickey, Editor del Departamento Español

Diríjase toda correspondencia á THE SISTER REPUBLICS 1756 Champa Street, Denver, Colo.

Señor Frank Brady, Denver, Colo.:

Muy Sr. mio—Adjunto me es grato remitirle un giro por la cantidad de $1.00, lo cual serirra para pagar la suscricion de su interesante periodico "Sister Republics" por dos años.

Quedo de ud. Su. atto y S. S.,

ROQUE ULIBARRI.

—El Banco Nacional de México establecerá próximamente una Sucursal en la ciudad de Uruapan, arreglándose ya los preliminares por el gerente Sr. Neumann.

La Peste Bubonica.

En su número del martes, el "Diario Oficial" publica la siguiente declaración expedida por la Secretaría de Gobierno.

Teniendo noticias oficiales de que existe epidémicamente la peste bubónica en Kobe y Osaka (Japón), á consulta del Consejo Superior de Salubridad, y con arreglo á lo dispuesto en el articulo 30 del Código Sanitario, el Presidente de la República ha tenido á bien declarar infectados por la peste bubónica los referidos puertos de Kobe y Osaka.

Publiquese esta declaración en el "Diario Oficial" para conocimiento de las autoridades sanitarias y del público.

México, Enero 29 de 1906. Corral.

Las Más Grandes Potencias.

Segun la última estadística, la población y extensión de territorios de las seis más grandes potencias del mundo, comprendiendo sus colonias, es como sigue:

Inglaterra, 120 millones de súbditos y 822 millones de kilómetres cuadrados.

Chína, 400 millones de súbditos y 322 millones de kilómetros cuadrados.

Rusia, 140 millones de súbditos y 14 millones de kilómetros cuadrados.

Francia, 120 millones de habitantes y 15 millones de kilómetros cuadrados.

Estados Unidos de América, 98 milliones de kilómentos cuadrados.

Alemania, 60 millones de súbditos y 5 milliones de kilómetros cuadrados.

El Próximo Eclipse Total de Luna.

"El Boletín de la Sociedad Astronómica de México," en el número 47, del corriente año, publica la información científica que en seguida reproducimos:

"En la noche del 8 al 9 de Febrero de 1906 habrá un eclipse total de Luna, visible en México en todas sus fases, y para cuya observación hacemos ya los preparativos necesarios.

Las circumstancias particulares del fenómeno, calculadas por de Sr. Director del Observatorio de Tacubaya, serán como sigue:

Primer contacto con la penumbra 10 h. 17 m. 18 s. noche del 8.

Primer contracto con la sombra 11 h. 20 m. 12 s.

Principio del eclipse total 0 h. 21 m. 0 s. mañana del 9.

Medio del eclipse 1 h. 10 m. 12 s.

Fin del eclipse total 1 h. 57 m. 24 s.

LA VIDA HUMANA.

La vida humana, Sócrates decía,
Cuando estaba en negocios ocupada,
Que era un arroyo en tempestad airada,
Que turbio y momentáneo discurría;
Y que la vida del que en paz vivía,
Era como una fuente sosegada
Que sonora, apacible, y adornada
De varias flores, sin cesar corría.
¡Oh vida de los hombres diferente,
Cuya felicidad estima el bueno
Cuando la libertad del alma siente:
Negocios á la lista son veneno;
Dichoso aquel que vive como fuente,
Manso, tranquilo, y de turbarse ajeno!

—Lope de Vega.

Escuela Naval.

El Gobierno del Estado de Sinaloa, trata de establecer en el presente año, en el puerto de Mazatlán, una escuela naval y otra para maquinistas.

La Compañia Fundidora de Fierro, de Monterrey, entragará, diversas obras en estos primeros seis meses, por valor de $2,000,000.00.



Special departments for Lung Troubles, Nervous Diseases, Drug Addictions, Confinement Cases, etc.
Located in P. T. Barnum's addition to Denver.
Finest apparatus for treatment.
X-Ray, Violet-Ray, Static and other forms of Electricity.
Up-to-date individual treatment.
Massage and baths.

Special attention to diet. Resident physicians. Tents and rooms. Location the healthiest, cleanest and prettiest in or around Denver. Sanitarium one block from car line. Take Barnum car leaving 1426 Arapahoe St. Patients taken in any stage. Private ambulance. Rates on application.

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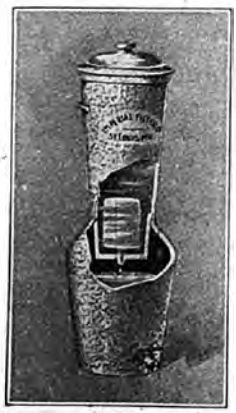
Manufacturers of Confetti, Confetti Dusters, Serpentine, Squawkers, Horns, Canes, Blowouts, Rubber Balls, Whistling Balloons, Air and Gas Balloons, Festooning for decorating purposes, Paper Folding Fans and other fast selling carnival novelties. Write for illustrated leaflets.

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Plumeros: Elegantemente acabados para confetti, Cornetas, Bastones, Pitos de precion pequenos. Pitos de extencion. Palotas de hule, Pitos para la boca con Globo, Globos de Gaz, Decoraciones de papel fantasia, Abanicos de Papel y otras novedades de carnaval que son vendidas rapidamente. Escribanos pidiendonos nuestro catalogo ilustrado.



The Filter illustrated is constructed of glazed white stone ware, mottled and striped with blue on the exterior, and is a very pretty and novel design, the height of each chamber insuring a rapid flow of water. The unfiltered water is placed in the upper chamber and passes through the filter cylinder to the reservoir below.

We make 100 different kinds of filters. Write for catalogue and discounts.

IMPERIAL FILTER CO. 610 N. Main St.
ST, LOUIS, MO.

El Filtro ilustrado es construido de loza de piedra vidria blanca abigarrado y rayado con azul en el exterior con diseñar muy hermosa, La agua no filtrado se suso en el cámera más elevado y yasar á por el cilindro filtro al reservoir bajo.

Sa fabrica 100 especias de Filtros. Escriba por catálogo con descuentos.

El sábado anterior y procedente de Filadelfia, la Comisión de Cambios y Moneda recibió en México un millón de pesos en piezas de oro de cinco de diez pesos.

Nuevo Servicio de Vapores Entre Canadá y México.

El "British Board Trade Journal," correspondiente al 2 de Noviembre de 1905, anuncia que el 14 de Septiembre de 1905 se firmó un contrato entre el Gobierno mexicano y los Seéores Eldor, Dempster y Compañía, para obtener un servicio recíproco de vapores entre los puertos canadenses en la costa del Atlántico, y los puertos del Golfo de México. El Gobierno Mexicano le ha concedido á dicha línea una subvención como de £10,000, y ya se ha inaugurado dicho servicio.

La Liga de la Novia.

Es antigua costumbre de la Corte de Prusia, pue los invitados al festín de bodas del príncipe real se repartan la liga de la regia desposada.

En tiempos antiguos era al misma princesa quien, llegado el momento opportuno, se quitaba la liga, y después de cortarla en varios pedazos, distribuía estos entre los invitados.

Hoy se procede de otro modo. La novia manda hacer un par de ligas, adornadas con cintas, donde van bordados, en seda y oro, los escudos de la casa real á que ella pertenece y la fecha del matrimonio.

Hay esperanzas que la huelga de los mineros de carbon en Pensilvanía no acontecerá.

Nueva Fundicion.

Proximamente se llevarán á cabo los trabajos para establecer una fundicion de metales en Naco, Arizona.

Proyecto de Presupuesto Para 1906 á 1907.

El 14 de diciembre de 1905 el Señor Secretario de Hacienda presentó á la Cámara de Diputados el proyecto de presupuesto para el año económico venidero de 1906 á 1907, consistiendo dicho presupuesto de los cálculos de los ingresos y egresos correspondientes á dicho año, á contar del 1° de julio de 1906 hasta el 30 de junio de 1907. Las cifras de ambros cálculos son las siguientes:

Ingresos normales.....	$90,073,500.00
Egresos	89,897,397.64
Superávit calculado ..	176,102.36

Decreto Modificando la Tarifa de Importación de la Ordenanza General de Aduanas Marítimas y Fronterizas.

["Diario Oficial" del 16 de diciembre de 1905.]

El Presidente de la República ha expedido el siguiente decreto:

Porfirio Díaz, Presidente Constitucional de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á sus habitantes, sabed:

Que el Congreso de la Unión ha tenido á bien decretar lo siguiente:

El Congreso de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, decreta:

Se modifica la tarifa de importación de la Ordenanza General de Aduanas Marítimas y Fronterizas vigente, en los términos que á continuación se expresan:

"I. Las fracciones 95 and 328 se reforman como sigue:

"Fracción 95. Café en grano con película ó sin ella, kilogramo neto $0.10.

"Fracción 328. Hilo de algodón en ovillos y madejas, kilogramo neto $1.40.

"I. Se adicionan las fracciones siguientes:

"Fracción 96A. Cebada preparada para la fabricación de cerveza (malta), kilogramo bruto $0.05.

"Fracción 328A. Hilo de algodón en carretes. Por cada 1,000 metros de tiro $0.07."

Curiosidad Aritmetica.

El número 9, multiplicado por cualquier número, da un producto cuyas cifras sumadas, dan siempre 9.

Por ejemplo: 9 por 2, 18; y 1 y 8 son 9.—9 por 54, 486; ahora, 4 y 8 12 y 6, 18, 1 y 8 son 9. Y así, por cualquier número que se multiplique en último resultado las cifras suman 9. Si por ejemplo, multiplicamos 1924 por 9, tendremos el producto de 17,316. Sumando estos números, la suma es de 18, y 1 y 8 son 9. Y así en todos los casos.

Estamos rodeados de misterios y este de la aritmética es uno de ellos.

¿Cómo no sucede con los demás números lo que con el 9.

F. T. KUEHNE

FLAVORING EXTRACT CO.

323 NORTH MAIN ST.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

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CANDIES,
LIQUORS and
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WATERS

Price list furnished on application.

The highest award at the World's Fair

Manufactura de extractos para dulces, Licores y Aguasn Gaceozas, Premiada en la Gran Exposicion de 1905, St. Louis, Mo.
Pidan lista de precios y manden sus pedidos.

WANTED Mexican Drawn Work, Curios and Specialties.

TO EXCHANGE For American Novelties or any merchandise you wish. Am prepared to pay spot cash for bargains. Correspondence solicited.

E. W. PLUMMER
Reference "Sister Republics"
212 Fifteenth St. DENVER, COLO.

SE SOLICITA
Deshilados Curiosidades y Articulor de Fantasia
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—¡Mozo!—exclamó el amo:—Otro cuchillo para este caballero.

Servicio Postal Durante el mes de Octobure de 1905.

El Director General de Correos ha publicado detalladamente las operaciones del Servicio Postal Mexicano durante el mes de octubre, que es el cuarto mes del presente año económico de 1905 á 1906 proporcionándose también las cifras del mes correspondiente del año anterior para los fines de la comparación:

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Las cifras que anteceden muestran una renta total de $277,001.07, derivada de las fuentes mencionadas en octubre de 1904, contra un total de $311,199.73 en el mes correspondiente del presente año económico, ó sea un aumento en este último perído de $32,-198.66, ó sea un 11.54 por ciento.

La renta total derivada del Servicio Postal durante los cuatro primeros meses del corriente año económico—es decir, de julio á octubre—ascendió á $1,164,683.91, comparada con $1,062,924.18 en el año económico de 1904 á 1905, durante el mismo período, resultado así un aumento de $101,759.73, ó sea un 9.56 por ciento.

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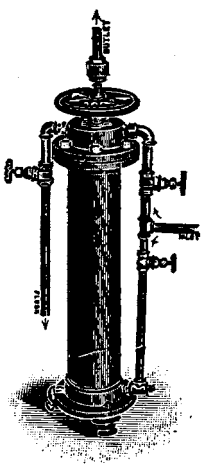
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Por, is by, from and through, as: Por vanidad, by, through or from vanity. It likewise means for, when an equivalent is given, as dos por veinte cinco centavos; two for twenty-five cents. It also means in favor of, as: Hablar por alguno, to speak for, or in favor of someone; It vaguely indicates time and space, as: Por la calle, somewhere in the street.

Contra means against, taken in a sense of opposition, whereas hácia indicates a a direction, as: Contra los enemigos, against the enemy. Hácia el poniente, towards the west.

Sobre is on or upon, and also over, on the other side of, as: Sobre las rodillas, on or upon the knees; sobre los montes, over, or on the other side of the mountains.

Á, the dominating idea of this preposition is direction, aiming at a point, therefor motion, as: Ir al correo, to go to the postoffice. It implies the manner of an action or state, as: Á mi modo, in my own way; cara á cara, face to face. It implies time and place of an action or state, as: El hombre está á la puerta, the man is at the door; á las diez de la noche, at ten o'clock at night; it implies the price of something, as: Á diez pesos la vara, at ten dollars the yard. Á is used in a great many idiomatic expressions, which may be found in a good dictionary.

De, is very often the opposite of á. Its predominating idea is possession, motion toward the speaker, material and origin, as: El jardin de mi tio, the garden of my uncle; mi hermano viene de Washington, my brother comes from Washington.

The denominating idea of the preposition en, is residence in some place; it therefore denotes a state of repose, as: Estoy en mi cuarto. It denotes direction, but denotes penetration into, as: El hombre entró en mi casa, the man entered my house. It is used in many expressions that can only be learned by reading and use.

Ante means before, that is, in the presence of, as: Ante la corte, before the court.

The following prepositions are generally used as they are in English, and are followed by the preposition *de*,

Acerca—by reason of,
Ademas—besides,
Á lado—at the side of,
Á cabo—at the end,
Antes - before,
Á espaldas—behind,
Á pesar—notwithstanding,
Debajo—underneath,
Delante—before,
Dentro—within,
Despues—after,
Detras—behind,
En casa—at home,
Encima—on, upon,
Enfrente—opposite,
Fuera—outside,
Por el medio—through, across,
Respeto—concerning.

THE CONJUNCTIONS.

Y, é—and,
Ó, ú—or,
Ni—ni-neither, nor,
Que—that,
Ya—now,
Miéntras—whilst,
Mas—but,
Pero—but,
Sino—but,
Cuando—when,
Si—if, whether,
Pues—as, because,
Tambien—also,
Tampoco—neither,
Cómo as,
Tan—as.



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COMPOUND CONJUNCTIONS.

Aunque—although, though,
Porqué—why,
Porque—because,
Bienque—though, although,
Supuesto que—provided that,
Puesto que—provided that,
Para que—in order to, so that,
Así que—so that, as soon as,
Con tal que—on condition that,
Entretanto que—whilst,
Á ménos que—unless,
Hasta que—until,
Pues que—as because.

Some of these conjunctions govern the subjunctive mood, if the idea expressed by the verb appears uncertain, dubious or merely possible.

For the sake of euphony, y—and, is replaced by é, before words beginning with i or hi, as: Padre é hijo, father and son. Likewise ú is substituted for ó before words beginning with o, as: Uno ú otro, one or the other.

Porqué means why, when the final é is accented; and it means because, when unaccented.

Pero is but. This word is used at the beginning of the sentence and requires an affirmation preceding, as: Somos los servidores del rey, pero no sus esclavos, On the contrary sino should be used if a negation preceeds, as: No tengo sino dos pesos. I have but two dollars.

Mas denotes either opposition to what immediately precedes, or a consequence differing from that which one might have expected, as: Mas les digo que la ciencia es el primero de los estudios, but I tell you that science is the first of all studies. Lo dijo Cárlos, mas yo no convengo con él.

Si, if, requires numbers 7 or 8 of the verb, if the condition appears only possible or dubious, as: Si estudiaras or estudiases mas....., If you should study more..... If, on the contrary, the condition appears as something certain or universally known, the Indicttive follows, as: Si aspiras á ser docto, estudia.

INTERJECTIONS.

These words express some emotion of the speaker, as joy, surprose, grief, etc. Those most in use are:

Ha! he! hala! to denote joy,
Ah! ay! aymé! to denote grief,
O! to denote surprise,
Ha! he! hola! to attract attention,
Chito! Queda! to command silence,
Ea! Sus! Ámimo! to encourage,
Ta! Tate! to threaten.

Besides there are many compound expressions, as: Válgame Dios! good gracious! Caramba! O dear me! etc., which are used as interjections. The Spanish language abounds in these interjection.

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READING LESSON---Leccion de Lectura.

La Vida---Life.

La vida se ha definido por los poetas y los filósofos. Los primeros han dicho. "Es una sombra, ficcion, enigma, sueño, delirio, misterio: "Es un monstruo que devora el organismo" (Buffon); "es un mar lleno de escollos cuyo único puerto es la tumba" (Richardson). Todo lo cual es poético, pero es ..... poesía. Para Calderon es un frenesí: para Shakespeare vivir es dormir, y tal vez soñar; para Jorje Manrique, "Nuestras vidas son los ríos que van á dar en el mar, que es el morir. Estas no son definiciones, sino metáforas. "La vida es el ruido que nos impide oir los pasos de la muerte," ha dicho otro con mas romanticismo que filosofía. Para el espiritista la vida no es mas que uno de los trámites del ser viviente, en su perfeccionamiento gradual; para el ortodoxo es un escalon hácia la vida eterna.

Sigamos con los filósofos: "La vida es un principio interior de accion," (Kant); es uno de los modos de funcionar el alma, ó lo que es igual, es un acto vivífico (Stahl); "es la actividad especial de los seres organizados (Dugés)"; es simplemente un organismo en accion" (Bielard).

La enciclopedia tuvo la bondad de decirnos que la vida es lo contrario de la muerte (y la muerte por lo tanto, será el contrario de la vida). "La vida" dice cierto diccionario, que se titula clásico, es el espacio de tiempo que corre desde el nacimiento hasta la muerte," y añade explicando "el estado del animal antes de morir," de modo que se dejó en el tintero la vida de las plantas.

TRANSLATION.

Life has been defined by poets and philosophers. The former have said:

"It is a shadow, a fiction, an enigma, a dream, a mystery. It is a monster which devours the organism" (Buffon); "it is a sea filled with small boats, whose only port is death" (Richardson). All of which is poetical; but it is --poetry. To Calderon it was a frenzy; to Shakespeare, "to live is to sleep, and perhaps to dream"; to George Manrique: "Our lives are like rivers which meet the sea, which is death." These are not definitions, but are metaphors. "Life is the noise which prevents us hearing the steps of Death," another has said with more romanticism than philosophy. To the spiritualist life is nothing more than one of the forms of the living being to its gradual perfection; to the orthodox it is a step towards eternal life.

Let us follow the philosophers: "Life is an interior principle of action" (Kant); "it is one of the ways in which the soul works, or, which is equal, it is a living act" (Stahl); "it is the special activity of organized beings" (Dugés); "it is simply an organism in action" (Bielard). The encyclopedia has the honor of telling us that life is the contrary of death (and death, therefore, must be the contrary of life). "Life," says a certain classical dictionary, "is the space of time which runs from birth until death," and it adds, explaining, "the state of the animal before death," so that the life of plants was never taken by the author's pen from the inkstand. (Spanish idiom).

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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.

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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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In our advertising columns will be found the announcement of the Lindahl Manufacturing Company, introducing to our readers their patented miners' candlestick. Perhaps no appliance connected with the mining industry has so speadily displaced its predecessor. Starting less than one year since with the unswerving purpose of establishing this simple tool as the standard article of its class for all deep rock miners, the makers have found sales outdistancing all expectations, and rush the factory day and night to keep their orders filled.

They justly claim that the presence at all times of dry matches in the candlestick itself, where no loss or misplacement can occur, saves life, limbs and time. There is no "bumming" from the drift to the headhouse for a light; no grouping in darkness after some mining casulty; no cuss-words when the ordinary atmosphere of even a dry mine makes it next to impossible to get a light. And, moreover, the article is a great dollar's worth. The match-safe is burnished brass; the spear, socket and hook are of the finest tool steel. A curio dealer recently stocked them as a quick selling souvenir of the mining industry.

The wholesale trade, keen to appreciate any new and good article, has taken the Lendahl Candlestick up in earnest. In the South and West the tool is carried by the following well-known houses: Albert Steinfeld Co., Tuscon, Ariz.; Western Metal Supply Co., San Diego, Calif.; Thompson Driggs Co., Sacramento, Calif.; Pacific Hardware & Steel Co., San Francisco, Calif.; McCormick Saelzer Co., Redding, Calif.; E. G. Prior & Co., Victoria, B. C.; Wood Vallance Co., Vancouver, B. C.; A. M. Holt Hardware Co., Helena, Mont.; Missoula Mercantile Co., Missoula, Mont.; Scott Tool & Supply Co., Denver, Colo.; Holly, Mason, Marks Co., Spokane, Wash.; Salt Lake Hardware Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; Hubbard Spencer Bartlett, Chicago, Ill.; Brown & Harris, New Orleans, La.; Krakouer, York & Moye, El Paso, Tex., and Chihauhua, Mexico. Until buyers can secure the tool from their supply houses the makers will promptly fill every order, retail or wholesale.

Colo. & Northwestern R. R

A TRIP TO CLOUDLAND

VIA 

IS THE LATEST SENSATION

Solid Through Trains from Denver to Eldorado and Ward

L. R. FORD, G. P. A.
BOULDER, COLO.

THE QUINTESSENCE OF COLORADO SCENERY.

"THE ONE DAY TRIP THAT BANKRUPTS THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE."

Is embraced in the trip from Colorado Springs to the Cripple Creek gold camp, over the world's most remarkable standard-gauge railroad.

The Short Line.

One continuous panorama of nature's gorgeous and bewildering scenic grandeur.

Observation cars on all trains—Quickest time between Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and the Cripple Creek District.

Send for descriptive booklets.

D. C. MAC WATTERS,
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LOW RATES SUPERIOR SERVICE

ARE YOU GOING EAST?

If so, ONE TRIP via



Will convince you of the SUPERIORITY OF ITS SERVICE

Through Standard Pullman Sleepe
Through Tourist Pullman Sleepers,
Through Free Reclining-Chair Cars,
Through High-Back Seat Couches
To Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo.

Through Tourist Pullman Sleepers to Chicago, Boston, and points east.

ELEGANT DINING CARS, Meals a la Carte.

Cars equipped with Electric Lights and Fans.

Every CONVENIENCE, COMFORT and LUXURY.

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DENVER, COLO.

Coahuila & Pacific Railway

Between Saltillo and Torreon.
Passing through the Switzerland of Mexico.
Standard Gauge
Solid Vestibule Trains
with first-class
Observation Car.

For solid comfort this road has no equal in the Republic.

A. W. LILLIENDAHL, Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.
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Saltillo, Coah, Mexico.

New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company

WARD LINE

Two scheduled sailings every week between New York and Mexican Gulf Points. Lowest through Passenger and Freight Rates between all points in Mexico, United States and Europe, via Tampico or Vera Cruz.

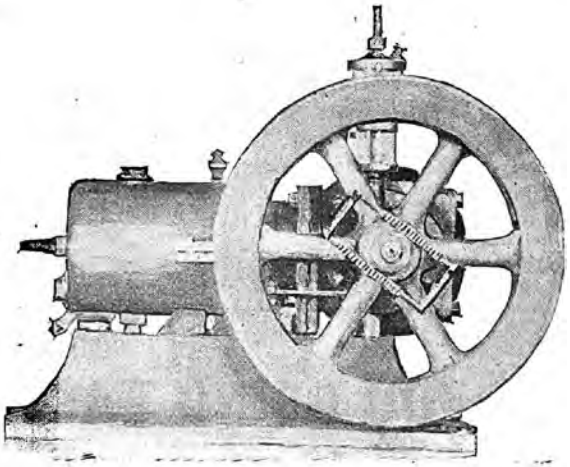
J. E. CATES, Mexican Traffic Manager, Cinco de Mayo No. 76.

O'KELLEY & CO., S. A. Agents, Cinco de Mayo 76.

O'KELLEY & CO., S. A. Agents, Vera Cruz.

JOSÉ I. ISUSI, Agent, Tampico.

Sirvase Mencionar esta Publicacion al Escribir a los Anunciadores.



We draw attention to a gasoline engine of the 2-cycle type, manufactured by The Cushman Motor Company, whose advertisement appears in this issue.

This engine is so arranged that an explosion occurs at every revolution of the fly-wheel, thus enabling the makers of the engine to discard the heavy fly-wheels which are used for coasting on the 4-cycle type of engine.

There are other features in this engine which go far towards making it popular and a favorite with the ordinary person who wishes to use a gasoline engine. The most important of these is, perhaps, that all valves have been done away with. The in-take and exhause being arranged by means of port holes in the cylinder and piston. It seems to be an engine built so simply that any ordinary person can run it. In fact, a person who has had no previous knowledge of a gasoline engine can run it successfully after a day or two.

It is made in sizes of 3-H. P., 6-H. P. and 10-H. P., for stationary work. The engine is very portable and light, the 3 H. P. size weighing only 150 pounds, and the 6-H. P. size 275 pounds.

The western manufacturers are the Denver Gas Engine and Appliance company of Denver, Colo., who have sold a large number for running printing offices, machine shops, wood-working, and for pumping water for irrigating purposes and for stock.

It is not affected by the higher altitudes, and quite a number of the 6-H. P. Cushman engines are in use around Silverton, Colo., at an altitude of 12,000 to 13,000 feet, running electric drills and pumping air. The users are well pleased, having about decided that gasoline engines could not be used so high up until they tried the Cushman. We understand that the Cushman engine costs some little less than those engines of heavier make, and the saving on freight is quite an item.

The guarantee of the manufacturers is very complete, and letters from parties now using the engine will be forwarded and prices given by addressing the Denver Gas Engine and Appliance company, 1748 Blake street, Denver, Colo.

Lindner's Buttons



Lindner's Buttons are WRINGER-PROOF. They are made of finest white linen and of silk in any color. They come in three beautiful styles and 10 different sizes. Economical housewives prefer them, dressmakers recommend them, ladies of taste welcome them. Why bother with breakable bone and pearl buttons on your tropical clothes, your underlinen, corset covers, shirt waists, babies' clothing, when Lindner's new wash buttons cost less, look better, last longer? Send us 10 cents for a 2-dozen trial card, and you will be delighted with these useful and pretty buttons. Special offer: Send us 10 cents and the addresses of two dressmakers or dry goods dealers, and we will send you, besides two dozen of white linen buttons, a beautiful silk button for your stock collar. We want agents and dealers for these buttons and other practical inventions in all parts of the world. We correspond in Spanish, French, German, English, etc. Address:

LINDNER BUTTON CO., 181-184 Dearborn St., Chicago, U. S. A.

Los botones de LINDNER son A PRUEBA DE TORCEDOR (es decir, no rompan cuando pasan por el torcedor). Estan hechos del lino blanco mas fino o de seda en cada color. Se venden en tres estilos hermosos y 10 diferentes tamanos. Las caseras economicas les prefieren, las costureras les recoomendan y las senoras de gusto les dan la bien-venida. cz. ¿Porque tendra Ud. lastima con botones quebrantables de hueso o de madre perla en sus justillos, camisas, corses, traje de ninos, etc., cuando los botones de Lindner, que se pueden lavar, cuestan menos, tienen una mejor apariencia y son mas duraderos? Envianos 10 centavos por una tarjeta de muestras de dos docenas y Ud. sera deleitado con esos botones utiles y bonitos. Oferta especial: Envianos 10 centavos y las direciones de los .costureras o mercantes de mercancias finas y enviaremos a Ud., ademas de 2 docenas de botones blancas de lino, un boton hermoso de seda para su collar. Necesitamos agentes y vendedores para esos botones y OTRAS NOVEDADES PRACTICAS en todas partes del mundo. Correspondemos en castellano, frances, aleman, ingles, etc. Lindner Button Co., 181-184 Dearborn Str., Chicago, U. S. A.



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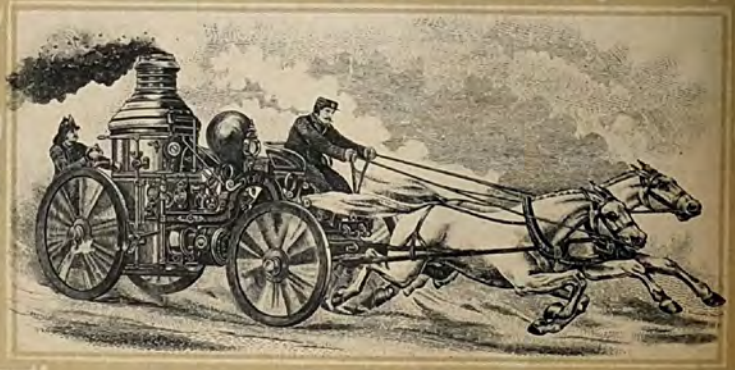
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HIGH GRADE
LITHOGRAPHY
A SPECIALTY.

1340-46 LAWRENCE ST.

DENVER, COLO.



THE SISTER REPUBLICS

A COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE

APRIL
1906

Vol. 7, No. 8 English and Spanish



MOUNT OF THE HOLY CROSS. MONTAÑA DE LA SANTA CRUZ.
NEAR LEADVILLE, COLO. ON THE LINES OF THE D. & R. G. AND C. & S. RYS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAN-AMERICAN NOTES, ENGLISH.
SPANISH LESSONS.

PAN-AMERICAN NOTES, SPANISH.
ENGLISH LESSONS.

THIS PUBLICATION CIRCULATES.
IN THE SOUTHWEST, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, WEST INDIES AND PHILIPPINES.

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NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

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The life of a magazine advertisement is long. It remains effective for many months, often for years. A magazine is read, passed on, re-read, goes to hospitals, to the army, navy, abroad, and is at last put on sale in the second-hand book stores, and begins a new life. No other form of advertising has this longevity.

2. ITS PUBLIC.

The magazine reading public is the live, up-to-date, busy, enterprising, inquisitive public. The magazine is the business man's and the housewife's literature. It is the recreation of the leisure hour, and the mirror of the world's events, when these have been sifted from the chaff of rumor and mistake. Magazines are cheap enough to reach all intelligent readers, good enough to command their attention. The magazine public is the material upon which to build permanent advertising results.

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The great magazine advertisers are the prominent successes of the business world. To be associated with them in the public mind is to secure the very best publicity—to enter the aristocracy of advertising.

Moral: Use 

and the others.

The only Commercial Magazine published

BRADY'S FOREIGN MERCANTILE AND COLLECTION AGENCY

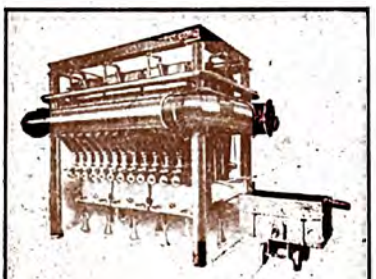
Special ratings, collections and lists of names furnished of any place in the world.

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COLORADO IRON WORKS COMPANY

ORE SMELTING EQUIPMENTS **ORE MILLING MACHINERY**

1860 DENVER, COLORADO, U. S. A. 1905



C. I. W. HOT-BLAST COPPER MATTING FURNACE

MODERN SMELTING FURNACES

We design the most modern Smelting Furnaces and build

COMPLETE SMELTING and CONVERTING PLANTS

of any desired capacity.

Send for "Some Details As To Smelting Practice and Equipments." Sent upon request.

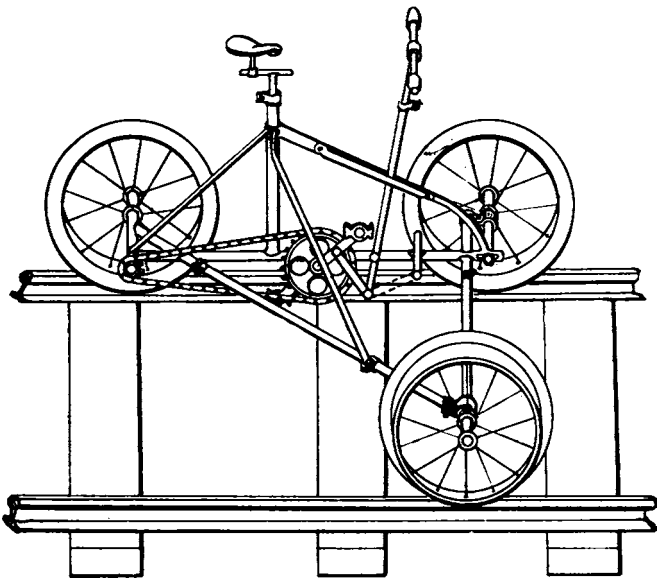
HORNO MODERNO DE FUNDIR

Proyectamos los Hornos mas Modernos de Fundir y Construimos Instalaciones de Fundir y Beneficio De la Capacidad que se requiera.

Ditalles á Solicitud.

Brady's Pedal and Lever Railway Tricycle.

The advantage of this machine over others, is that it has a double power which can be operated together or separately, thus enabling the operator. when on a long run, to rest by change of power, or should a pedal break, operator could work with lever or vice versa. The rider sits inside of center of gravity, making it perfectly safe from jumping the track, and the only 3-wheel car that will run without friction. It folds up, and can be carried in small space on trains, and in case of accident can be immediately taken down, jointed together by slots and started back to give warning to trains that would collide with crippled train. In many cases much danger, loss of life and damage on railroads can be prevented by having trains supplied with one of these wheels.



This frame is especially adapted for a motor, should one be desired, as it folds up and stands alone when not in use, thus preventing accident to motor in case of falling.

This frame is patented.

FRANK BRADY,
(Patentee and Sole Owner)
1756 Champa street, Denver, Colo.

One of the many reasons why trains should be equipped with a R. R. Tricycle:

"Q." FLYER IN A DITCH.

Burlington Train is Derailed Near Little Town in Nebraska Early Today.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 5, 1906.—A Burlington passenger train, the Puget Sound flyer, was derailed at 7:30 this morning near St. Michael, Neb., 125 miles west of Lincoln. The train was a double-header. Ten coaches were thrown into the ditch, only the two locomotives and mail cars staying upon the rails.

A message from the scene of the wreck to Burlington headquarters in this city two hours later states that there are no fatalities, although the list of injured is pretty large. Four hundred passengers were aboard the train.

A relief train carrying company officials and surgeons has left to bring the injured to this city.

The first information of the disaster came from Ravenna, eight miles from the wreck, Engineer Finch running the entire distance and falling from exhaustion upon the depot platform after imparting the news.

(Continued on page 20).

"The Largest Mining Machinery House in the World."

The Mine and Smelter Supply Co.

DENVER, COLO.
NEW YORK CITY

EL PASO, TEX.

SALT LAKE CITY
CITY OF MEXICO

Sole Owners and Manufacturers of the Wilfley Concentrating Tables and Slimers

MINING MACHINERY
MINE, MILL AND ASSAY SUPPLIES

Besides our line of Specialties, which comprises
Tables, Drills, Wheels, etc., we aim to carry a complete stock of

Cameron Vertical Sinking and Horizontal Pumps, also Pipe Fittings and General Supplies

Engineers will do well to submit us their propositions for supplies and get our figures before placing their orders

UNICOS DUENOS Y FABRICANTES DE LA CONCENTRADORA WILFLEY
MAQUINERIA DE MINAS
SURTIDOS DE ENSAYAR, DE MINAS Y DE MOLINOS
Además nuestra linea de Especialidades, que incluya
MESAS, TALADROS, RUEDAS, ETC.
Intentamos llevar un surtido completo de
BOMBAS VERTICALES DE HUNDIR Y HORIZONTALES DE CAMERON; TAMBIEN
TUBO Y ACCESORIOS Y SURTIDOS GENERALES
Harán bien los ingenieros á someter á nosotros sus proposiciones de surtidos y obtener nuestros precios

Please mention this Publication when writing to advertisers.



APRIL, 1906

Issued the Tenth of Each Month.

SUBSCRIPTION:
50 Cents per Year, Gold, in United States, Canada, Mexico and our New Possessions. Foreign, 75 Cents. Per Copy, 5 Cents.

Address all Communications to Denver Office.

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FRANK BRADY, Proprietor.

1756 Champa Street. Denver, Colorado.

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Carlos de Albornoz Reissig, Mgr. New York office, 2127 Fifth Ave.
David Nunzes, Mgr. St. Louis office, care Lucerne Hotel, Grand and Pine Sts.
Prof. Louis E. Fernondez, Mgr. Pacific Coast consulate of Nicaragua, San Francisco, Cal.
P. H. Linder, special Chicago agent, 182 Dearborn street.
R. B. Fredrick, special traveling agent.
L. A. Fitzer, special traveling agent.
J. S. Sweet, special subscription agent.

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

Advertisements appear in both languages, which makes a complete instruction book. Lessons begin with October, 1904, issue. Back numbers can be had on request.

The following gentlemen are authorized to solicit business for this paper and to assist advertisers when possible:
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Frank Brady, Pub., Denver, Colo.:
I find your magazine very instructive and interesting.
R. H. SANBORN,
Vice President Farmers' & Merchants' National Bank, Santa Ana, Calif.

PAN-AMERICAN NOTES

Get busy and keep out of mischief.

Wanted—Reliable agents to solicit subscriptions and advertising for this publication in every city. Liberal inducements.

We are in receipt of the annual sugar report for 1905-6 from El Hacienda, City of Mexico. This edition is quite complete as it contains the total amount of sugar and molasses made during this term, including all of Latin America.

Honduras exports annually 2,400 quintals of flour. Good straw hats are manufactured in the Department of Santa Barbara, and at least 15,000 hats are exported annually. The production of salt in Honduras is at least 10,000 quintals yearly.

George's Weekly is now under the management of Mr. Wm. H. Griffith. This paper has been changed to the form of magazine, is smaller and will be retained by the readers. "The Saturday Sun" has added strength to this popular publication and we wish them all the success possible.

The Argentine Republic consumes 1,500,000 tons of imported coal yearly.

The lead ores of Missouri were discovered by Le Sueur in 1700 and were first worked in 1720. One of these early discovered mines, La Motte, is still active today.

The Santa Fe Railway company have removed their city office department to the Railway Exchange building, Seventeenth and Champa streets, where they have handsomely equipped quarters under the able management of Mr. J. P. Hall. We wish this enterprising company luck and prosperity.

According to "Export," a leading German publication, the total exports of Ecuador for the year 1904 amounted to 23,284,193 sucres; total imports, 15,338,170 sucres (1 sucre equals 48.7 cents). Exports of gold and gold-bearing minerals amounted to 1,804,094 sucres; 3,489,628 kilograms of coffee were exported, 24,778,974 kilograms of cocoa, and 21,085,467 kilograms tagua (ivory) nuts.

Mr. A. J. Ortiz, Mexican consul, and Mr. Paul Thieman of the "Denver Post" are to be highly complimented in their efforts to promote trade relations between Denver and the Republic of Mexico. We are highly pleased to learn of the interest manifested by the newly organized Denver Manufacturers Association and trust they will push this matter vigorously and successfully.

About 137,500 tons of sugar were produced in Mexico in 1905. About 24 per cent of the total production was exported, most of it going to England and a considerable amount to the United States. The actual figures are: To England, 19,000 tons, and to the United States, 9,000 tons. If the estimate of this year comes up to expectations there will be as large an exportation as there was last year.

The Philippine Railway company of Hartford, Conn., has filed a certificate of incorporation with the secretary of state. The authorized capital is $5,000,000. Arthur L. Shipman, Charles Gross and Alvan W. Hyde, all of this city, are the incorporators. The company proposes to own and operate steam and electric roads in the Philippines and elsewhere, and do a general transportation business.

Mr. R. F. Fredericks, accompanied by his wife, will make an extended trip throughout the South and West Indies. Mr. and Mrs. Fredericks will represent the Sister Republics, solicit advertisements, subscriptions and write interesting items on this trip. Mr. F. was a soldier in the late war with Spain and is familiar with that territory, understands Spanish and will not doubt be able to get good results.

Carloads of rubber, manufactured out of the guayule shrub, are almost daily shipped through Saltillo to Tampico and other Mexican ports, to be sent to European markets. One of the heavy shippers is the guayule factory at Parras, in which a number of prominent capitalists from Coahuila are interested. Ever since its establishment, this factory has shipped greater or less quantities of rubber to foreign markets.—Torreon Enterprise.

The recently enacted Brazilian budget law, elsewhere noted, provides for a new silver coinage. The government is authorized to remint the old coins now on hand, and with the proceeds from this source and from the sale of bonds to be floated for the purpose to purchase silver in bars for the new issue. The coins are to be of a uniform standard fineness of 0.900—the same as the United States standard—instead of the old standard of 0.927 fineness.

The smelting plant of the Arizona-Mexican Mining and Smelting Company, which began operations February 10th, is located at Needles, San Bernardino county, California, on the main line of the Santa Fe system. The site is on the bank of the Colorado river, which constitutes the dividing line between California and Arizona. While this plant was built primarily for handling the products of the company's own mines, custom ores from the many camps of northwestern Arizona, southern California and Nevada will also be treated.

The "Brazilian Review," for December 19, 1905, announces that the government of the republic has decreed a prize of $30,000 for anyone who exhibits 100,000 manicoba rubber trees within eighteen months from the date of the announcement, and three other prizes of $15,000, $10,000 and $5,000 respectively, for the three next largest plantations, the smallest of which, in order to gain a prize, must not be less than 20,000 trees. It appears that, the value of the rubber being disregarded, the coffee trees benefit greatly by the shade afforded by the rubber trees.

To procure the gold from small quantities of amalgam a potato retort may be made. Cut a medium sized potato in half and hollow out one piece. Now make a depression in an old shovel or piece of sheet iron and place the amalgam therein. Cover with the potato, taking care to make it fit snugly. Heat very slowly until the potato bakes fast to the iron and thus seals the retort. Then raise the heat and maintain it at redness for a few minutes. Upon subsequently removing the potato, the gold will be found free from mercury, and it can be further purified by boiling in nitric acid.—Mining Reporter.

In accordance with the provisions of the decree of March 25, 1905, the value in Mexican currency of 1 kilogram of pure silver, to be used as a basis for calculating the stamp tax during the month of February, 1906, is $42.04. This result is obtained by multiplying 30.08 1-3, the average price in pence of the standard ounce of silver in London from the 20th of December, 1905, to the 19th of January, 1906, by 1,000, dividing the product by 28.770719, the number of grams of pure silver which the standard ounce contains, and then dividing the resulting quotient by 24.87228, the average rate of exchange in pence on London during the same period of time.

The famous Palmillo Mines, of Parral, Mexico were worked by the father and grandfather of Pedro Alvarado. It was no trick of whimsical chance that suddenly thrust the wealth upon this estimable gentleman. His family were highly respectable and had been wealthy. Mr. Alvarado was not a peon as has been reported. They believed in the bonanza qualities of the mine and they held on to it. Mr. Pedro Alvarado is qualified and has conducted his business with marvelous success, which proves he is no simpleton but is possessed of shrewd and excellent business qualities.

The Mexican Cotton Estates, of which James Brown Potter of New York is at the head, have for several years owned and conducted one of the largest plantations in Mexico, near Torreon. The harvesting of the corn and other crops has just been finished. More than 5,000 bales of cotton, which sold for more than $25,000 gold, were raised. It is estimated that the revenues of the plantation this year will exceed $500,000 gold. There are hundreds of Mexicans employed upon the plantation. More than 7,000 plows and horses are necessary to cultivate the crops. All of the crops on this big plantation are raised by means of irrigation.—Torreon Enterprise.

The cultivation of alfalfa in the Argentine Republic has developed greatly of late years, and especially during 1905, as is shown by the figures of the importation of alfalfa seed from January to September, inclusive. The official valuation of seed imported was $2,359,000 gold, an increase of $2,134,000 compared with the same period of 1904. The increase in the cultivation of alfalfa has been of much importance to the Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway company, along whose line an immense area of land is devoted to it. The value of the land has enormously increased and the formation of centers of population has been stimulated, thereby creating traffic beneficial to the railways and the shipping industry as well as to the country.

The first mill that existed in the Argentine Republic, so far as there is any knowledge, was erected in Cordoba about the year 1580, being worked by hydraulic power. Between 1595 and 1597 the first mill was established in Buenos Ayres. Agricultural industry, during the colonial period, remained in a precarious stage, and the wheat and flour production, limited by the prohibitory laws of the peninsula, were only sufficient for internal consumption. After the termination of the colonial regime, production and manufacture did not continue to develop, notwithstanding the progress of the nation, in proportion to the increase of population. Therefore the Argentine Republic was compelled to import flour from Chile, California, and even from Australia. Toward the end of 1845, the first mill operated by steam machinery with the latest improvements was established in Buenos

Ayres, greatly improving the quality of its products as compared with similar establishments of the country. The production of cereals sufficient for nominal consumption necessitated an extended period of time.

During the last year for which figures are available, land under cultivation in Paraguay was utilized as follows: Corn, 116,784 acres, 166,712,442 pounds; manioc, 92,249 acres, 1,871,334,439 pounds; sugar cane, 21,131 acres, 905,008,141 pounds; peanuts, 14,850 acres, 42,399,484 pounds; tobacco, 13,854 acres, 19,781,022 pounds; beans, 12,342 acres, 26,477,733 pounds; rice, 2,918 acres, 7,032,012 pounds; coffee, 2,265 acres, 4,856,930 pounds; castor beans, 528 acres, 1,134,253 pounds; cotton, 185 acres, 95,847 pounds. During the same year the following report was given as to the live stock in the country: Cattle, 2,413,780; sheep, 236,755; mares, 113,225; horses, 94,105; goats, 46,871; hogs, 38,377; mules, 5,974; asses, 4,665.

Construction now proceeding of a Mexican Pacific coast trunk line between Guaymas, Sonora, and Guadalajara, in the State of Jalisco, is unquestionably an impetus to the investment of capital in manufactures. The new line will pass through immensely rich mineral and agricultural sections of the Mexican Pacific slope in the State of Sinaloa, Territory of Tepic and State of Jalisco, the ports of which will be put in direct communication with the City of Mexico. Work is advancing on the new road at a rapid rate. Already several miles of steel rails have been laid, with the grading done on an additional stretch of several miles. It is predicted that 180 miles southerly will have been completed and in operation by August, 1906. Construction up and down from the port of Mazatlan, State of Sinaloa, is to be prosecuted, surveying parties now being in the field. Northerly from Guaymas the Sonora railway is in operation, crossing the international line at Nogales, and connecting with the Southern Pacific company at Benson, Arizona.

Casa Grande in Arizona has been made a park, and if the bill to make a national park of the Grand canon of the Colorado goes through—as it should—this would also save some very valuable cliff dwellings. The largest proposed work in our region is the Pajarito park in New Mexico. Here are range after range of cliff homes, great ruined Pueblos, the stone lions of the Pobrerodelas Vasas, and all in an unsettled country, approachable on all sides, spread out, defenseless and only possible to protect by a cordon of soldiers or rangers. Only the national government can support such a park as the Pajarito. There seems to have been, in those early Colorado days (whose story is written in the evidences of peaceful farmers and potters being attacked by nomadic hordes—with proofs of the surprise, the outset, the defeat and the annihilation at last—in the ruins of the southwest), some bands of hardy mountaineers living on the small and compact plateau known to the Spaniards as Mesa Verde—the green table land on the southwest corner of Colorado. This plateau is impregnable on three sides, and nature has protected its treasures. Part of Mesa Verde is Indian land, part of it is government land, at the present time.

Cotton growing in Peru dates back to prehistoric times, and it is quite a common occurrence to bring to light fine specimens of cotton textiles in digging up ancient Inca graves. At various times subsequent to the conquest foreign varieties of cotton—Egyptian, Argelian, Sea Island, Metafifi—have been introduced among the plantations, but the distinctly Peruvian variety, the "Peruvian rough" of commerce, still commands superior prices abroad. Exports are chiefly to England and the United States. The famous "Peruvian rough," however, does not take kindly to cultivation in all parts of the Republic. Ica and Piura being the regions where apparently it thrives best. The variety called locally "Egyptian," the "Upland" of the United States, grows readily in the coast region of Peru. The Argelia variety is less adaptable to local conditions and suffers greatly from a prevalent blight, the bane of cotton planters, which is locally known as "hielo" (frost). It is probably of bacteriological origin, and has no remedy. The Metafifi (Yanovitch) and Sea Island are grown in spots along the coast, chiefly at Supe and Huacho, near Lima, for export chiefly. The limitations of the local mills form the chief reason for the more prevalent selection of the variety known as Egyptian, which is more easily worked than the others.

The qualities of the Guayule plant, or, as it is better known, the rubber plant, recently discovered in Colorado, have been known to the Spaniards and Mexicans since the year 1602, according to W. H. Webb of the Webb Shoe company, Denver, and Charles F. Eckhart of Deadwood, S. D., who have returned from an extensive trip through the Mexican republic. "Down at Gomez Palacio, in the state of Durango, Mexico, there is a large rubber factory turning out a ton of pure rubber every day, and the company, although in operation only a year, has found it necessary to plan extensive additions to their plants," said Mr. Webb. "All the rubber from this factory is shipped to London firms, who are anxious to secure large shipments, as the rubber is in great demand. There is another factory in Mexico, the capacity of which is one ton a day, but we did not visit this on our trip. The factory in the state of Durango is operated by two Germans, Otto Koehler and Otto Wahrmund, of San Antonio, Texas. We were assured by them that the secret of the rubber plant had been known in Mexico since the year 1602 and that different processes had been tried for the extraction of the rubber gum. It was not until recent years that a commercial product could be manufactured, and the indications are that grazing land accounted of little value will become valuable when cultivated to supply the Guayule plant to the rubber factories."

A result of government investigation of the smelting works of the Republic of Mexico shows that the Greene Consolidated concentrating plant and smelters have a combined capacity of 4,000 tons daily, employ over 4,000 men, with an annual production in copper, silver and gold of $9,768,000 gold. The Douglas Copper company, in the Alamos district of the State of Sonora, concentrates and smelts 500 tons daily. The Mazapil Copper company (limited), has a daily working of 500 tons from its smelter at Concepcion del Ora. The Compania Metalurgica employs 1,000 men and works 1,000 tons daily, carrying on a strictly custom business. The Mitchell Mining company, at Chilpancingo, in the State of Guerrero, runs a 200-ton furnace, and the Monterey Smelting and Refining company reduces 1,500 tons daily. The Compania Metalurgica de Torreon at present has a capacity of 1,000 tons daily, which is to be increased by 500 tons. The compania du Boleo, at Santa Rasalia, Lower California, backed by the Paris Rothschilds, has a daily working of 1,200 tons. Others noted are the Copete Mining and

Smelting company, El Copete, Sonora, 200 tons; the Democrata Mining company, La Cananea, Sonora, 125 tons; the Descubridora Mining and Smelting company (closed) has a 600-ton plant at Durango and a 200-ton plant at Conejos; the Compania Minera de Pinoles, of Mapimi, 1,000 tons daily, employing over 3,000 men; the capital of the company is only $125,000 gold, but it has paid $4,000,000 in dividends, and has a large reserve fund; the Yaqui Smelting and Refining company, San Antonio de la Huerta, smelting and concentrating plant, 250 tons daily; the Montezuma Copper company, branch of Phelps-Dodge company, 300-ton smelter and 600-ton concentrator at Nacoxari, Sonora. There are 36 other small plants, with an average capacity of 85 tons each, with a total of 3,000 tons in actual operation.

Honduras produces annually 14,000 quintals of tobacco and 1,000 quintals of indigo. There are in cultivation 8,000 manzanas (about 15,220 acres) of sugar cane, and 600,000 bottles of aguardiente and 45,000 pounds of raw sugar are produced in Honduras annually. Sugar cane grows, in some places, to a height of 20 feet. The annual exports of bananas and cocoanuts are valued at $466,000 and $338,000 silver, respectively. Bananas constitute the most valuable product of the northern coast of Honduras, there being 25,000 manzanas (47,220 acres) in cultivation, and the annual exports of this fruit aggregate more than 3,000,000 bunches. There are 6,300 owners of cattle ranches in the country, the total number of cattle being estimated at 572,000. In 1905 there were exported to Cuba 11,000 head of cattle. Recent statistics fix the number of hogs on the farms and in the villages of the Republic at 112,100. There are 20,000 manzanas (53,165 acres) of well cultivated pastures for the grazing of cattle.

Sonora, Mexico, takes front rank with her silver mines. In the Magdalena district are the Planchas de Plata (plates or bulls of silver). Cerro Azul, and Meji silver localities. In the Alamos district is the Quintera mine, turning out a monthly product of 50,000 ounces of silver, and a Sultana and Pedrazzini mines in Ures district. A long list might be made of the numerous other silver localities in the various districts of the state. Graphite is also produced in moving quantities. From all this it is evident that Sonora presents an excellent market for mining machinery and supplies of all kinds. As with the mining industry, so with agriculture—Sonora furnishes a virgin field. The live stock industry, occupying an important position in this section, offers an inviting field but lightly touched, and only at the commencement of a future with undreamed-of prospects. An American corporation has holdings aggregating 1,000,000 acres of land devoted mostly to the grazing industry, part of the holdings bordering upon the international boundary line. Mention might be made of other grants of land soon to be applied to the interests of cattle raising, offering excellent grazing conditions on mountain sides and in ravines and valleys, with mountain streams to supply water. There is a lack of blooded cattle as well as of pedigreed horses. A better grade of animals could be introduced at great profit and to the material enhancement of the stock-raising business. There is little lard or bacon produced in Sonora. Conditions are well adapted in all sections for hog and poultry raising, with abundant returns.

The strangers who invade Mexico for business opportunities and who enter that or any other country where the Spanish language is in vogue, will be very much benefited by learning the language. It will be a means of increasing their salaries where they are working for others, and if in business it will increase their trade. Do not be misled by thinking the English language will be adopted in Mexico, if such a thing does occur it will not be for many years. In not knowing the Spanish language an employe becomes of less value to his employer and is working at a disadvantage and it is very uninteresting indeed to live in these republics and the young people seeking employment in Mexico, Central or South America can secure good positions and command a very liberal salary by talking good Spanish. Subscribe today for the Sister Republics, you can have a year's course of lessons and can have very good practice in reading and translating the notes and advertisements in this publication, as all ads appear in both languages, which is also beneficial to the Spanish speaking readers who desire to learn English.

We know of a young man who is 19 years of age, weight 160 pounds, is 5 feet 8 inches in height, has a complexion as soft and clear as a baby's, and is possessed of an unusual amount of strength, and this is what his diet consists of: Breakfast, one cup of coffee with cream and sugar, five ordinary bakers rolls. Luncheon, one plate of soup made from beef extract, four rolls, ice cream, apples or other fruit. Dinner, one dozen rolls, one cup of cocoa made with milk and chocolate pudding, consisting of gelatin, eggs, milk and chocolate. This has been his daily diet for years. He is fond of sports and spends his spare time playing ball and rowing. Our young friend does not take this peculiar diet from choice, but he has experienced from this habit that this is all the food which agrees with his stomach. His work is steady, and at night after business hours he ushers in a theatre so as to earn as much money as possible since his clerkship in a mining office.

The officials of the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific railroad "let the cat out of the bag" about their road now being built to Elizabethtown, a few miles up Cimarron canon, southwest of Raton. It is not only being constructed, as was at first supposed, to handle the gold, silver and copper ores and the coal and timber in that vicinity, but the main object is to open up on an extensive scale the rich and practically unlimited deposits of iron ore in the Iron mountain region. The erection of smelters, foundaries and steel works will be commenced immediately on the completion of the road. These industries will greatly increase the population of Colfax county and Raton. Eastern capitalists are expending large sums of money, which necessarily makes a great demand for labor of all kinds, of which the supply is totally inadequate. Progress in different constructions is being delayed by the lack of supplies and competent help. A few old residents of Colfax county have known of this vast deposit of iron in a general way, but have not realized what it meant in an industrial way, which is now assured by the proper railroad facilities. It is estimated that it will take the combined labor of five generations to exhaust the supply.

The practicability of a railroad over the Florida Islands to Key West has been proven, the surveys made and work begun. New York and Key West wil soon be connected by rail. Next to the building of the Panama canal, one of the most remarkable and important transportation enterprises under way is the extension of the Florida East Coast railroad from Miami, Florida, to the tip of the gulf at Key West. A glance at the map shows a long string of islands leading off the southern point of Florida. Along these "keys" (or is-

The LINDAHL Improved MINERS' CANDLESTICK

(PATENT APPLIED FOR)



DRY MATCHES ALWAYS AVAILABLE

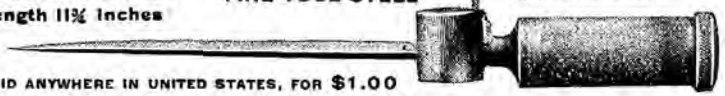
MATCH BOX HANDLE IN BRASS ALL OTHER PARTS FINE TOOL STEEL

ADJUSTABLE REVERSIBLE INTERCHANGEABLE

Length 11¾ inches

MINING MEN FIND IT VALUABLE ALSO AS A PROSPECTING TOOL

YOUR MONEY REFUNDED WITHOUT QUESTION IF UNSATISFACTORY



PREPAID ANYWHERE IN UNITED STATES, FOR $1.00

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El candelero Mejorsdo de Mineros Lindahl. Ajustabte y Cambiable. 11¾ pulgadas de largo. Los mineros lo hallen de gran utilidad. Se devuelve el dinero si no da satisfaccion. Precio $1.00 en cualquier parte de los Estados Unidos.

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MILLS, CYANIDE WORKS DREDGES AND PLACERS

These Riffles Will Save More Gold than Plates.

Can be Dressed and Cleaned up Without Stopping the Mill.

Will Save Slimes that float on top of the water.

Takes only from 2 to 8 square feet of space in mill and has nearly 12 feet amalgamating surface in length. Capacity up to 65 tons each in 24 hours.



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Para molinos, Instalaciones de cyanide, y placeres.

Puede aderezarse y limpiarse sin parar el molino.

Puede salvar el visco que flota sobre el agua.

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ADVANTAGES

1. Strictly one-man drill.
2. Only one moving part.
3. Will do more work for less money than any other machine on the market.
4. One-fourth the air consumption of a 2 1-4 piston drill.
5. One-third cost of installation of piston drill.
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Sus ventajas:

1. Preforadora de un hombre strictamente
2. Solo una parte movible.
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4. Una one-fourth parte la consumcion de aire que la preforadora de varilla.
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6. Ninguna complicacion que se pueda des compo ner.
7. Casi no hay composturas.
8. Hecha del mejor acero.
9. No rebota.

Write for Catalog

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Sirvase Mencionar esta Publicacion al Escribir a los Anunciadores.

lands) Henry M. Flagler is now constructing a railway which will bring New York and Key West into direct rail communication. From Key West a car ferry will transport a train of 30 cars to Havana, and the gulf and straits will be made a veritable harbor of commerce. Largo is the largest of the keys and is 40 miles in length, but the railroad only traverses 15 miles of its area. Next come Plantation Key, and so on down a long list of keys to Stock Island and Key West. In addition to the keys which the road actually passes over, there are a number of others in sight. The water between the islands is shallow, being from 10 to 30 feet deep, with a bottom of limestone. The best engineering talent of the country is being employed to overcome all obstacles. Mr. J. C. Meredith is the engineer in charge of the work at Miami. A large fleet of tugs and barges are employed constantly. At Key West extensive docks and terminals will be built.

The leading Pacific ports of Nicaragua are Corinto and San Juan del Sur. From the former the western division of the National railroad runs via Chinandega, Leon and Nagarote, on the Pacific, as far as Granada, on Lake Nicaragua, passing through Managua, the capital. It is also connected via Masaya with the principal coffee growing district of the republic, while a branch from Leon to El Viejo connects it with the sugar growing section. Cattle raising is the most important industry of the republic, Leon, Chontales and Segovia being the principal centers. It is estimated that about 1,200,000 cattle constitute the bulk of the industry, and during 1903 they were exported to the value of more than $200,000, hides being shipped to the value of $100,000, and cheese about $16,000. In a few instances attempts have been made to improve the breed by importations from the United States. Coffee forms the principal article of export from the country and bananas, which have been cultivated commercially only within the past twenty years, occupy the second rank on export lists. They, however, are shipped from the Atlantic coast. Sugar cane is cultivated in all districts and there are several factories equipped with the most modern machinery, one of which near Chinandega and owned by a British company will compare favorably in methods, both of culture and preparation, with the best factories of any country. Nearly all of the sugar grown is consumed in the country, though in 1903 shipments to the amount of 3,800 hundredweight were made to San Francisco, the expenses incurred being, however, too great to render the experiment profitable. On the island of Ometepec, in Lake Nicaragua, tobacco of a good quality is grown, the cultivation of which is regulated by the government which, for a certain payment, permits a certain number of plants to be cultivated each year, any excess rendering the delinquent liable to a heavy fine and a forfeiture of the contract. Cocoa is also grown in the Rivas district, while cotton and indigo receive attention from agriculturists, and salt is obtained by the evaporation of sea water on the Pacific coast. The Kosmos Line is the official steamship carrier for Nicaraguan mail on the Pacific coast according to a contract made with the government on April 18, 1905.

Guatemala is a country of great undeveloped possibilities. Twenty years ago the first railroad was opened connecting the capital with the Pacific port of San Jose, a distance of seventy-five miles. From Escuintla, a favorite watering place, a branch extends to Mazatenago, and there connects with another line to the port of Champerico. On the gulf side a road, the Guatemala Northern, is built from Puerto Barrios to Rancho San Augustin, a distance of 129 miles. With the completion of the seven miles, intervening between this point and Guatemala City there will be a continuous line between the gulf and the Pacific. The latter road was well constructed and opened to traffic ten years ago. However, it is a difficult matter to keep a road in repair in these tropical countries because of excessive rain and the action of the elements and insects upon the ties. In the 129 miles of track there are 230 bridges, and many of them are over streams which, in the rainy season, are raging torrents. In that season many of the streams change their course or widen their beds and wash out the tracks. One who has never visited tropical countries cannot appreciate the difficulties of railroad construction there. For the last few years the road has been practically abandoned for freight purposes because of washouts and the destruction of a bridge across the Montague river. Now it has been financed again and construction crews are at work all along the line, a new bridge is being built and creosoted ties laid down. At the present time only one train a week is being run to carry the mail and any passengers who may want to go. This train requires two days to run 129 miles. The passengers do not urge greater speed, for in some places there are scarcely two ties to each rail that will hold a spike. This road and all the others are narrow guage. Considerable work has been and is being done on the extension to the capital and it is hoped to have it all completed within two years. The greatest problem with the railroad, as well as with other enterprises, is labor. The Indians will only work spasmodically. Sometimes the political governors will compel them to work, but this cannot exceed fourteen days. Then they draw their pay and leave. The plantation owners overcome this by advancing the Indians a certain amount of money and then the law compels them to work until the debt is paid. Each plantation has an alcalde, or mayor, who has the power to enforce the laws, and he can put the recreant laborer in the stocks or in jail if he refuses to work; or can summon the soldiers to hunt up and bring him back if he attempts to escape. Another mozo is often taken as security for the one employed.

Peru is a vast treasure house. Its mineral deposits are perhaps unsurpassed in all the world. The gold, silver and precious stones which were carried away as loot by the conquistadors enabled all Spain to live in luxury for centuries. Nowhere else in all the world was so large a value of portable booty ever captured. And never did any community grow so rich with so little labor. From 1630 to 1824 the Jesuit priests took twenty-seven tons of pure silver out of a single valley, while other mines yielded hundreds of millions of dollars, even with the primitive system employed by the monks and the native Indians. But for nearly half a century or more Peru went backward and became so poor that her richest citizens were compelled to live on the pawnshops. But that period has, happily, passed, and with permanent peace the country has slowly recovered its prosperity, and today enterprises are formed for digging the treasure of the mountains and securing the cultivation of the valleys, which are exceedingly fertile and produce all of the staples known to the tropical and temperate zones. Down in the hot lowlands along the coast cotton and sugar are grown and in the mountains wheat, corn and barley. The slopes of the foothills furnish unlimited pasture lands, which are practically unoccupied. There is room in Peru for several millions of immigrants, and every occupation known to man is open to industrious artisans. The population is very scanty. There



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Every one has given splendid satisfaction.

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NO PUMP NO AIR PATENTED U. S. AND ABROAD

Will not creep or stretch!

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"I am thoroughly pleased with tires. I find them perfect and such a relief to find in good order after a long ride."—Mrs. C. W. Taylor, 713 University St., Laramie, Wyo. (Put them on herself.)

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"I am using Brooke tires on my wheel."—Julius Armas Rodriguez, Mexico City.

Brooke Airless Roadster Bicycle with Brooke Airless Tires $29.50. One of the finest wheels made.

M. E. BROOKE, 1422 Grant Ave. Denver, Colo., U.S.A.

Las llantas sin aire Brooke.
Sin punzadura. Sin bomba sin aire!
No se desliza o estira!
Precio en la fabrica cada una $3.99.

"Estoy enteramente satisfecho con las llantas las incuentre perfectas y tan agradable hallarlas en buen estado despues de un largo viaje," Sra C. W. Taylor, No. 713 Calle de la Universidad, Laramie, Wyo.

"Yo uso las llantas Brooke en mi bicicleta." "Amigos mios han comprado cuatro llantos Brookes," Julius Armas Rodriguez, Mexico, D. F.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC



To Induce Other Unfortunates

Geneso, Ill., Jan., 1903.

The Rev. Krueger pastor of St. Paul's Church in above named town, vouches for the following: A Mrs. K. was afflicted with falling sickness since twenty-five years; physician could give her no relief and thought the desease would abate in the more mature years, but the attacks increased in time. Last summer came every day, even during the night. Last October I suggested to her to try Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, but having tried so many remedies before without even relief, she thought it would be useless to try anything else. Still I persuaded her to try it. So far she took four bottles of it and is able to attend to her household again. If other unfortunate can be induced by above to try the Tonic to get relief from this owful disease I am willing answer all letters of inquiry.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a Sampl bottle to any address. Poor p tients also get the medicine fre Prepared by the REV. FATHER KOENIG, of Fo Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and now by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.
100 Lake Street

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle, 6 for $ Large Size, $1.75; 6 Bottles for $9.

In Denver by

SCHOLTZ DRUG COMPANY

Para influir a otros Desafortunados.

Geneso, Ill., Enero, 1903.

El Paeverendo Krueger parro Co de la referida ciudad afirma lo que sigue: Una Señora K. la afijia un enfermedad de desvanecimientos por 25 años los medicas no le podian dar ningun alivio, y creyo que la enfermedad se desinimuria con los años, pero los ataques acresentaron, con el tiempo. El verano pasado ocurrieron diariamente aun hasta en la noche en Octubere pasado le sugeri que probase El Tonico para Nervios de Pastor Koenig, pero habiendo probado tanos remedios sin que le dieran ningun alivio, creyo que seria inutil probar mas sin embargo la persuadi a que lo hiciera. Hasta ahora solo ha tornado cuatro botellas y ya puede atender a sus que haceres de casa. Si algum otro dea a fortunado puede ser inducido probar este Tonico para esta terrible enfirmedad estoy listo a contestar toda carto sobre el subjecto.

Un precioso librito acerca de Gratis las enfermedades de Nervios y una botella de muestra a cualquier persona que la solicite. Los enfermos pobres recibiran la medecina libre. Preparada por el Rev. Padre Koenig de Fort Wayne, Ind. desde 1876 y ahora por, la

KOENIG MED. CO.,
100 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

De venta en todas las boticas por $1.00 la botella 6 por $5.00 tamaño grande $1.75, 6 por $9.00.

In Denver por SCHOLTZ DRUG CO.

are vast areas entirely uninhabited, chiefly because of the lack of railways and other means of transportation. The mines of Cerro de Pasco lay idle for a third of a century because they could not compete with modern methods of mining elsewhere, and it was impossible to take machinery over the mountains. Now a railroad is finished to the very mouth of the mines. There are many other mineral deposits of corresponding value in a similar situation, and millions of acres of rich agricultural land which remain uncultivated because there are no means for getting the crops to market. For this reason the government has undertaken the construction of a system of railways connecting those already established with the new productive fields and within a few years, when the present plans are completed, through cars will be running by rail over the Andes from Lima to Buenos Ayres. The Argentine government is extending its railway system northward, and next year the tracks will reach the city of Tupiza, on the boundary of Bolivia. The Bolivian government intends to employ $10,000,000 recently paid it by Brazil in the settlement of a boundary claim in building southward from La Praz to Tupiza and there connecting with the Argentine system. The money is on deposit in the Bank of England and the surveyors are now laying out the line.

YOU'LL BE BELIEVED.

It is always safe to flatter anybody; even if it makes him suspicious of your purpose, he believes you.

A Walden jeweler who was trying to sell a clock to a native assured him that it would run eight days without winding, and was asked: "How long do you reckon it would run if it was wound up?"

HATES THE LAKE NOW.

There was a young woman named Blake,
Who went out to skate with Joe Drake;
While gliding, her gown
Caused her to sit down,
And now she is sore on—the lake.

INDEBTEDNESS OF NATIONS.

The total indebtedness of the United States on November 1, 1905, was $1,284,461,413.34; France, 1902, $5,856,706,403; German states, $2,687,621,000; Italy, 1902-3, $2,560,605,000; Russia, 1902, $3,414,061,734; Spain, $2,061,389,972; United Kingdom, $3,885,766,333; Austria-Hungary, $107,464,025.

AN OLD ADVERTISEMENT.

A Rhode Island lady who visited Albany eighty-seven years ago (in 1818), notes in her dairy the following advertisement that she saw there, on a sign:

"I, John P. Jones, put this sign here
To let you know I keep good beer;
I have made my board a little wider
To let you know I keep good cider."

HEALTH SUGGESTIONS.

Oranges eaten before breakfast have a wonderfully beautifying effect on the complexion, and can do no harm if eaten in moderation.

For a sprained ankle, having greased both thumbs, press them successively with increasing force over the painful parts for about a quarter of an hour. The application should be repeated several times or until the patient is able to walk. This is a simple remedy for a very frequent accident and can be performed by the most inexperienced.

Always keep carbonate of soda in the house—it is useful for so many purposes. For burns and scalds it is an excellent remedy. The surface of the burn should be covered with it, either dry of just damped. It relieves pain caused by the bites or stings of insects. A small saltspoonful in half a tumbler of water will relieve heartburn and indigestion, and if taken with tepid water the last thing at night will frequently induce sleep in restless persons.

HOT WATER BOTTLES.

The damp and chilly weather makes a hint about hot water bottles seasonable. These should always be provided with covers, and a bit of old blanket is useful in this connection. If pewter or stone bottles are uncovered they may easily cause nasty burns, and even rubber bottles are much safer if covered, says Home Notes. Another reason for this is that it makes the feet less tender and sensitive if the heat reaches them in a softened form.

THE HOLY CITY.

A book has recently been written by an old resident of Denver which shows how a man active in a city's legal and civic affairs may yet be dwelling in a beautiful world of his own—a world of spiritual realities and satisfaction.

Judge J. M. Washburn has recently issued a volume called "The Holy City," a carefully thought out guide to the feet who seek the green pastures and still waters. It is written with the assurance of the prophet and the rapt ardor of the seer. The author is now closed in upon himself because of physical eyes that see not; but that the eye of the spirit cannot be darkened is apparent from this study. The book may be obtained from Mrs. Washburn, 2361 Champa street.

WORLD'S LONGEST TUNNEL.

The Simplon is the longest tunnel in the world, and has been finished in the face of tremendous difficulties, most of which were entirely unexpected, and many of which presented new problems for engineers. It extends from Brieg in Switzerland to Iselle in Italy, the total length being a little over twelve and one-fourth miles—21,576 yards in fact. In comparison with other great tunnels, the following table will be interesting:

The Simplon	12 1-4 miles
St. Gotthard	9 3-4 miles
Mont Cenis	7 1-2 miles
Arlberg	6 3-4 miles
Hoosac (U. S.)	4 3-4 miles
Severn	4 1-3 miles

SOME PEOPLE ARE BLIND TO CHANCES

It is a dangerous thing to wait for opportunities until it becomes a habit. Energy and inclination for hard work ooze out in the waiting. Opportunity becomes invisible to those who are doing nothing, or looking somewhere else for it. It is the great worker, the man who is alert for chances that sees them.

Some people become so opportunity blind that they cannot see chances anywhere—they would pass through a gold mine without noticing anything precious—while others will find opportunities in the most barren and out-of-the-way places. Bunyan found opportunity in Bedford jail to write the greatest allegory in the world on the untwisted paper that had been used to cork his bottles of milk. A Theodore Parker or a Lucy Stone sees an opportunity to go to college in a chance to pick berries. One boy sees an opening to his ambition in a chance to chop wood, wait on table, or run errands, where another sees no chance at all. One sees an opportunity to get an education in the odds and ends of time, evenings and half-holidays, which another throws away.

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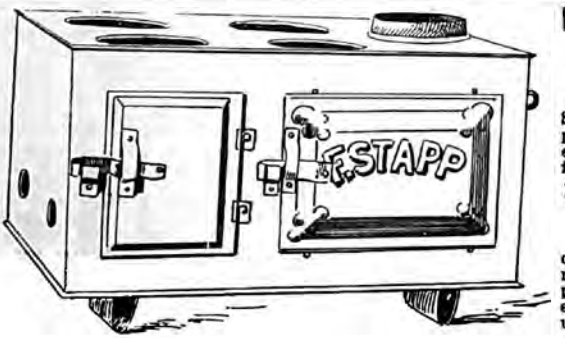
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TRAINS NOW RUNNING ON THE WHITE RIVER LINE.

General Agent H. B. Kooser of the Missouri Pacific railway says the opening of the White river country between Carthage, Mo., and Newport, Ark., by the St. Louis & Iron Mountain railway, is now assured, and that through trains in each direction on the new White river line were put into service Jan. 21. The St. Louis & Iron Mountain is a Gould road and works in harmony with the Missouri Pacific. The White river line completes a new route between the Northwest and the Southeast, and wil increase the business of the Missouri Pacific.

"The commercial invasion by the railway of mountain fastnesses in the White River country, in Missouri and Arkansas, and of the lowland river district of southeastern Arkansas and Louisiana, has not appeared feasible until the present day," said Mr. Kooser.

"The products of the mines, quarries, forest and farms and orchards, with the ease and of angling in lake and stream, are now offered to the enterprising who may plan a longer or a shorter abode in the new country."

THE PANAMA CANAL AND ITS CRITICS.

(Leslie's Weekly.)

It is easy enough for demagogues of the type of Senator Tillman and space-writers like Poultney Bigelow to draw applause from the galleries by reckless and indiscriminate charges of extravagance, corruption, and inefficiency in the administration at the isthmus, but there are absolutely no facts at hand to warrant such charges, and no excuse for making them except an insane desire to "get back" on President Roosevelt and his canal policy in some way. Most of the men who have been instructed with the chief direction of affairs at the isthmus have been carefully selected because of their knowledge, their practical experience, and their general fitness in character and reputation to perform the needed service with promptness, economy, skill, and thoroughness. Such being the case, it is mean and contemptible to the last degree to begin an assault upon their integrity and competence at the very outset of their work and long before they have had time to show their mettle.

SOME CHOICE RECIPES.

TO TELL BAD EGGS.

To tell bad eggs put the eggs in a basin of water. If good they will lie on their sides; if bad they will stand on their small end, the large end uppermost. Any egg that lies flat is good to eat.

PEANUT BRITTLE.

Boil together a cup of molasses and one of brown sugar, a tablespoonful of vinegar and two tablespoonfuls of butter. When a little put in iced water is brittle add a cup of roasted and skinned peanuts. Take immediately from the fire, beat in hard a teaspoonful of baking soda and pour into buttered tins.

CRACKER JACK.

One cup of molasses, two cups of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Boil until a little dropped in cold water cracks, then take from the fire, add a half teaspoonful of baking soda, beat briskly and pour into a pan upon popped corn and chopped peanuts.

REMOVING NUT MEATS WHOLE.

Pecan and hickory nut meats can be easily removed without breaking by pouring boiling water over the nuts and letting them stand until cold. Then crack with hammer, striking the small end of the pecan.

CHILI SAUCE.

One quart of red tomatoes after boiling water has been pourned over them and the skins removed, add one cup of cider vinegar, one onion chopped fine, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of salt, two tablespoonfuls of white sugar and one red pepper chopped fine; boil one hour, stirring occasionally; bottle while hot.

PEANUT COOKIES.

Use one cup of sugar; one tablespoonful butter creamed together; one beaten egg, one-half teaspoon soda dissolved in one tablespoon cold water; one teaspoon cream of tartar sifted with one cup flour; one teaspoon vanilla; one cup chopped or rolled peanuts. Roll thin and bake in a quick oven.

UNFERMENTED GRAPE.

Twenty pounds grapes, two quarts of water, pick over and stem, boil till tender, strain, add one quart of water, six pounds sugar, boil till sugar dissolves, strain through jelly bag. Heat bottles well and see they are air tight. When drinking add half water.

SUBSTITUTE FOR CREAM IN COFFEE.

Beat an egg to a froth; add to it a piece of butter the size of a walnut, and turn the coffee on it gradually from the boiling pot into the one from the table, in which it should be previously put. It is difficult to distinguish the taste from fresh cream.

SPANISH CREAM.

Take half a box of gelatine, let it stand in a pint of milk one hour, then put one quart of milk to boil, beat the whites of six eggs to a stiff froth, leave them in a deep bowl, beat the yolks with sugar to taste; when the milk boils stir in the yolks, sugar, milk and gelatine; after it boils the second time take it off and pour immediately over whites in the bowl; flavor to taste.

BANANA PUDDING.

Slice three bananas into a buttered pie dish, sprinkle with sugar, and pour over a batter made with one-half pound of flour, one egg and rather more than half a pint of water. Place a few pieces of butter on top and bake to a golden brown in a hot oven for three quarters of an hour. Sprinkle with sugar and serve hot.

ORANGE SYRUP.

Select well ripened, juicy oranges and grate the outside peel from them. Cut up the fruit and press out the juice, and to each quart of orange juice add one pint of water and six pounds of sugar with one-half of the grated peel. Set over the fire, stirring well, and gently simmer until the sugar is dissolved. Strain and set away in a cold place for use.

MEASURES FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

Wheat flour, one and a half pounds make one quart; Indian meal, one pound is one quart; butter (when soft), one pound is one quart; loaf sugar (broken), one pound is one quart; white sugar (powdered), one pound one ounce make one quart; best brown sugar, one pound two ounces make one quart; ten eggs are one pound; flour, eight quarts are one peck; flour, four pecks are one bushel.

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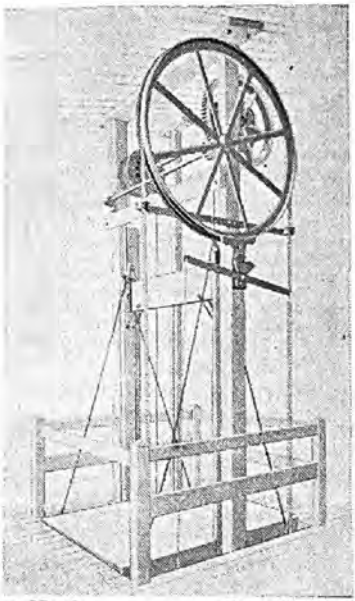
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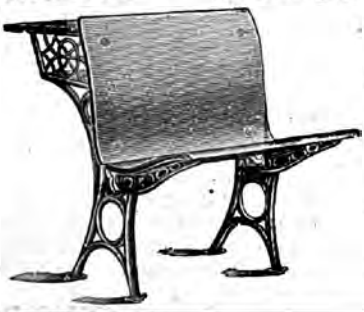
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CINNAMON BUNS.

Rub one tablespoonful of lard into one quart of flour and add one teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Stir in quickly half a pint of milk. Roll out in a thin sheet, cover with a thick layer of sugar, another of currants, and then a sprinkling of cinnamon. Roll up and cut into buns about two inches long. Stand these on their ends in a greased pan and bake twenty-five minutes in a quick oven.

CLEAR GINGER BEER.

To two gallons of water add five pounds of loaf sugar, and three ounces of whole ginger, and boil all slowly for one hour. When this is cold add the juice of five lemons and about two tablespoonfuls of yeast, spread on a piece of toasted bread. Let the liquor stand in a tub covered with a thick cloth, for two or three days. Then strain it through a cloth and bottle for use.

SPANISH FRUIT PUDDING.

Line a baking dish with a light puff paste, add a layer of shredded pineapple, and cover it with powdered sugar; add a layer of sweet oranges, sliced; next add a layer of sliced bananas with sugar strewn over them. Repeat the process until the dish is full. Cover the dish with a light puff paste and bake it to a delicate brown.

BANANA SHORT CAKE.

This is delightful in winter when desserts become rather difficult. Make a batter as for strawberry shortcake, and then while it is still hot spread with butter and a layer of bananas that have been sliced thinly, with one orange (also sliced and cut up very small) added for every three bananas. Mix the fruit with one cupful of sugar and spread between and on ton of the hot buttered layers of shortcake. Whip a cup of cream till stiff, sweeten and spread over the fruit without further seasoning.

BOTTLING LEMON JUICE.

To keep lemon juice ready for use, squeeze out the juice in the usual manner, strain free from pulp and pits, add white powdered sugar in the proportion of one pound to a pint of juice, stir it until the sugar is quite dissolved, then put it away in very small bottles. Put a teaspoonful of salad oil in the top and cork it close. When wanted for use take up the oil with a bit of cotton wool. To use for lemonade add one large tablespoonful to a gill of water.

HOW TO COOK CATFISH.

Most lovers of catfish like it fried in corn meal and boiling lard, with adjuncts of corn bread and hot coffee, but stuffed and baked, a la red fish, the meat has hardly a superior among fresh water fish. Sliced and broiled, with a basting of butter, black pepper and salt, and served with egg sauce, it is simply delicious; or if one's taste runs to court bouillon or stew, it is equally good. Catch a few and try them, and see if this opinion is not correct.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD.

One pint of rye flour, one quart of corn meal, one teacupful of graham flour, all fresh; half a teacupful of molasses or brown sugar, a teaspoonful of salt, and two-thirds of a teacup of homemade yeast. Mix into as stiff a dough as can be stirred with a spoon, using warm water for wetting.

Let it rise several hours, or over night; in the morning, or when light, add a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a spoonful of warm water; beat it well and turn it into well-greased, deep bread pans, and let it rise again. Bake in a moderate oven from three to four hours.

HOREHOUND CANDY.

Put two ounces of dried and pulverized horehound leaves in three cups of water and heat slowly; then boil for a few minutes. Strain off the water and add enough more boiling water to make the original three cups. Add six cups of sugar to this horehound tea and stir until the sugar is dissolved; then simmer until the syrup will candy when dropped into cold water. Spread sheets of paraffin paper on a board or table and pour the syrup to form thin sheets, being careful to allow considerable room at the edges for spreading before the syrup cools. When partly cool score in inch squares with a knife. When the candy is cold break the squares apart and pack away in boxes. This palatable candy is much liked when the throat is rough or sore.

CHOP SUEY.

Scrape all the meat from the bones of half a chicken and cut into strips one and a half inches long and a half inch wide. Peel and slice one onion thin; soak a handful of dried mushrooms in water for ten minutes and cut off the stems; cut a stalk of celery into strips an inch long; wash and slice Chinese potatoes. Fry the chicken until done; add the sliced onions and cook for five minutes, then put in the mushrooms and enough Chinese sauce to make the ingredients brown. Pour in a little water and stew for ten minutes. Add the celery, cook for one minute and put in the potatoes. Last of all, add enough floured water to make a good gravy. Serve hot with boiled rice.

SUGARED SWEET POTATOES.

Sweet potatoes are never better than when cooked in the southern style and baked with sugar. Boil and peel the sweet potatoes and cut them lengthwise into slices. Arrange them in layers in a pudding dish, treating each layer to butter and sugar in the proportion of a heaping tablespoonful of butter and a cup of sugar to each quart of the potatoes. The sugar should be of the moist, light-brown variety. When the dish is full, with bits of butter and sprinklings of sugar for the top dressing, cover it and bake for twenty minutes, then uncover and let the potatoes brown. Properly prepared, this is a delicious dish.

CHICKEN MEXICAN.

One chicken, two small onions; one egg; half a green pepper; two teaspoons of salt; one teaspoon of spearmint; one small clove of garlic; one teaspoon of lard; three tablespoons of flour; one teaspoon of black pepper. Remove the meat from the bones and chop very fine with the garlic, one onion, and mint. Mix the other ingredients, and roll in balls about the size of a pigeon's egg. Mince the other onion, fry it brown in a saucepan, add two quarts of boiling water, drop in, and let them boil for an hour. These may also be made of veal or lamb.

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El "British Board of Trade Journal" correspondiente al 28 de diciembre de 1905, anuncia que hasta el 31 de octubre de 1905 la azúcar de la Republica de Argentina escendio á 123,763 tonelades, la cual arrc azúcar en la República Argentina ascendio á 123,763 toneladas, lo cual arroja un aumento de 4,280 toneladas en 1905.

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Valor del Kilogramo de Plata Pura, Que Debe Servir de Base Para Calcular el Impuesto del Timbre Durante el mes de Febrero de 1906.

[Del. "Diario Oficial" del 24 de enero de 1906.]

El valor en moneda mexicana, del kilogramo de plata pura, que deberá servir de base para circular durante el mes de febrero próximo el impuesto del timbre, en conformidad con lo que dispone el decreto de 25 marzo de 1905, es el de $42.04, que resultó de multiplicar por 1,000 la cantidad de 30.083333 peniques, precio medio de la onza standard de plata en Londres, durante el mes transcurrido entre el 20 del pasado y el 19 del actual; de dividir el resultado entre 28 gramos 770719 millonésimos de gramo de plata pura que tiene la onza standard, y de dividir el cuociente así obtenido entre 24.87228 peniques, promedio del cambio sobre Londres en el mismo período de tiempo.

—Del 1 al 28 de Febrero último, se registraron en la capital de la República ciento veinticinco defunciones causadas por el tifo.

Horas de Trabajo.

El Sr, Goberandor del Estado de Chihuahua. Don Enrique C. Creel, con motivo del aumento de labores que ha venido notádoes en los diversos ramos de la administración, ha ordenado últimamente que las secciones de la



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—Más para que el respeto al derecho ageno sea una verdad práctica y positiva, es necesario, es indispensable que el mayor número de los habitantes, ya que no todos ellos, se instruyan y sce eduquen.

—La causa más grande y más sagrada para los hombres y los pueblos, es la patria.

—La causa de la patria y de la libertad, sin la causa de la instrucción y de la educación sin el conocimiento pleno de nuestros deberes y derechos, es insubstancial para los hombres.

BENITO JUAREZ.

Un profesor dice á su discípulo:

—Déme vd. un ejemplar de animales anfibios.

—Una rana.

—¿No tiene vd. otro ejemplar?

—Si señor; otra rana.

Estupefacción general.

Descubrimiento.

Los ingenieros encargados de la construcción del ferrocarril en Chiautla, Puebla, han descubierto grandes depósitos minerales de magnesio. Se formará una poderosa compañía para explotar esos depósitos.

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Entre las providencias que se han comenzado á realizar en la ciudad de México, con objeto de combatir la propagación del tifo, se encuentra el contrato celebrado por el Gobierno del Distrito Federal con varias casas á su ministrar 500 baños los jueves, viernes y sábados de cada semana, 200 de agua tibia y 300 de regadera, proporcionando á cada persona un jabón y el estropajo correspondiente.

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Moral de los Turcos.

Los hombrs deberían más bien diferenciarse por sus vitrules que por su fortuna; no hagais por lo tanto sentir á nadie la superioridad de vuestra clase; sed accesible y afable para todo el mundo; la verdadera grandeza es humana; no miréis con desprecio ni con argullo a los otros: haced porque vuestro rostro, lejos de inspirar el terror, anuncie la serenidad y la bondad de vuestra alma.

Entre padre é hijo.

—Este año has querido darme el gusto de ganar el primer premio como en el curso anterior.

—No, papá; este año he querido que tuviese ese gusto el papá de otro niño.

JUAREZ.

Cuando triunfante el pueblo soberano
El yugo sacudió del extranjero,
Y Juárez tremoló libre y entero,
El tricolor pendón republicano,

Fué el culto y noble pueblo boliviano
En mostrarnos su júbilo el primero,
Pidiendo como amigo el más sincero
Que alcanzara piedad Maximiliano.

Y Juárez le repuso: "A nadie asombre
El rigor de la ley; no es el encono
El que ha juzgado sin clemencia al hombre.

Yo no soy quien sentencio ni perdono
En la América entera ante ese nombre
Ya nadie vuelve á levantar un trono."

JUAN DE DIOS PEZA.

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Entibian la atmósfera á su paso porque en sus venas corre sangre hirvien te que hace mudas promesas al espíritu y le sumerge en divagaciones de luz etéra. ....

Y, finalmente, son queja pudorosa de las éores, rumor de agua que sellozа, suspiro tristísmo de brisa que eleva plegaris al éter para volvera luminoso. ....

Productos Naturales é Industriales.

[Del "Diario del Salvador" de diciembre 27 de 1905.]

Honduras produce anualmente 14,000 quintales de tabacco y mil de añil; tiene cultivadas 8,000 manzanas de caña de azúcar, y fabrica 600,000 botellas de aguardiente y 15,000 sargas de panela año. La caña hondureña alcanza en algunos puntos una altura de 20 pies.

El plátano se exporta por valor de cerca de 400,000 pesos, y los cocas de 338,000 pesos.

La producción más valiosa de la Costa Norte de Honduras es el banano. Hap cultivadas de este fruto 25,000 manzanas, y en el año se exportan más de 3,000,000,000 de racimos.

Hay en el país 9,300 propietarios de haciendas de ganado; el total de cabezas se calcula en 572,000. Sólo á Cuba se ha exportado en el año de 1905 más de 11,000 cabezas de ganado. Estadísticas recientes hacen ascender á 112,100 el número de cerdos existentes en las haciendas y pueblos de la República. Hay 29,000 manzanas perfectamente cultivadas para el repasto de ganado.

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(Continued from page 1.)

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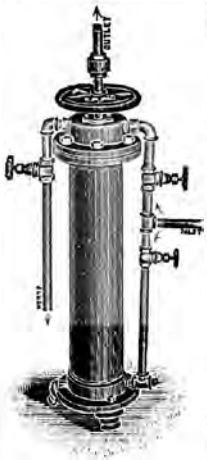
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THE PRONOUNS.

THE PERSONALS—THE NOMINATIVES.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Yo—I.	Nosotros—we.
Tu thou.	Vosotros—you.
Él—he.	Ellos—they.
Ella—she.	Ellas—they.
Usted—you.	Ustedes—you (all).

The personal pronoun in the nominative case is commonly omitted before the verb, provided no stress is laid upon it, or if no doubt as to the person referred to may be seen by the verb ending, as: Tengo el libro de Vd.; I have your book; but, Yo tomaba el libro de la mesa; I was taking the book from the table; if the pronoun yo should be omitted, then the sentence might refer to he or she, as the endings are the same.

Tu—thou, is used only in speaking to your own servants, to intimate friends, in the family circle, or to children. It carries with it a meaning of affection or familiarity

As there are but two genders in Spanish, the neuter pronoun "it" is rendered by he or she, él or ella.

Usted—you, and its plural, Ustedes, are always used in speaking to strangers, or in formal address. They require the same ending of the verb as the third person. Usted in the singular, and Ustedes in the plural. In written language Usted is abbreviated, Vd. V., Ud. in the singular; and Vds,, VV., Uds. in the plural. In addressing more than one person, we therefore use Ustedes, with the ending of the third person verb, in the plural.

Vosotros is never used in modern Spanish, except in oratory and in public address. The word was commonly used during and previous to the 16th century.

We is expressed by nostros in the masculine, and by nostoras in the feminine.

They is expressed by ellos in the masculine, and by ellas in the feminine.

DIRECT OBJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Me—me.	Nos—us.
Te—thee.	Os—you.
Le you, him, her.	Les—them.
Lo it, him.	Los them.
La—it, her.	Las—them.

The position of the direct objective pronouns, is immediately preceding the verb, except in the infinitive and imperative moods, and the present participle, where they are placed after and attached to the verb, as: Pasar, to pass; pasa, he or she passes; lo pasa, he passes it; me pasa, he passes me; nos pasa, he passes us; los pasa, he passes them; te pasa, he passes thee; pasarlo, to pass it; páseme, pass me; pasándome, passing me.

Note—If the negative imperative is used, the objective pronoun precedes the verb, as: No lo tome, do not take it.

The objective pronoun, le, refers to persons only; while lo and la refer to inanimate objects, but both lo and la are used to refer to persons, as: Amar, to love; le



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amo, I love him, her, or you. If there is any ambiguity as to whether le refers to him, her or you, then á Vd., á él, or á ella, follows the verb, as: le amo á Vd., le amo á él, le amo á ella, means I love you, I love him, I love her; the á Vd, á él, á ella simply showing the meaning of the "le." Vender is to sell; ¿vende Vd. el libro? Do you sell the book? Lo vendo, I sell it. ¿Vende Vd. leche? Do you sell milk? La vendo, I sell it. In the first sentence lo refers to book, which is masculine; in the second, la refers to milk which is feminine.

Note—The direct objective pronoun will sometimes be found used after the verb, if the verb begins the sentence.

THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Me—myself.	Nos—ourselves.
Te—thyself.	Os—yourselves.
Se—himself, herself, itself, oneself, yourself.	Se—themselves.

The rules in regard to the reflexive pronouns, as to their position, are the same as those laid down for the objectives, direct of the verb. Me—myself, is used with the first person; and when used with other persons of the verb, means me, as: Amar—to love; amo, I love; me amo, I love myself; me ama, he loves me.

"Se" is one of the most important words in the Spanish language. It means himself, herself, oneself, itself, yourself or selves, and themselves, when the subject of the sentence is he, she, one, it, you, or they, respectively, as: él se ama, he loves himself; ella se ama, she loves herself; se ama, one or it loves oneself or itself; ellos or ellas se aman, they love themselves; Vds. se aman, you (all) love yourselves.

When the subject cannot act upon itself, then "se" may be translated, by the passive voice, wi h "is." As: lavar is to wash; el hombre se lava, means the man washes himself; but if the subject of the sentence cannot act on itself then se means is; as: se lava el plato en agua, the plate is washed in water. Here the plate is the subject of the sentence, and the plate not being able to wash itself, the sentence is translated, is washed.

The subject is placed after the verb in Spanish when the passive form is used. This is one reason why the exclamation point is reversed before a sentence so as to show whether the sentence is interrogative or not.

Whenever there may be an ambiguity as to whether the "se" is simply reflexive or whether it is passive, then the compound tense is used to express the passive, as: El hombre se ama, the man loves himself; if we wish to express, the man is loved, we must use the third person of the verb ser, as: El hombre es amado de la mujer; the man is loved by the woman.

In English when the subject is impersonal, that is, the subject is one, they, someone, etc., se is used, as: se dice, one says, they say, someone says.

'Se" is also used to mean "to him," "to her," "to you," and is here used for the sake of euphony. Instead of using "le lo digo," the le is translated by "se;" "se" also is used when "les" means "to them;" as: se los doy á Vd. I give them to you. If there is any ambiguity as to whether se means to him, to her, or to you, then the indirect object of the verb is used, governed by the preposition "á." As: Se lo doy á Vd., I give it to you; se lo doy á él, I give it to him; se lo doy á ella, I give it to her. The following rule may be adduced: When the object in English is governed by the preposition "to," the object in Spanish will be direct object of the

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READING LESSON--Leccion de Lectura.

La Muerte--Death.

¿Y que será la muerte? Creyendo decir algo, los filósofos la definieron: "La muerte es la cesacion absoluta de las funciones de la vida." Desde antaño se comparó la vida á una antorcha que arde, luego la muerte será antorcha que se apaga, y no hay definición de la muerte que no se refiere á otra incógnita, la vida.

En la teología India, la muerte siempre aparece riendo; en el Rig-Veda no hay dioses mortíferos; la muerte no siendo allí más que continuacion de la vida: las viudas no son realmente viudas, viven en consorcio con la memoria del difunto.

Para la iglesia, la muerte no es consecuencia fatal de la vida misma, sino resultado del pecado original: si nuestro padre Adan no se come la manzana que le presenta nuestra madre Eva, no habria quien muriese.

Nacer, morir, ¿cual es preferible? La vida tiene dolores, como tiene goces, y cada cual le aprecia según el lote que le caiga. "Bello es vivir," dijo el escéptico Espronceda; "la vida es un vacío," exclamó el resignado Job en su estercolero. Mientras vivimos, en cada minuto pecamos, muertos no ofendemos á Dios, ni suscitamos envidias, porque ya no somos obstáculos á la ambicion de nadie.

La muerte es una ley, pues no es un castigo: la naturaleza, siempre lógica, no pudo crear tormentos inmerecidos é inevitables. La culpa es toda nuestra, los abusos y excesos trajeron el dolor, como la desfrenada prodigalidad de hoy trae la privacion para mañana, sin los vicios en vida, la muerte vendria, con la naturalidad con que se apaga una luz, con que se desprende una hoja de un árbol. Vivase bien y morirá mejor.

TRANSLATION.

And what may be death? Wishing to say something, the philosophers defined it as: "The absolute cessation of the functions of life." Since ancient times life has been compared to a burning torch, and then death was the extinguished torch. There is no definition of death which does no refer to another unknown quantity—life.

In Indian theology death always appears laughing; in the Rig-Veda there are no gods of the dead; death being nothing more than a continuation of life, widows are not really widows, but live in company with the memory of their dead husbands.

To the church death is not a fatal consequence of life itself, but the result of original sin; if Father Adam had not eaten of the apple which our Mother Eve presented to him, no one would have died.

To be born, to die, which is preferable? Life has pains as well as joys, and each one feels it according to the lot which has fallen to him. "Life is beautiful," said the skeptical Espronceda; "life is a vacuum," exclaimed Job, resigned to his lot on a manure heap. While we live, we sin each moment; dead, we do not offend God, nor do we cause envy, for we are not an obstacle to the ambition of anyone.

Death is a law, but not a punishment; Nature always is logical—it cannot give unmerited and inevitable punishments. The fault lies with ourselves; abuses and excesses bring on pain, as the unbridled prodigality of to-day brings us privation for the morrow; without the vices in life, death would come naturally, as the quenching of a light, as naturally as a leaf of a tree falls to the ground. Live well, and you will die better.

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

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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 pais, 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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Mules, per head	5.00
Swine and sucking pigs, per kilo	.01½
Sheep and goats, per head	1.00
ARTICLES OF FOOD.	
Fish, fresh, including that kept on ice, gross weight per kilo	.02
Fish and shell fish, dry and salted, smoked or pickled, legal wt, kilo	.12
Meats, fowls, net weight, kilo	.08
INDUSTRIAL.	
Feathers for ornaments, legal wt, kilo	3.00
Feathers and down for pillows, etc., legal weight, kilo	.75
Hair (horse and cow) and bristles, gross weight, kilo	.03
Pearls, unset, gramme	12.50
Skins of all kinds, untanned, gross weight, kilo	.08
Wool in the fleece, net weight, kilo	.08
Wool, carded, net weight, kilo	.12
ALIMENTARY SUBSTANCES.	
Cheese, all kinds, legal weight, kilo	.12
Butter, legal weight, kilo	.20
Eggs, fresh	Free
Lard, gross weight, kilo	.10
Meats, fish and shell fish, preserved, legal weight, kilo	.15
Oleomargerine, legal weight, kilo	.75
Sausages of all kinds and hams, legal weight, kilo	.20
LEATHER AND SKINS.	
Belts, leather for machinery, not imported with mach, gross wt, kilo	.70
Calf Skin, patent leather, kid, chamois and other common dressed skins legal weight, kilo	1.70
Saddles of all kinds, including those with ornaments, (not gold, silver or platinum), legal weight, kilo	2.00
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Corn, gross weight, 100 kilos	.75
Camphor, legal weight, kilo	.25
Crackers, of all kinds, gross weight kilo	.15
Fruits, dried, not specified, net weight, kilo	.10
Fruits in brine, gross weight, kilo	.06
Fruits in their juice, in spirits or syrup, legal weight, kilo	.75
Farm seeds, when imported by permission of the government	Free
Hay	Free
Garden seeds	Free
Live plants	Free
Oats, legal weight, kilo	.10
Molasses, gross weight, kilo	.05
Pulp Wood for paper	Free
Seeds and grains, alimentary, not specified, gross weight, kilo	.05
Turpentine, and spirits of, legal weight, kilo	.10
Wheat and other cereals not specified gross weight, kilo	.05
WOODS.	
Bags, (sacks) common made of jute, pita, henequen or hemp, for exporting vegetable products or minerals, gross weight, kilo	.11
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Ordinary wood, sawed into thin sheets or layers, gross weight, kilo	.01
Furniture of common wood, coarsely finished, gross kilo	.08
METALS.	
Ore, gold, silver or platinum	Free
Jewelry and all kinds of articles of gold or platinum, or both combined with pearls or precious stones, net weight, kilo	75.00
Jewelry of silver, or silver and gold, white pearls or precious stones, net weight, kilo	50.00
Crucibles of platinum	Free
Copper, brass, bronze and white metal, in ingots or grains, gross weight, kilo	.10
Alloys of lead and antimony in ingots for type setting	Free
Wire, copper, insulated for electric lights	Free
Ores, tin, lead or zinc not reduced	Free
Lead pipe, gross weight, kilo	.05
Ores, Iron	Free
Steel in bars or rods, square, round or octagonal, for mines, gross weight	.01
Wire, iron galvanized for telegraphs or telephones, net weight, kilo	.06
Wire, iron, for fences and staples for fastening, net weight, kilo	.01
Plows and plowshares, gross weight, kilo	.01
Pipes and tubings, iron, all dimensions, tinned or not, net weight, kilo	.01
Spades, scythes, sickles, harrows rakes, shovels, picks, pitchforks, hoes, matlocks and machetes, common for agricultural purposes, net weight, kilo	.01
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Flasks, glass, covered with leather, cane or other substances, legal weight, kilo	.50
Firebrick	Free

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Furnaces, enameling, and other small of fire clay	Free
Lenses, single glasses, with handle not of gold, silver or platinum, legal weight, kilo	.40
Millstones	Free
Pencils of all kinds, legal weight, kilo	.10
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.	
Acetates of Alumina, Ammonia, lime copper, iron and lead, legal weight, kilo	.05
Acid, arsenious, legal weight, kilo	.02
Acids, acetic, nitric, oxalic and pyroligneous, legal weight, kilo	.03
Acid, phenic, legal weight, kilo	.02
Alcohol, or spirits of wine, net weight kilo	.70
Benzine, legal weight, kilo	.10
Blacking or varnish, paste or liquid for shoes or harness, legal weight, kilo	.20
Chloride of Potash, lime or soda, legal weight, kilo	.06
Putty, tin, gross weight, kilo	.01
Poison for hides, legal weight, kilo	.02
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Engines, steam and repairs, gross weight, kilo	.01
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Photographs, legal weight, kilo	.75
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MAY
1906

Vol. 7, No. 9 English and Spanish



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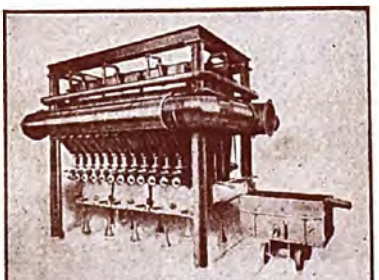
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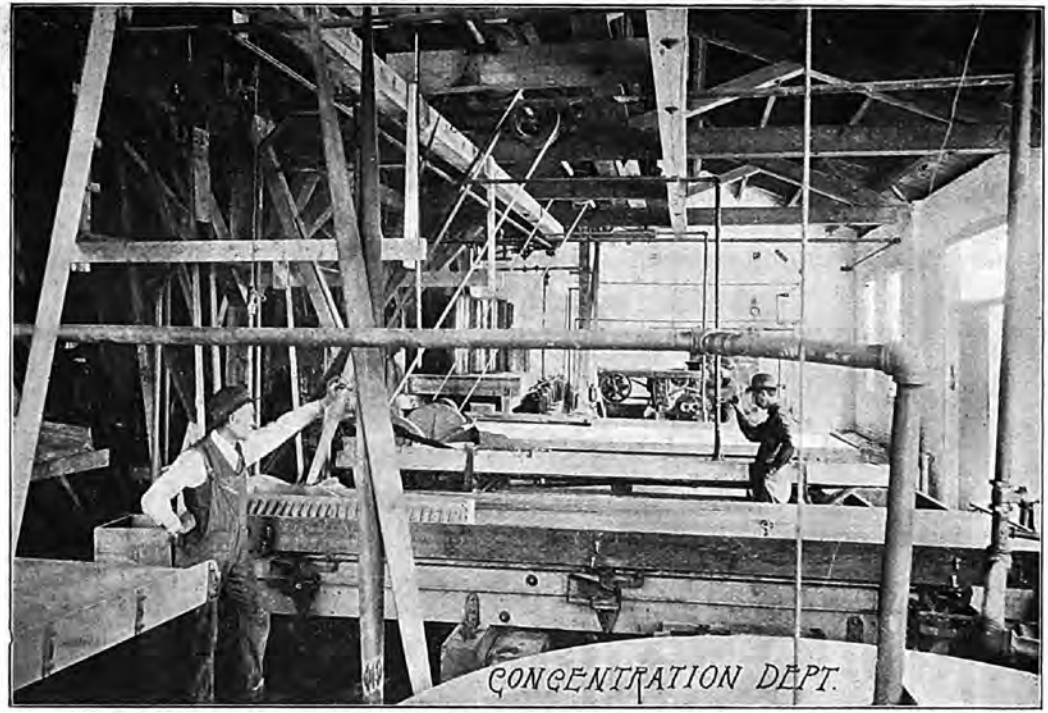
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Julio Lecea y Navas, Alcala Num, 41 Apartado Correos, 258, European Agts., Madrid, Spain.

Frank Brady, Pub., Denver, Colo.:
I am very much obliged to you for the offer of the agency of your important publication, which I have read with much interest and pleasure.
L. G. JOHNSON,
Colombia, S. A.
Engineering and Mining Agency.

PAN-AMERICAN NOTES

Don't snub.

If you want even a slight acquaintance to finish either say so courteously or make it apparent in a well-bred dignity of manner accompanied b ya refined verbal recognition that the result is a mutual satisfaction in "forgetting each other."

The well-known and enterprising firm of The F. T. Kuehne Flavoring Extract company has moved to their own quarters at 1627 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The business of this firm has increased so rapidly they were obliged to make this change, where better facilities for handling their business could be had, and being only a short distance from the Union depot, the visitors from out of the city are especially invited to inspect the workings of this plant, which was established in the year 1875, being incorporated with the following officers in charge: F. T. Kuehne, President and Treasurer; Edmond Kuehne, Vice President; H. M. Buder, Secretary.

The pingnay, or rubber weed, grows on high table lands far above the level of the irrigation ditches in the Durango section of Colorado. No water is necessary to its growth. The rubber is found beneath the bark that covers the leaf of the plant, and is extracted by a process of maceration and percolation. The department of agriculture has recognized the importance of the rubber weed discovery and has promised the company which is to experiment in Colorado to send experts to assist. At the present time rubber in this country is scarce and hard to get. Last year we imported about 75,000,000 pounds of crude rubber. In the last few years the price of pure rubber has mounted very high.

More valuable even than gold or copper is a discovery made a few days ago of a five-foot vein of bituminous coal, in the Deer Creek district, forty miles east of Florence, Arizona. The vein has been explored by diamond drill, showing in places seven feet thick, and has been cut by a shaft as well. The coal is pronounced excellent for coking, which means a lowering of the cost of copper production in the camps of Southern and Central Arizona. The Deer Creek field is an immense one, with coal indications for miles. The Saddle Mountain Copper Mining company will build a railroad from its copper smelter, twelve miles distant, to the scene of the strike, and will instill coking ovens. In the same vicinity, at a depth of about 1,100 feet, a local company found a quantity of genuine paraffine-base petroleum.

The process by which nature forms her silver mines is very interesting. It must be remembered that the earth's crust is full of water, which percolates everywhere through the rocks, making solutions of elements obtained from them. These solutions take up small particles of precious metal which they find here and there. Sometimes the solutions in question are hot, the water having got so far down

as to be set boiling by the internal heat of the globe. Then they rush upward, picking up the bits of metal as they go. Naturally heat assists the performance of this operation. Now and then the streams thus formed, perpetually flowing hither and thither below the ground, pass through cracks or cavities in the rocks, where they deposit their lodes of silver. This is kept up for a great length of time—perhaps thousands of years—until the pocket is filed up. Crannies permeating the stony mass in every direction may become filled with the precious metal or occasionally a chamber may be stored full of it as if 1,000,000 hands were fetching the treasures from all sides and hiding away a mine for some lucky prospector to discover in another age.—Torreon Enterprise.

A special correspondent of Bradstreet's writes that many Western Mexicans believe that Guadalajara, which is a city of over 100,000 inhabitants, is destined to become the commercial city of Mexico. Guadalajara is connected by rail with the City of Mexico, and the Mexican Central is busy completing the road to Manzanilla. A clearer view of the present situation may be obtained by stating that Mexico has so far only one port on the Pacific which connects the interior with the sea by rail—Salina Cruz. The northwestern part of the country does not profit by this railroad at all, as the road goes practically due east, and connection with Guadalajara can be made only via Cordoba, near the Atlantic coast, and Mexico City. Passenger traffic takes four days from Salina Cruz by rail to Guadalajara. The road to Manzanillo completed, Mexico will have its second port on the Pacific. This, it is expected, will result in considerable profit to the United States, for Mexicans thereabouts desire closer trade relations with this country; in fact, the younger generation of Western Mexicans aim to acquire a knowledge of the English language.

The new Peruvian railway system, as proposed, will provide for the extension of the famous Oroya road, which was built by Henry Meigs, an American, thirty years ago, and was probably the most difficult and expensive example of railway construction ever undertaken. Trains now run from Lima eastward over the mountains to the town of Oroya, and from there northward to Cerro de Pasco. From Oroya a new line will be built southward through the great basin between the two ranges of the Andes to the ancient Inca capital of Cuzco. From there a line is already nearly completed to Puno on Lake Titicaca, where passengers take steamers for La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, and connect with the other American road which runs from Puno to the Pacific port of Molendo by way of Arequipa. The distance between Puno and Cuzco is about 200 miles. The railway is already in operation for about 140 miles, and the gap of sixty miles will be completed during the present year. In the meantime Patrick Hawley, an enterprising Irish-American, is running a line of automobiles between Sicuani and Cuzco. This line runs through a great plateau between the two ranges of the Andes, which was the seat of the Inca empire. It formerly supported a dense population and is capable of producing unlimited quantities of wheat, corn and cattle, while the mountains on either side are filled with minerals. The distance from Oroya to Cuzco is about 500 miles through a similar country, and it is hoped that the railway can be laid within the next four or five years.

A banker while escorting a fair damsel home, asked her what sort of "money" she liked best. Of course, the blushing beauty instantly suggested "matri-mony." "What interest does it bring?" inquired the man of current funds and wildcat discounts. "If properly invested," replied the charmer, "it will double the original stock every two years."

Panama, the Pacific terminus of the Panama railway, is connected with San Francisco by a weekly schedule operated by the Pacific Mail Steamship company and with Valparaiso by a weekly steamer schedule operated by the Pacific Steam Navigation company and the South American Steamship company. With Colon, on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus, it has a train service of passenger and freight cars twice daily. It is connected both north and south by a cable line and also via Colon with the United States and Europe. Hides, india rubber, cocobolo nuts, ivory nuts, deerskins and coffee are the principal articles shipped from this port, and it is said that the quality of the Panama coffee, even in its present state of cultivation, is not surpassed by that of any grown on the Western continent. It is indifferently cultivated in the Chiriqui and Cocle provinces and on the uplands of the Bayano river.

The first great commercial highway in America, and for more than three centuries incomparably the most important, was that romantic calzada or "shod" mule-path from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. This is not forgetting the "military roads" of the Incas, which the romantic historian (who never saw them) invariably compares with the great Roman highways—to which they are about as comparable as a Boston alley to Pennsylvania avenue. They were extraordinary works of the aborigines, and greatly facilitated the remarkable operations which distinguished the Incas as the only American Indians that ever made what can in sober language be called a military campaign; but they were merely improved trails for the passage of the llama; and while subject to much traffic, they had no commercial rating which we can count. The Vera Cruz road (first laid out by Cortes in 1522, and improved in later days to the tune of $3,000,000) was a more or less stone-paved highway nearly 100 leagues long, from the seaboard to the capital, which, for three and a half centuries, was the largest city in all the Western hemisphere; and over its rough meanderings, for that long span of time, pottered up and down a commerce so vast in value as to seem incredible to any "American" generation except this present one. Down its declivity from the Tierra Fria of the great plateau to the pestilential Tierra Caliente toiled the enormous revenues to which the output of the bonanzas of Zacatecas, Guanajuato, and other great silver mines swelled the royal quintas (fifths); besides the vast riches of indigo, sugar, cochineal, sarsaparilla and jalap from Mexico, the cacao of Peru and Ecuador, the copper of Coquimbo, and the silks and spices of China and the Philippines (from the "Acapulco ship"). There are reasonably well-known railroads in the United States which, to-day, do not haul half as much value in freight in a year as yearly shuffled down the Vera Cruz calzada 300 years ago.

It happens that Mexico can boast the longest electric power transmission in the world from one big plant—namely, that utilizing the splendid double-decked Necaxa falls, whose glistening silver spray, by means of the electrical engineer's alchemy, becomes gold indeed at distant El Oro, or the City of Mexico—a total line transmission of 171 miles. The Mexican Light and Power company, an energetic corporation whose present field of operation is the great central Mexican plateau, is develop-

ing and conserving the energy of the Tenango and Necaxa rivers, which at a point 100 miles northeast of the City of Mexico breaks out of the mountains at a height of three-quarters of a mile above the sea, and flows, finally, into the Gulf of Mexico. These twin rivers drain a territory of 227 square miles, and owing to the extraordinary geologic nature of the region, encounter a wonderful succession of waterfalls, or precipitous plunges, with a total drop of more than half a mile—3,000 feet—in a distance of three miles. It is needless to say that with such a "head" even a modest quantity of water can keep some of the largest electrical generators spinning; and by creating reservoir capacity these mills of the heavens can be kept grinding out their grist of current all the year around at a steady output. The plan adopted for utilization has been bold, simple, Napoleonic. The Tenango river has been consolidated with the Necaxa, and their joint flow has been dammed up into a reserve fund in an artificial lake at Necaxa. Thence the water goes through two "lofty tumbling" acts on the Necaxa river and, passing downward, gets a total drop of 1,470 feet in a mile before it smashes headlong into the first power plant. Here, however, all its potential is not given up, as immediately below is another giddy drop of 1,100 feet, at the foot of which it must again set other dynamos humming before it is allowed to flow unvexed to the mangroves that fringe the gulf. The two plants are to have a final capacity of no less than 80,000 horse power, or enough to light up 1,000,000 incandescent lamps in the capital of Diaz.

In the State of Sonora, in Northwestern Mexico, there is a strip of country about eighty miles wide and 500 miles long. Ancient ruins indicate that the ancestors of the Yaquis were here when the Petolmios were ruling Egypt. What a Yaqui held, a Yaqui holds. They hold the mountains that have always been theirs, the Sierra Madres, the "Mother Mountains." They also hold the fertile valleys of the Yaqui, the Mayo, and the Fuerte, down as far as Sinaloa in the tierra caliente. The Yaquis and the Maya number about 20,000, and when settled down they have been fishermen and small farmers. Far back in time they were a part of the Axtec or Nahault race, the ancient rulers of Central America and the areas that we know as New Mexico, Arizona, Southern California and Southern Colorado. In those days the mythical land of Quivira, where gold flowed in the streams and soft-eyed women lolled on the banks awaiting the coming of the conqueros, was supposed to be southwest of what is now Lincoln, Nebraska, and north of the Arkansas river. The buffalo plains were between the Kansas river on the north, the Rio Grande on the south and east of El Paso and Santa Fe. The Colorado river was the Tizon, and the great cities were Culiacan, Petatlan, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tiguex, Cibola, Arizpe and Batuco. Yes, they were great for the age, and teeming with a life as wonderful and complex as our own of today. And the vanity of all things. Previous to Cortez, Castenda, the Spanish general and explorer, rode into this country between 500 and 600 years ago, and fought with Yaqui and other tribes of Cibola. They found a race of tall and strong men, that wore no clothes. They lived in large straw cabins. They carried loads of 300 and 400 pounds on their heads. They eat bread cooked in ashes. These men herded droves of mountain goats. The women of the country wore native turquoise jewels. On the rivers the men maintained great canoes, which carried twenty rowers. The houses were often seven stories high and fortified. And it was from the top of one of these places that the native women looked down and saw the Spaniards roasting 200 of their male relatives at the stake because one of them had resented a Spaniard's attack upon his wife. It was then that the Yaqui first learned of the treachery of the men with white skin, fair hair and blue eyes. The story has survived centuries. They tell of it yet—the wrinkled old men that sit in the sun at the foot of Santa Rita; tell it as their grandfathers told it to them; tell it to their children's children, who will tell it to generations yet unborn, and who will hand it on as a heritage of blood and treachery to the last living Yaqui.

It is stated that the government of Costa Rica will commence, immediately, the construction of the railway between Santo Domingo and Esparta, near the Pacific coast, thus completing the Interoceanic railway from Limon to Puntarenas. The law authorizes the arrangement of an interior loan of 2,000,000 solones with interest not exceeding 8 per cent. per annum, and a commencement is to be made with 800,000 colones borrowed from the Banco Anglo-Costarricense. The government publicly states that it has been promised the additional funds by parties in Costa Rica, as needed for construction. The railway from Puntarenas to Esparta is about 15 miles long, and thence to San Domingo the distance is approximately the same, but the survey adopted makes the new section to be constructed about 25 miles long through a country mostly level, with only one bridge of considerable length. It is a productive country, which will aid in the maintenance of the railway. Native engineers and labor are to be almost exclusively employed, and it is intended to do the work under government supervision. The total cost will approximate about $1,000,000 United States currency, and it is hoped to complete the road during the next year. Once completed, Costa Rica can market her coffee crop via the Pacific to Panama or Tehuantepec, unless reasonable rates are made to carry it eastward. The Costa Rica Interoceanic railway route thus completed will be about 185 miles long, approximately the length of the Tehuantepec railway. But it has to surmount an elevation of 5,040 feet, and has a gauge of three and one-half feet, with some heavy grades and many short curves, while the Tehuantepec road has only a summit level of 885 feet and the Panama 296 feet. These conditions must deprive the road of any great interoceanic value, but it will be an attractive road for passengers through beautiful scenery and agreeable climate. Even now quite a number of tourists are crossing from ocean to ocean, in both directions, through Costa Rica, in preference to taking the shorter Panama transit, especially when yellow fever is prevalent there. There is a good iron wharf at Puntarenas, but it must be extended to the six-fathom curve to permit its use by ocean steamships and avoiding the present lighterage. The port is fairly well protected by the projecting headland of Cape Blanco, and the water there is very seldom rough; it is, in fact, a better port than Limon or Colon, as it is at present. The anchorage is good and the port has, of late, been healthy. Inasmuch as the only funds to be expended abroad for the construction of this road will be for rails and rolling stock, it does not appear that there will be serious difficulty in arranging the finances, while the public sentiment is strongly in favor of pushing it to completion at the earliest date possible.

GOVERNMENT IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

Following is a table of the irrigation work now under construction by the reclamation service of the United States Geological Survey,

every project including within its further plans the great enlargement of the areas to be reclaimed. That which is now under way is tabulated, giving the amount set aside for beginning construction, the figures being taken from an article written for the Arena by Frank Vrooman:

State and Project.	Amount	Acres Irrigable
Arizona, Salt river.....	$3,600,000	180,000
Calif. and Ariz., Yuma....	3,000,000	85,000
Colorado, Uncompahgre...	2,500,000	125,000
Idaho, Minidoka	1,300,000	60,000
Montana, Huntley	900,000	35,000
Minn. & N. D., Ft Buford..	1,800,000	60,000
Neb. & Wyo., N. Platte...	3,500,000	100,000
Nev., Truckee-Carson.....	2,740,000	100,000
N. Mexico, Hondo.....	280,000	100,000
S. D., Belle Fourche.....	2,100,000	80,000
Wyoming, Shoshone.....	2,250,000	125,000

"A most interesting exploit is that by which the Gunnison river in Colorado wil be carried through a six-mile tunnel now being driven through the granite, slate and sandstone of the divide, the water to be turned upon the soil of the Uncompahgre valley, where it will refresh 125,000 acres of land.

"Three miles below, where the Sweetwater river flows into the North Platte, the service is building a dam across the solid rock canyon 200 feet high. This dam will not only prevent the prevailing destructive floods, but will store these waters, hitherto far worse than wasted, in the reclamation of 300,000 acres of land. The whole flood and surplus waters of the year, about 1,500,000 acre feet, will be held back by this mighty dam. The main canal, furnishing water in Wyoming and Nebraska, wil be 140 miles long, with a vast system of lateral canals.

MINING IN THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA.

The principal known mining districts of Guatemala, as stated by the British "Board of Trade Journal" for September 14, 1905, are situated on the eastern boundary, both to the north and also to the south, in the departments of Chiquimula and Yzabal, adjoining the republic of Honduras and that of Salvador. These districts are mountainous, and, owing to their complete isolation and lack of communication with the other parts of the republic and the difficulty of procuring supplies, there being at the moment very few roads, this part is not generally known to the outer world. In fact, this may also be said of many parts of Guatemala, especially with regard to the department of Peten, which is almost entirely unknown and is only inhabited by the aboriginal Indians, and concerning which no reliable data are procurable.

On the Western boundary, in the department of Huehhuetanango and near to Chiantla, there are said to be very rich copper mines, similar to those of Chiapas, in Mexico. These are now being explored, but so far no copper has been found, though the district is rich in lead and a small percentage of silver. The assays that have come to hand show 56 per cent. of lead and 40 ounces per ton of silver. In many other parts of the republic mines have been discovered and mining rights secured, such as at San Cristobal and Aguil, in the department of Alterverapaz! near Rabinal and Pichec, in Baja Verapaz; at San Pedro, in the department of Guatemala; also at Mataquescuintla, in the mines of Algeria and Rosario, in the department of Santa Rosa; at Zalcuapa and Joyobaj, on the Rio Grande, in the department of Alterverapaz; near Rabinal and that have recently been worked, and which have given and are giving fair results, are those of Quebradas de Oro, on the River Bobos, in the department of Yzabal, where gold has been washed in paying quantities.

The district where mines have been "denounced," and in some instances worked, lies between the Rio de Concepcion to the north and the Rio de las Minas to the south; the mining district alluded to is nearly due east of "Los Sillones," on the finca of San Jose. This estate is in the department of Chiquimula, and a society was formed under the name of Societe Horta y Via., which obtained mining rights from the government, for a term of fifteen years, with the right to import free of duty all material, machinery and necessary appliances; but until the present time very little has been done, owing to the isolated position of these mines and the difficulty of establishing communication, though the construction of a small line, which might connect with the Guatemala or Northern railway at Chiquimula, has been under consideration, but the funds for the carrying out of this project have, it is understood, been lacking. This, if built, would do away with the transportation difficulty.

The names of the mines in this district are as folows: La San Julian, comprising five sections; La San Fernando, La San Bartolo, La Santa Sofia, La Ballena and El Tojo de Montenegro. The above comprise the mines "denounced" and worked by the Societe Horta y Cia., for which rights have been secured.

The following mines have been "denounced:" La San Rafael, La Uueva Silesia, Moresnet, Los Encuentros and La San Rosendo.

QUARRYING AND MINING INDUSTRIES OF COLOMBIA.

United States Consul General Snyder, of Bogota, in reply to inquiries concerning the mining, quarrying and kindred industries of Colombia, furnishes the following details:

"In Colombia, mines of nearly every description exist, but in no case, up to date, have minerals been found on a large scale. The three principal departments productive of precious metals are Tolima, 600 miles from the Atlantic coast; Antioquia, 450 miles from the same coast, and the Cauca, which stretches from the Pacific coast landward.

"TOLIMA.

"The gold veins, with very few exceptions, are superficially rich, gold pinching out on penetrating some ten to twenty fathoms. Alluvial gold washings are more abundant and give better results, being a less speculative enterprise.

"Free gold quartz veins are the most worked in Tolima, as no reduction works have been set up to treat compound minerals, although many lodes exist and remain untouched.

"Silver mines are abundant in this department, and several mines export their concentrated minerals to Swansea, England.

"Asphaltum is found in clear block veins in the south of the department, 900 miles from Atlantic, and is shipped to Boston as a basis for varnishes.

"Marble.—Several mines exist in this department, 600 miles from the coast and from ten to thirty miles from the Magdalena river, all unworked.

"Coal.—Very few mines have been found, and none are worked.

"ANTIOQUIA.

"This is essentially the gold field of Colombia. Considerable weight of gold is exported annually, the greater part being obtained from alluvial gravel by pan washing by the natives, but on the other hand valuable gold mines are being worked at deep levels to advantage. The district of Remedios is rich in good lodes and refractory ore, and compound minerals are treated by one or another process.

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5. Una one-third parte del costo de instalacion de la preforadora de varilla.
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"CAUCA.

"This department is the most important of all and the least explored. It is rich in many minerals, and the few mines at work are a success.

"CUNDINAMARCA.

"This department has coal mines, some being worked successfully for home consumption.

"Iron is found (700 miles from Atlantic), and one mine produces, or could produce, enough for the entire requirements of the country.

"Copper is found in many localities, but no large deposits are known to exist.

"BOYACA.

"This department produces copper for local requirements, and one mine is reported to be immensely rich and abundant in mineral.

"Emeralds are found in great numbers and of superb quality at Muzo mines in this department and 75 miles northwest of Bogota. Work is carried on at Muzo on the quarry system, the rock being of a calcareous nature and not hard.

"Sandstone.—The eastern range of the Andes is in great part formed of sandstone. Bogota, the capital, with a population of 75,000, not 100,000, as generally stated, stands at the foot of this range, and immediately behind the city and also to the north and south splendid sandstone quarries exist, all the modern buildings being built of it. Immense blocks are blasted or barred out from the mountain face, and hundreds of native dressers chisel out the columns or squares required. It is considered equal to the French sandstone, and many different shades exist."

PROMOTION OF COLONIZATION OF PANAMA.

The United States Consul General at Panama City, in forwarding the accompanying translation of a design for the promotion of colonization enterprises in the District of Darien, as proposed by the Governor of the Province of Panama, says that the district to be colonized lies in the southeastern part of the republic. It is very well watered, is an excellent grazing country and is rich in minerals. Rare woods are found in abundance, and rubber, balsam copaiba, and the mastic gum tree thrive on the hills and plains. The resources of the territory are very little developed, owing to the scarcity of inhabitants. The principal enterprise in the district is the Darien Gold Mining company at Cana, which, in addition to mining, has extensive rubber and mastic plantations.

"(1) Each foreigner who will undertake to establish cultivation of any kind or to raise herds of domestic animals in the district of Darien shall receive (a) 100 hectares of land (247 acres), and (b) an advance for transportation of himself and family and for seeds, implements, etc., of a sum not to exceed $1,000 gold, it being understood that such loans shall be duly secured.

"(2) Repayment of capital advanced shall be made without interest and in five annual installments, to begin when the first products of cultivation are realized.

"(3) Panamans and foreigners resident in the republic shall have the same rights and obligations as colonists coming from abroad, except that money shall not be advanced for transportation.

"(4) Consuls of the republic at places whence emigrants may proceed shall have the character of agents of immigration and colonization, and shall be instructed by the executive power accordingly.

"(5) Colonists who abandon work upon their concessions for more than one year shall forfeit their rights thereto; upon transfer of the land to another, the latter party shall not enter into possession until the value of improvements, as assessed by appraisers, is paid.

"(6) The colonist who, after five years, shall not have cultivated all of his 100 hectares (247 acres) shall lose the right to the uncultivated portion, but may retain the cultivated part.

"(7) The executive power shall see that colonists and the workmen they may bring with them into the republic shal be hard working, of good moral character, and of divers nationalities.

"(8) As soon as the Government shall consider it convenient, a suitable person will be named to inspect the progress of the agricultural colonies and fix values and standing. Pending this appointment the respective alcaldes shall fulfill his duties. The monthly salary of this inspector shall be $300 gold.

"(9) The executive power will contract with a suitable person to study, investigate, and report upon the agricultural capabilities, the geography, and the rural economy of the District of Darien, as well as matters relating to its industrial and commercial advancement. This report shall be published in pamphlet form with copies of the present law, and shall be freely distributed, especially abroad. Panaman consuls shal cause the most important points treated of to be printed in the principal newspapers in the countries to which they are accredited.

"(10) There shall be ceded to each of the districts in Darien an amount of land to be included in a circle with radii of five kilometers (3.1 miles). The center of the circle shall be the site for the principal town of each district. In this demarcation the vicinity of the river Tuira shall not be included. In these ceded territories the municipalities shal not impose any charges whatever upon agriculture.

"(11) The executive power shall arrange with the ecclesinstical authorities for the establishment of missions in Darien, so that the indigenous Indian tribes may become civilized.

"(12) The national treasury shall devote the sum of $255,000 gold to the purposes intended in this law. $250,000 to be devoted to immigration and transportation, and $5,000 to the establishment of missions.

"(13) The executive power shall issue whatever decrees are necessary to secure the fulfillment of this law.

"(14) This law will go into effect when duly sanctioned."

CAYENNE PEPPER.

TRY A SANDWICH OF IT IF YOU ARE TROUBLED WITH INSOMNIA.

"Did you ever try a cayenne pepper sandwich?"

This question was asked a lady to whom sleepless nights were growing to be an almost unendurable burden.

"Not that, but I have tried about everything else," was the discouraged answer. "I don't suppose, however, that it would do me any more good than the thousand and one things I have tried."

"I have suggested the remedy to a great many people similarly afflicted, and in every instance good results have followed. I wish you would let me make you one."

The haggard face of the sleepless woman told its own story. She languidly assented to her friend's request, with little or no faith in its efficacy, yet willing, like the proverbial drowning man, to "catch at a straw" that promised any relief.

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From St. Peters and Paul's Monastery in Comberland, Md, the following is stated: Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic has been used here by a number of its inmates, with always good result. The severe strain caused by the hard studies falls on those with weak nerves, sometimes causing sleeplessness. A case of this kind of year's standing was cured by three bottles of Tonic. In other cases the Tonic proved very efficacious and all those who took it are pleased with its good effect.

Rev. J. H. Keim, of Bartelso, Ill., informs us that he has used four bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic against sleeplessness and nervousness with good results.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a Sample bottle to any address. Poor patients also get the medicine free. Prepared by the REV. FATHER KOENIG, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and now by the

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Se infarma del monasterio San Pedro y San Tablo, de Comberland, Md., lo que á continuacion se éscribe: El tonico para Nerviós Pastor Koenig, ha sído siempre usado por un numero de internos y siempre a dado buen resultado.

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generously buttered. A liberal sprinkling of cayenne pepper was then added, the two halves put together and the patient requested to partake of the spicy concoction.

Strange as it may seem, but little inconvenience was experienced. The slight smarting sensation in the mouth was soon over, and no unpleasantness was felt in the stomach. The cracker was eaten just before retiring, and very soon after the patient was sleeping peacefully.

The pepper acted as a stimulant to the stomach, drawing the blood from the excited brain and inducing a night of more refreshing sleep than had been experienced for a long time. The remedy was repeated the next night, with the same result. A cayenne pepper sandwich is much less harmful than drugs and when taken in small quantities is a good tonic for a weak stomach.

Sick headache has also been known to yield to a cup of hot water to which have been added a generous pinch of cayenne pepper and a nip of soda as big as a pea.—Table Talk.

OUR PACIFIC FRONTAGE.

WASHINGTON.—Three thousand millions of dollars! That is the arithmetical measure of the commerce of the Orient. Thus it is summed up by the official statistician of the government's department of statistics.

The population of Asia and Oceania is 850,000,000, while that of all other parts of the world combined is only about 750,000,000. Its land area is 18,000,000 square miles, while that of other parts of the world is 34,000,000, yet the commerce of the Orient is but a paltry $3,000,000,000, while that of other parts of the world is $19,000,000,000.

So it is seen that the average per capita commerce in the Orient is $3 a year, while the average per capita for the rest of the world is $27 a year.

The trouble has been lack of railroads. This lack is soon to be supplied—is being supplied.

The Orient has less than one-tenth of the world's railways, though it has more than one-half the world's population and a third of its area.

It is interesting to note that the two countries in the Orient which have most railways—Japan and India—have the largest increase of trade. India has about 28,000 miles of railway. Japan has about 4,500 miles of railway.

The foreign commerce of China, with 400,000,000 industrious people (but no railways), has grown but $160,000,000 since 1870; that of India, with 300,000,000 people and a system of railways, has grown $258,000,000, and that of Japan, with only 45,000,000 and a system of railways, has grown $215,000,000.

And how does the United States stand to share in this commercial prize of the Orient?

All the countries and islands of Asia and Oceania now import—buy from the rest of the world—about as much as the United States exports annually. Our share in that market at present is about 8 per cent.

But the United States is better situated than any occidental country to share in, and increase that trade.

At present the United States sells to the Orient about $100,000,000 worth of goods a year, while Europe sells $600,000,000. But the records of the past ten years show that we are gaining much more rapidly in this trade than any other nation. The imports of China, Japan and Australia from all European countries combined showed an increase in 1903 of but $45,000,000 as compared with 1900, while the increase in importations by those countries from the United States alone in the same period was $49,000,000, thus showing that our gain in their export trade was actually greater than the gain of all Europe combined.

Our purchases, too, from the Orient have grown since 1870 from less than $32,000,000 to $190,000,000 in 1904. We take from them large quantities of raw silk, tea, hemp, jute, tin, goatskins, etc., and we send them raw and manufactured cotton, mineral oils, manufactured iron and steel, flour, meats and rice.

No country has the natural advantages which are possessed by the United States for securing this Oriental trade, in the command which American merchants have of the Pacific ocean. Our national frontage of the Pacific is 12,500 nautical miles, while that of the United Kingdom is 10,000, of Russia 6,000, Japan 5,000, and China about 3,000.

In addition to this we are about beginning the construction of the isthmian canal, which, when completed, will furnish direct water communication between the Orient and our producing and manufacturing sections of the east and south. Cotton, iron and breadstuffs will go by way of this route to the Orient, touching at the ports of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Tacoma and Seattle.

By this means alone the United States should increase her Oriental exports from $100,000,000 to $500,000,000 per annum.

When it comes to the greatest average of heights there is no state to compare with Colorado. She can claim 407 peaks of an altitude of more than 10,000, 395 of more than 11,000 feet, 233 of more than 12,000 feet, 149 of more than 13,000 and thirty-three of more than 14,000. Her highest mountain is Massive, 14,424 feet, but Elbert is almost a tie, with 14,421. New Haven will be chagrined to learn that Mr. Gannett gives Harvard 14,375 feet and Yale 14,187. Princeton exceeds Yale by only nine feet. Famous Pike's Peak is twenty-first on the list with 14,108 feet.

New Mexico has some cloud-breakers; among them Truchas (13,275), Las Trucas (13,150), and Toas (13,145). Arizona's highest peak is San Francisco, near the Grand canyon, but it stops just short of 13,000 feet, being 12,794. Montana has some high tablelands, but the greatest altitude in the state is the summit of Electric peak, 11,153 feet.

Robert Muldrow was sent to Alaska by the geographical survey to measure McKinley, and he made its height 20,464 feet. No human being, however, has stood upon the snow-clad eminence of McKinley, which is a harder problem for the mountaineer than Everest, because there are 4,000 more feet of snow to be ascended. An attempt to reach the summit would be attended with great peril and hardship—peril from avalanches and crevasses, hardship from severe cold. It may be doubted whether the human frame could stand the low temperature that must obtain at a height of 20,000 feet in the Arctic circle.

Besides McKinley there are four mountains in Alaska that exceed Dickerman in height; St. Elias, 18,024 feet; Blackburn, 16,140; Crillon, 15,900, and Vancouver, 15,666. Mr. Gannett thinks there may be other giants in that vast wilderness, but McKinley's primacy will probably never be challenged. The eastern mountains are little fellows compared with the westerners. Thus east of the Rockies the biggest hit is Mitchell, in North Carolina, 6,711 feet, and then comes Roan, partly in North Carolina and partly in Tennessee, which is 6,313, with Washington (6,279) third.

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—Wyoming Tribune.

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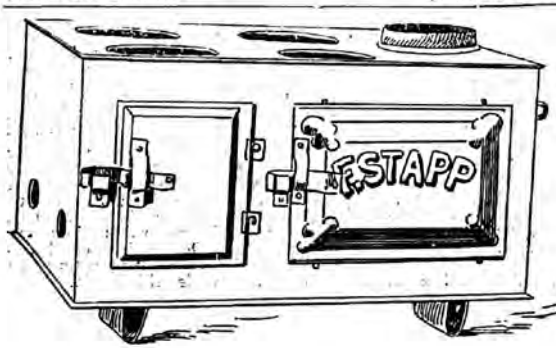
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COLORADO HISTORY.

Our own state has a history itself interesting and well worth study. Knowing the many striking features of Colorado's historical story and believing that citizens of the state and students at the state university should be brought to notice them, Prof. F. L. Paxson of the history department, University of Colorado, is giving his students a course in "Local History." Beside research by the students, 25 lectures are given by the professor, a list of which may serve to draw the reader's attention to the important periods of Colorado history.

1. American desert and exploration to 1903, general georgraphic account.
2. American exploration—Pike, Long, Fremont; the great trails; federal surveys for Pacific railroads.
3. Territorial organization of west after Kansas-Nebraska, 1854, and situation to 1858.
4. Discovery of gold, 1858; movement west and organization of territory of Jefferson, 1858-1860.
5. Territory of Colorado, organized 1861.
6. Civil war, statehood rejected, 1861-1864.
7. Statehood vetoes and Johnson, 1864-1869.
8. Land and Indians, 1870.
9. Greeley, Union colony and irrigation beginnings.
10. Development of railroads, 1870-1873.
11. Admission and constitution, 1873-1876.
12. Leadville boom and silver state, 1877-1880.
13. Ranch life and grazing, southern Colorado, 1880.
14. State expansion, 1880-1890; population, settlement, etc.
15. Railroad expansion to 1890.
16. Cripple Creek gold boom, 1891-1893.
17. Cripple Creek strike, 1893, and martial law.
18. Leadville becomes gold camp, 1893.
19. Populism and Waite, 1894.
20. Silver and protection, 1893-1896.
21. Silver and populism, 1896-1900.
22. National irrigation law, 1902.
23. Organized labor and Cripple Creek strike, 1903-1904.
24. Election 1904 and martial law issue.
25. Colorado as a typical western state, mines, agriculture, irrigation, geographical diversity, education, etc.

LATIN AMERICAN ESSAYS.

Appreciating that few Americans have anything like as much knowledge as they should possess concerning South America and Central America, Mr. John Barrett, American minister to Columbia, has offered three prizes through President Butler of Columbia University for the best papers or essays on the relations of the United States to the Latin American Republics, to be competed for by students of American colleges.

The subjects are divided into classes, the first of which bears on the relations of the United States to the Latin American republics, while the second pertains more directly to the historical and political development of Latin America without regard to the United States.

The following is a statement of the two classes of subjects upon which essays are invited:

Class 1, Political and Economic—(1) The Monroe doctrine and its influence on the political and economic development of Latin America. (2) The influence of the Panama canal on the commercial and political development of Latin America. (3) Present conditions and future possibilities of the trade of the United States with South America. (4) The present material and economic progress of South America. (5) The practicability and utility of the proposed Pan-American railway.

Class 2, Historical—(1) The influence and conditions that worked for the independence and establishment of the South American republics. (2) The influences and conditions that worked for the independence and establishment of the Central American republics and Mexico. (3) The character and achievements of Bolivar as shown in the struggle for the independence of northern South America. (4) The character and achievements of San Martin as shown in the struggle for the independence of southern South America. (5) The conditions surrounding and circumstances influencing the overthrow of the empire and establishment of the republic of Brazil.

CARE OF HOUSE PLANTS.

A very clean, cheap and convenient fertilizer for house plants is ordinary "household" ammonia. Commence with five or six drops of ammonia to a cupful of water, and as the plants get used to it increase the dose, but never let it exceed half a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup of water. A teaspoonful of the special plant fertilizer sprinkled on the top of a 6-inch pot—more or less according to the size of the pot—is sufficient. Then water it in. One application every two weeks should be sufficient.

WHAT WOMEN LIKE.

A woman likes to be truly loved, and to be told so. When well and becomingly dressed a quiet notice of it is always appreciated.

She likes to be made to realize that she is good for something besides a mere household drudge.

She likes some noble, honorable man to be thoughtful of her, and kind and considerate of her welfare.

She likes to be petted occasionally, but not in public.

Little pet names are very dear to a woman's heart.

A word of praise for a nice dinner or supper often more than compensates her for the worry and work of preparation.

She wants her husband not to be her supporter, but her companion, remembering that it is the kind word that often brings her greater happiness than a new set of dishes, though presents like the later are always welcome.

THE OLD SANTA FE TRAIL.

The first teamster who ever turned a wheel in America—and in fact introduced not only wheels, but the driving of oxen—was Sebastian de Aparicio, of Spain. He drove ox carts from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico in 1500. It is not determined who brought the first carriage to the new world. The first wheels that ever trundled within the limits of what is now the United States, were the ox carts which Juan de Anate brought up from Zacatecas in 1596 to colonize New Mexico. The first overland commerce in the United States was that on the Santa Fe trail 1822 to 1843. This traffic across 800 miles was first by pack train. The first wagons—twenty-five of them, drawn by horses—made the journey in 1824. Oxen were first used in 1829 and the charge was $500 a wagon load. Oxen made the round trip between April and November. It is only a short distance from Deming to the old Santa Fe trail where Europeans had been traveling for nearly 200 years when our forefathers signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776. In Dona Ana county in many places, the old trail is still visible.

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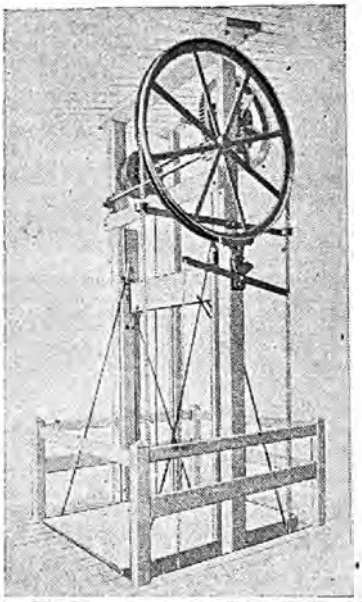
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SCHLATTER'S DEATH.

Once Renowned Healer Perishes in Mexican Desert.

BURIED IN OBSCURE HAMLET

The End Came While He Was Seeking a Place in Wilderness to Fast and Pray—His Personal Characteristics.

Schlatter is dead. The "divine" fanatic is no more. Reliable information has come that he perished miserably on a lonely Mexican desert, unattended by any of the thousands who profess themselves cured by his miraculous touch.

A correspondent of Sister Republics who returned recently from Casas Grandes, state of Sonora, Mexico, states that while in Mexico he came upon Schlatter's lonely grave. He saw all of the paraphernalia and wearing apparel of the healer, which are now in possession of the Jeffe Politic or chief official, of Casas Grandes.

Our correspondent says that there is absolutely no doubt that the strange healer came to his death in a lonely Mexican desert about 150 miles below the American line.

Thousands of people will remember Schlatter. His wonderful "cures" in Denver fifteen years ago, his great following and the hundreds of all classes who thronged to his apartments, waiting eagerly in the street in the long line that slowly filed by him in order that the garment might be blessed or the healing touch bestowed, spoke rather of the superstition and credulity of the middle ages than the matter-of-fact skepticism of nowadays.

Divers and many prophets have sprung up in modern times. Some have held popular attention for a month, a year; others have lasted but a day. But none have exerted so great a following as did this uncouth Norwegian shoemaker, who was besought by rich and poor, humble and great, with a strange, feverish intensity that amounted almost to religious fanaticism. For Schlatter, the healer, professed to be endowed with a divine touch.

His faith in himself approached sublimity. Without an apparent feeling of blasphemy, he cultivated in his bearing a striking imitation of Christ. His long flaxen hair, light brown beard, drooping garments, bare feet and an expression of unutterable weariness and ecstatic absorption through which in deeper undertone ran a mournful vein of religious fervor, might easily have betrayed the conscious charlatan had not his "healings" been attended by cures, apparently so thorough and testimony so sincere that his bitterest enemies and those most bent upon his exposure were dumbfounded.

No doubt the cures he effected were the result of mental suggestion. Before Schlatter's rise to notoriety he had been an humble shoemaker, and conducted a little shoe shop in the slums. The man was open-eyed, vacant, superstitious. Intensely religious, his eyes far apart, his feverish, flushed, irregular features made one think of Zola's workers in the field or Millet's man with the hoe. It is not improbable that Schlatter's remarkable success was due to the fact that he thoroughly believed in himself and so made others believe.

In Denver the newspapers were much bent on exposing Schlatter. But they did not succeed. Great crowds thronged about the healer —not alone the ignorant, the superstitious, credulous, but persons apparently of almost every station in life, and the universal enthusiasm concerning the power of this simple shoemaker was marvelous.

Schlatter, after leaving Colorado, went to Las Vegas, then to Albuquerque, and the last sight of him was crossing the Southern Pacific railroad near Deming, N. M. He then passed into Mexico and through the desert to Casas Grandes, found food and shelter for himself and care for his burro with some lonely Mexican families who dwelt in the caves made in the abandoned Mexican mines.

Here the strange healer lived several months, and here he drew about himself a small following among the Mexican mine laborers and their families.

An opening in one of the caves led to a large interior cavern fitted up as an altar. Schlatter never commanded the following among the lonely cliff-dwelling laborers of Casas Grandes that had thronged to touch the hem of his garment in Denver and Albuquerque.

Schlatter remained some three months in the cliffs of Casas Grandes. Then, mounting his burro, this strange man started forth into the desert to fast and pray, with the intention of ultimately returning to the United States. But it grew hot in the desert and he had taken little food and water. His Mexican followers grew uneasy. They followed Schlatter up and found him lying dead under a cactus bush.

Miles behind on his back track the healer's famished burro was discovered, and still nearer was found the brass staff which Schlatter always carried. In one hand he clutched the Bible given by one of the most prominent women of Texas, who believed that Schlatter had worked miracles upon the body of her sick son. In his pocket was found the watch given by a prominent Burlington official whose inherited infirmity had miraculously yielded to strong a belief in his powers or won as large a following. And still numerous Schlatters hamlet, while the cities of the Rocky Mountain region were still ringing with his name.

No healer in modern times has aroused so the divine touch.

The Jeffe Politic of Casas Grandes was informed that a body had been found. He learned that it was the body of Schlatter and gave it a decent burial in the old cemetery near Terrages.

So the healer was buried, having passed away, scarcely known, in an obscure Mexican hamlet, while the cities of the Rocky Mountain region were still ringing with his name.

No healer in modern times has aroused so strong a belief in his powers or won as large a following. And still numerous Schlatters now traveling throughout the west are gaining the pecuniary benefit of the dead man's notoriety.

BE HONEST AND TALK HONESTLY.

Don't use statements in your advertising that indicate false representation of goods or prices. The people can detect a falsehood in an advertisement with more accuracy than the advertiser who placed them there. He may have fooled himself when he put it into his ad, but he can't fool the people. They are as good judges of human nature as he is, and the man who thinks he can succeed by fooling the people makes a mistake when he allows his ads to convey that intention.

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M. H. Mickey, Editor del Departamento Español

Dirijase toda correspondencia á THE SISTER REPUBLICS 1756 Champa Street, Denver, Colo.

Ticul, Yuc., Mexico.

Sr. Frank Brady:

Tengo gusto de manifestar á ud, que con esta fecha he depositado en la administracion de Correos en esta ciudad $2.00 plata mexicana, valor de suscripcion que adendó a ud de su ilustrado periodico.

DEMETRIO MALDONADO.

El nombre del Presidente actual de los Estados Unidos, tiene ya asegurada su perpetuidad en varias importantes y cultas capitales. Viena en Austria, Nonove en Bélgica y Chrisitanía en Noruega han bautizado ultunamente con el nombre de Roosevelt algunas de sus calles Génova y Paris se proponen hacer otro tanto.

Descubrimiento de una Mujer.

En el Observatorio de Cambridge, Mass., E. U. de A., la Señoria Henrietta S. Leavitt, acaba descubrir unas 25 estrellas nuevas movibles.

Felicitación Patriótica.

En esta fecha de sin par grandeza,
De aplauso general y patriotismo,
Os deseo, mis lectores, el civismo
Que Juárez enseñó con su nobleza.

Deseo que lo imiteis en la firmeza
Con que su planta impuso al fanatismo;
Y en su valor, constancia y heroismo
Al imponerse á la nación francesa.

Os deseo en fin, carísimos, lectores,
De la ventura las más bellas flores.
El amor á la Patria, el adelanto,
El bien-fraternidad, dicha en el alma;
Y en conclusión, la triunfadora palma
Del porvenir tras el obscuro manto.

—Carlota Antuna de Borrego.

—El capital yankee invertido en el Estado de Sonora, en minas, fundiciones, ferrocarriles, ganaderías, etc., es de cuarenta millones de pesos, seg.n nota oficial de la Secretaría de Hacienda, en los Estados Unidos.

—Se ha dado la conseción á un capitalista alemán para establecer un ferrocarril elétrico entre Toluca y la bahia dé Zihuatanejo en el Pacfico.

Mis Tres Pasiones.

La sangre de su sangre, cuanto tengo,
Cuanto valgo en el mundo debo á una;
Su orgullo, su valor, su nombre honrado,
La segunda me dió desde la cuna;

La tercera pasión me está diciendo
Que la dulce cadena que nos ata,
Es cadena de besos y de flores
Que ni la misma muerte la desata.

Yo diera por las tres mi vida toda,
Todo sueño de gloria ambicionada;
Yo tengo mi existencia compartida
En mi Madre, mi Patria y mi Adorada.

Cop...

Bodas de Plata—En varias partes de la República se hacen preparatibos para solemnizar las bodas de plata de la República se hacen preparativos General de División Don Porfirio Díaz.

Abogando por los derechos femeninos, decía una señora con grande elocuencia en cierta reunión:

—¿Dónde estaría el hombre si no fuese por la mujer?

—Yo lo sé, contesta uno de los presentes, de buen humor.

—¿Dónde?

—¡En el Paraíso!

La Ingratitud.

Refiere una antigua historia
que, en demanda de perdón,
fué una vez un picarón
nada menos que á la gloria.

—Señor, (dijo al Padre Eterno)
en verdad que malo he sido . . . .
pero estoy arrepentido
no me arrojéis al infierno.

—¿Qué hiciste?

—Señor, jugué.

—Grave pecado es jugar.

—Maté, Señor.

—El matar, más grave pecado fue.

—En pos corrí de lo ageno,
y ávido de los placeres,



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me burlé de las mujeres.
—Pues sabe que has sido bueno!
—Y no hago de más memoria
—Pecador: ¿has sido ingrato?
—¡Jamás!
—Pues entra á la gloria.

R. de Campoamor.

—El Dr. americano J. W. Wherry ha descubierto la curación absoluta y en los días, de la erispela, por medio de la nitra glicerina, aplicada en dosis de seis décimos de miligramo cada tres ó cuatro horas.

—Con 2,500,000 va á fundar una compañia explotadora de azucar, en el Valle de México, cinco fábricas de azucar de betabel, cuya planta rinde mas que la caña.

—El 4 del actual se incendió en México el gran cajón de ropa, "La Valenciana," de S. Roberto, Co., desplomán, dose el edificio Las pérdidas, considerables.

—El gobierno del Distrito Federal, para combatir la tuberculosis, toma las medidas conducentes para evitar que los pasajeros expectoren y escupan en los trenes.

Una anécdota del General Rocha.

—El General Rocha, era habitualmente importunado por cantidades de gente que tenían alguna maravillosa invención que ofrecerle, cañones neumáticos de tiro rápido; rifles, subterráneos, etc., etc.

El general rápidamente se deshacía, con mucha destreza de esos inventores.

Un dia, uno hace pasar su tarjeta. El general da orden de introducirlo immediatamente.

—General, dice el inventor, aquí traigo una chaqueta á prueba de las balas.....

—Muy bien, interrumpe el general, póngasela Ud.

Y dirigiéndose á su asistente: Mande Ud. llamar á un sargento y doce hombres con los fusiles cargados, vamos á 25 pasos á calar la nueva invención.

Al oir esto el inventor se acordó que le faltaban algunos accesorios, y salio á buscarlos. Aun no ha vuelto.

El Alejandro Dowie que se llama á sí mismo Elías y el Primero de los Apóstoles, es acusado de la poligamia y es echado de su oficio en su Zion.

Nuevos Pozos de Petroleo.—La compañia que hace en Tamaneyas la explotación de minas de descubrir por medio de la exploración aceite mineral del Ebano, acaba de descubrir por me dio de la exploración de sus ingenieros, nuevos pozos de petroleo situados en terrones del Estado de Veracruz.

Herat, ciudad de Afghanistan, es le que más veces ha sido destruida. Nada ménos que en cincuenta y seis ocasiones ha quedado reducida á ruinas, y ha sido reconstruida cincuenta y siete veces.

El mosquito está armado de cinco verdaderos instrumentos quirugicos: una lanceta, dos sierras, uno bomba de succión y un aparto de Corliss. Cuando el microscópico verdugo cree conveniente dar comienzo á sus trabajos, hunde la lanceta en la carne: despues emplea las sierras para agrandar la herida; chupa luego con la bomba la cantidad de sangre que apetece, y por último, completa la crueldad del acto irrigando veneno dentro de la herida, para mantenerlairritada.

Un Invento Notable.

El R. Padre G. de J. C. S. J., ingeniero electricista de la ciudad de México, ha inventado una máquina parlante, que está llamada á hecer una gran revolución en la fonografía.

Se trata de un fonógrafo en el caul quedan sustituidos los discos y fonogramas por un alambre de acero, que recibe los sonidos por medio de un electro-mán positivo y los reproduce luego por medio de otro negativo, porduciendo una claridad admirable en todos los sonidos, quedando salvado el chirrido peculiar que producen todos los sistemas conocidos de fonógrafos y grafófonos, puesto que la aguja del electro-imán reproductor no pasa tocando el alambre, sino á cierta distancia de él.

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Graham- [illegible] pernin 20
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Short-hand. [illegible]

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de economía en el costo de las piezas, y una comodidad incalculable para el manejo de las máquina, puesto que podrá estar funcionando hasta media hora sin necesidad de cambiar discos ó fonogramas.

El citado sacerdote tiene ya en práctica su invento y probablemente no tardará en darlo á conocer al público.

Los ocho Presidentes de la República Francesa.

Desde Thiers hasta Fallieres.

He aquí el orden en que se han sucedido desde que, todavía en estado de guerra con Alemania, se inauguró el régimen republicano.

Luis Adolfo Thiers, electo en Agosto de 1871; renunció en 24 de Mayo de 1873.

Mariscal McMahón, electo en 24 de Mayo de 1873, renunció en 20 de Enero de 1879.

Julio Grevy, electo en 30 de Enero de 1879; reelecto en 28 de Diciembre de 1885; renunció en 2 de Diciembre de 1887.

Lázaro Sadi Carnot, electo en 3 de Diciembre de 1887; murió asesinado en 24 de Junio de 1894.

Casimiro Perier, electo el 27 de Junio de 1894; renunció en 15 de Enero de 1895.

Francisco Félix Faure, electo el 17 de Enero de 1895, murió el 17 de Febrero de 1899.

Emilio Loubet, electo el 18 de Febrero de 1899; cumplió su período el 17 de Enero de 1906.

Clemente Armando Fallieres, electo el 17 de Enero de 1906.

—El capitalista americano Rockefeller ha hecho un donativo 120,000 pesos oro para el establecimiento de un hospital donde se cure á los niños tuberculosos.

Exportaciones de Café en los Nueve Primeros Meses de 1904 y 1905.

Las exportaciones de cafe del Brasil en los nueve primeros meses de 1904, ascendieron á 6,689,703 sacos, valuados en £13,013,410, puestos á bordo del buque; y las exportaciones que se hicieron en los nueve primeros meses de 1905, ascendieron á 6,440,797 sacos, valuados en £13,339,882, comparadas con la suma anterior.

—Entre Guanajuato é Iripuato va a coustruis un ferrocarril de vía ancha y tracción de vapor, la Durighte Fumes Compañy, comprendiendo á Marfil.

La Paz en el Hogar.

La mujer debe pensar que á ella le está encomendada muy especialmente el precioso tesoro de la paz doméstica. Los cuidados y afanes del hombre fuera de la casa, le harán venir á ella muchas veces lleno de inquietud y de disgusto, y de consiguiente predispuesto á incurrir en faltas y extravíos, que la prudencia de la mujer debe prevenir ó mirar con indulgente dulzura.

El mal humor que el hombre trae al senor de la familia es rara vez una nube tan densa que no disipa el débil soplo de la ternura de una mujer prudente y cariñosa.

La buena reputación de algunos hombres se debe á sus mujeres; no cuentan todo lo que de ellos saben.

Decía cierto hombre chistoso que una de las pocas cosas buenas que tienen los casados, es la esperanza de enviudar.

—Con la suma de quince millones de pesos se formó en México una Compañíi, para explortar en esta República el algodón.



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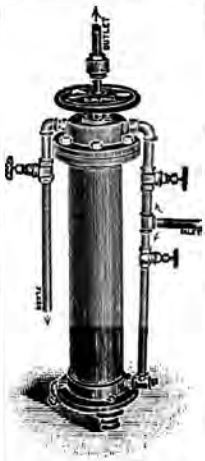
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verb; so that if a verb is transitive in Spanish, if two objects are used, then both objects will be direct of the verb; the object governed by the preposition 'to" in English, being placed before the direct object.

The English expressions of myself, or my ownself, he himself, your ownself, etc., are always rendered by yo mismo; feminine, yo misma, él mismo, Vd. mismo, etc.

OBJECTIVE PRONOUNS—INDIRECT.

Mi—me.	Nosotros—us.
Tí—thee.	Vosotros—you.
Él—him.	Ellos—them.
Ella—her.	Ellas—them.
Vd.—you.	Vds.—you (all).

The objective pronouns indirect are preceded by a preposition, and as in English are used with intransitive verbs, as: ¿Vive Vd. en esta casa? Do you live in this house? Sí señor, vivo en ella. *Yes* sir, I live in it.

Often the indirect object is used in apposition to the direct object, for the reason that the little words, me, te, etc, cannot be made emphatic enough, as: Déme el libro, give me the book; here the stress is laid on the word book and not on the word me In the sentence: Give this book to me and not to my brother: Déme el libro á mí y no á mi hermano; the stress is laid on the word to me, and therefore the double objective is used, me and á mí.

The conjunction, con, with, is contracted with mi, ti, si, into conmigo, contigo, consigo, with me, with thee, with him, etc.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

In these pronouns the first thing to decide is whether a *stress* is laid on them or *not*. If not the short forms are used.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Mi - my.	Mis—my.
Tu—thy.	Tus—thy.
Su—his, her, your.	Sus—his, her, your.
Nuestro, a—our.	Vuestros, as—our.
Vuestro, a—your.	Nuestros, as—your.
Su—their.	Sus—their.

If a stress is laid on the possessive pronoun, longer and more sonorous forms should be employed, and these forms always follow the noun.

Mio, a my.	Mios, as - my.
Tuyo, a—thy.	Tuyos, as—thy.
Suyo, a—his, her or your.	Suyos, as-his,her, your.
Nuestro, a—Our.	Nuestros, as—our.
Vuestro, a—your.	Vuestros, as—your.
Suyo, a—their.	Suyos, as—their.

The English expression, A friend, a relation *of mine*, should be translated as: Cárlos es un amigo mio; Charles is a friend of mine.



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INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Qué?—What?
Cual?—Which? Cuales—(plural)
Quién?—Who? Quienes?—(plural)
Cuyo?—Whose? masculine, singular, cuyos, plural, cuya, feminine, singular cuyas, feminine, plural.

These pronouns are used in asking questions. Cuyo is seldom used, and quien preceded by a preposition takes its place, as: Cuyo sombrero es este? Whose hat is this? is expressed by, de quien es este sombrero?

Qué?—What? is often accompanied by, "de," if the adjective following it, is used as a noun, as: Qué hay de nuevo? What is new?

If "qué" preceeds a noun, in exclamatory sentences, it is followed by de, as Qué de locuras! What follies!

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The relative pronouns do not differ from the interogatives, except that they are not accented. Cual, which, when a relative, requires the article. The relatives are:

Que—which, who.
Quien—who. Plural, quienes.
El cual, la cual, feminine; los cuales, las cuales, feminine, equal who or which.

With the exception of "cual" these pronouns are declined with the prepositions de or á, as: El libro que he comprado; the book which I have bought. Es hombre que sabe mucho, he is a man who knows much. Los muebles de que hablamos son del Sr. Martinez; the furniture of which we speak are Mr. Martinez's.

The relative pronoun "que" is used for all cases, in referring to things; with reference to persons however, it may be employed in the nominative and objective cases. Besides de and á other prepositions may be coupled with "que," provided the preposition is of one syllable. The prepesition "por" must not be used before "que" because por que means because; and por qué means why?

"Que" means that, which, or who when it follows a noun or verb.

Quien and its plural quienes, is used for persons only, and in both genders. As a relative pronoun it is always preceded by the preposition when meaning whom.

Cual when a relative pronoun, and its plural cuales, are always preceded by the article el or la and their plurals los or las, as: El hermano de mi madre, el cual ..... ; the brother of my mother, who..... When "Que" is used as a relative the preceding sentence is one of secondary importance; while cual signifies that the preceding sentence is one equally important with the last. Therefore el cual is always preceded by a comma, and que is not. In English the relative pronouns are sometimes omitted after the noun. In Spanish they must be added, as: La carta que Vd. escribe, the letter (that) you write.

When, in English, we use what, or that which as a relative then the form "lo que" is used in Spanish, as: Lo que necesito es dinero, what I need is money.

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Sírvase Mencionar esta Publicacion al Escribir a los Anunciadores.

READING LESSON.---Leccion de Lectura.

Estando en Rusia un español pasó por un pueblo durante el invierno, y se vió acosado por algunos perros. Bajóse para cojer una piedra á fin de ahuyentarlos: pero estaba tan fuertemente agarrada con el hielo, que no pudo arrancarla. "! Oh, maldito país!" exclamó, "donde atan las piedras y sueltan los perros."

Pasar—to pass.
el pueblo—the village.
el invierno—the winter.
vió—he saw.
acosar—to pursue.
el perro—the dog.
bajar—to stoop down.
cojer—to sieze.
la piedra—the stone.
á fin de—in order to.
ahuyentar—to frighten.
estar agarrado con el hielo—to be frozen to the ground.
pudo—he could.
arrancar—to break off.
maldito—confounded.
atar—to tie, to fasten.
sueltan (inffn. soltar) to loose.

El amo y el criado.

Tenía un criado mucho que sufrir con el carácter original de su amo. Volvió un día este señor á casa de muy mal humor, se sentó á la mesa para comer; pero hallando la sopa fria, y cediendo á su cólera, cojió el plato y lo arrojó por la ventana. Ocurrióle entónces al criado ir echando tras la sopa, la carne que había puesto en la mesa, luego el pan, el vino y en fin las servilletas. "¿Que haces ahí, temerario?" dijo el amo irritado, levantándose furioso de su asiento. "Perdóneme Vd., señor," respondió con seriedad el criado, "si no he comprendido bien su intencion, He creido que Vd. quería comer hoy en el patio. ¡el aire es tan apacible! el cielo está tan sereno! Mire Vd. el manzano! ¡cuan hermoso está en flor! y con que gusto buscan las abejas su alimento en él! "El amo reconoció su falta, corrijióse de ella, y dió gracias interiormente al criado por la leccion que acababa de darle.

Tener—que—to have to—
sufrir—to suffer.
volvió á casa—came home.
de mal humor—ill-humored.
sentarse—to sit down.
arrojar—to throw.
occurrióle al—it occurred to—
ir echando—to throw out.
tras—behind, after.
puesto—put.
luego—then.
las servilletas—the napkins.
hacer—to do.
temerario—you impudent fellow.
levantarse—to rise.
acababa de darle—he had just given him.
el asiento—the seat.
frío—cold.
ceder—to yield.
la cólera—anger.
cojer—to take.
con seriedad—gravely.
comprendido—understood.
crei lo—believed.
querer—to wish.
el patio—the court—yard.
apacible—quiet.
el manzano—the apple tree.
buscar—to search for.
las abejas—the bees.
reconocer—to acknowledge.
corregirse—to reform one's manners.
dar gracias—to give thanks.

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The Ideal Epworth Acetylene Light.

Many homes in our own country and in other lands are surrounded by the beauties of nature and largely by the handiwork of man except that of light. Country homes, especially, are usually dimly lighted, and this situation can be readily changed by the use of an equipment which has been perfected during recent years and is rapidly coming into general use, not only in homes but also in mercantile houses, stores, and other structures, and by municipalities. The light is that produced by the burning of acetylene gas, the merits of which are frequently not understood and regarding which erroneous statements as to danger are sometimes current. It has been found that acetylene light approaches in brightness the sunshine itself, that in convenience it is akin to electricity, and its use is not only healthful in a general way, but it also minimizes the strain upon the eyes.

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The Ideal Epworth equipment is simple in construction, easy to operate, works automatically, and has a patent dropper which does not fail to do its required work. The Ideal apparatus is made of the best material by skilled workmen, and in sizes small enough to light a single room or large enough to light a town. It is stated that no matches need be employed in lighting the gas, that it is safer than other lighting systems, and that it can be installed in any building without increasing the insurance rate. The Ideal Epworth Lighting equipments are manufactured by the Ideal Epworth Acetylene company, of Johnstown, Pa., where inquiries can be directed for explanatory literature or for any specific information that may be desired by those wishing to provide satisfactory lighting for stores, factories, mills, industrial plants, dwellings, public buildings, or any other structure, or for communities.

La Ideal Epworth Acetylene Light.

Muchos hogares no solo en nuestro pais sino que tambien en otros paises, son rodeados de hermosuras no solo las que la naturaleza prove tambien las de mano del hombre, con ecepción de lo que hace a la luz. Especialmente en casas de campo que generalmente estan escasamente alumbradas, y estas condiciones pueden cambiarse facilmente, solamente usando la "Ideal Epworth Acetylene Light," que es la mejor que se ha producido hasta hoy dia su construccion es simple y es simple de operarse obra automaticamente los aparatos son hechos del mejor material y por artesanos maestros.

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AN UNBURNABLE PAINT.

Renders All Wood Surfaces Fire-proof, and Is Made in all Colors and for All Purposes—Weather-proof as well as Fire-proof—Wing's Fire-proof Paint.

To protect buildings against the possibility of destruction by fire would appear to be a practical impossibility, particularly as the majority of the paints with which they are covered are composed of the most highly inflammable ingredients and help materially to accelerate conflagration.

Obviously, a really fire-proof paint would solve the problem of fire-proofing wooden buildings, and also the woodwork which forms such a large part of the interior of buildings of brick and stone.

There have been a number of so-called fire-proof paints placed on the market during the past ten or fifteen years, but a great many of them have proved practically worthless when subjected to the practical test of a fierce conflagration. Again, the majority of these paints, particularly those in any measure effective as a fire-proofing material, have been useless for decorative purposes and were not paints at all, in the strict sense that the word paint is generally used.

There is, however, one paint on the market that is truly fire-proof, and also a true paint. We allude to Wing's Fire-proof Paint, manufactured exclusively by the Gorman Paint company, of St. Louis, Mo.

This paint differs from all other so-called fire-proof paints, in that it is made of the best leads and oils in any color desired, and has exactly the same appearance as the best brands of lead and oil figments, and can be used for all purposes.

It is needless to say that the fire-proofing ingredient in the "Wing" paints is a valuable and well-guarded secret, but that it produces a lead and oil figment which is absolutely fire-proof has been proved beyond dispute—both by the most crucial and exacting experimental or exhibition tests, and in numerous conflagrations which have completely destroyed buildings adjoining and surrounding those protected with the Wing Fire-proof Paints, without any injury of consequence to the latter.

This paint is ready for the brush, and comprises a complete line of exterior and interior house paints, etc., and also paints for factories.

These paints are not only fire-proof, but are superior in other particulars as well, resisting the severest climatic influences which are so destructive of ordinary paints, retaining their freshness and gloss for an indefinite period.

This is due to the fact that the fire-proofing ingredient preserves the life of the oil years beyond that of ordinary paint.

Some idea of the fire-resisting qualities of this paint may be had when it is stated that a shovel full of live coals may be thrown on a roof painted with these paints, left until they die out, when the wood will show char, but no fire will result.

At a fire on the Missouri State Fair grounds, Sedalia, Mo., five large frame buildings were consumed, while within eighty feet of this fierce conflagration two large frame cattle barns on which two coats of Wing Fire-proof Paint had been applied, escaped with no other damage than blistered walls, the latter showing the intense heat generated by the flames.

(From the Sedalia Democrat.)

"Two cattle barns erected this year were left standing, which can be attributed to the fact that they were painted with fire-proof paint. Each of these barns was almost red hot, so fierce were the flames from the burning structures, but the fire-proof paint prevented their igniting."

Lancaster, Mo., October 27, 1903.

Dear Sirs:

In reply to yours of the 26th inst., would say that two barns on State Fair Grounds painted with your fire-proof paint were adjacent to those that burned in September last. The heat was so intense as to blister and parch the siding, but no fire occurred. I consider the test a severe one and certainly evidences the value of your paint as a fire resister. Respectfully,

J. R. RIPPEY,
Secretary State Fair.

St. Louis, Mo., September 28, 1903.

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in advising you that I firmly believe that your paint used on the new cattle barns at the State Fair grounds saved these barns from burning. I never realized that any paint could be made to show the wonderful resistance to fire that your paint has shown.

I heartily recommend its use on all wooden structures.

N. H. GENTRY,
President State Fair Association.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

Sedalia, Mo., March 14, 1904.

Gentlemen—This company has used a large amount of the Wing Fire-proof Paint, manufactured by the Gorman Paint company, in our repair shops, and have tested it in every way possible, and I am pleased to report that it is all that is recommended, a very durable paint and an excellent fire retarder.

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Finally it should be stated that the Wing Fire-proof Paint received the highest award at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

For rendering fire-proof all rough work, such as joists and ceilings of mills, factories, barns, theater stages, etc., the Gorman Paint company manufacture a white fire-proofing which is not a paint, but a composition put up like whitewash, which it resembles in appearance, and which is capable of withstanding a very great heat.

Mr. Turner G. Wing, president of the Gorman Paint company, is the original fire-proof paint man, and since he first placed the "Wing" paints on the market he has witnessed the passing of many so-called fire-proof paints that have failed to "make good," while the "Wing" paints have come successfully through every test, proving as potent in fire resisting qualities after twenty-five years' exposure to the weather as when first applied.

Messrs. T. W. Garland, Vice President; Wm. Gorman, Secretary and Treasurer, are the gentlemen associated with Mr. Wing in the management of the Gorman Paint company.

The company have their office and factory at 106-8 North Commercial street, St. Louis, Mo., and they will respond promptly to applications for color cards, testimonials, etc., thus addressed.

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JUNE
1906

Vol. 7, No. 10 English and Spanish



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SPANISH LESSONS.

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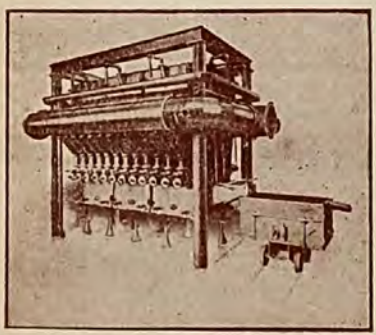
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H. Brisley, Agent, Prescott, Ariz.
F. R. Warley, Mgr., City of Mexico office. 2a San Francisco, No. 9. Apartado Postal 2325.
Sonora News Co., Agents in City of Mexico.
M. F. Bauchert, Agente, Chihuahua, Mexico.
Parral News Co., Parral, Chihuahua, Mexico.
D. R. Davila, Saltillo, Coahulia, Mexico.
Jose Calderon R. Hermossilo, Sonora, Mexico.
Democrata News Co., Cananea, Sonora, Mexico.
Edmond Levan, Monterey, N. L., Mexico.
Timoteo Valdez, Zacatecas, Mexico.
Joaquin Manini, Guadalajara, Mexico.
W. L. Moore, Agent, Guanajuato, Mexico.
Carlos M. Loyola, Queretaro, Mexico.
Salvador Solorzanoy Malo Morelia, Mich., Mex.
J. P. Daggett, Agt., Paras, Coahulia, Mexico.
W. H. Smith, Agt., Tampico, Mex., apar. 44.
Modesto Gonzalez, Agt., Victoria, Mexico.
J. P. Johnson, Agt., C. Lerdo, Durango, Mex.
G. McWhorter, Agt., Leon, Guanajuato, Mex.
Clenente Reyes, Aguascalientes, Mexico.
P. de J. Guillen, Agt., Comitan Chis, Mexico.
D. Maldonado, Ticul, Yucatan, Mexico.
Cuban and Porto Rican Merchants Exchange, agent for Cuba and Porto Rico, Brooklyn.
H. J. Edwards, Agent for Costa Rica at San Jose, Central America.
V. S. Hernandez, Agt., Guayaquil, Equador.
L. G. Johnson, agent, Medellin, Colombia.
Julio Lecea y Navas, Alcala Num, 41 Apartado Correos, 258, European Agts., Madrid, Spain.

Frank Brady, Publisher, Denver, Colo.:
I enclose you $1 for subscription to your paper, beginning with the October, '04, number, to take in the Spanish lessons. R. P. ELLIOT,
Imperial Hotel, New York City.

PAN-AMERICAN NOTES

The man who hesitates is lost.

Wanted—Reliable agents to solicit subscriptions and advertising for this publication in every city. Liberal inducements.

Now Tampa, Fla., wants to have a big world's fair. For a few years, at least, the town better not Tampa with such a proposition.

There are in the Republic of Paraguay over 300,000 cotton plants in process of cultivation, 200,000 of coffee, and about 300,000 of spurge.

During the year 1905 the Argentine patent office granted 577 patents, as against 285 in 1895, and registered 2,214 trade-marks, as against 781 in 1895. The revenue amounted to $175,000, as against $92,000 in 1901.

The Province of Bocas del Toro of the Republic of Panama exported, during the second half of 1905, 125,311 bunches of mananas, and the Province of Colon exported, during the month of December of the same year, 211,083 bunches of bananas.

The Santa Rosa Rubber Prospecting Syndicate is the title of a company recently incorporated in London for the purpose of acquiring land in the state of Para and other points of Brazil for the cultivation of rubber. The company has a capital of £50,000.

The cultivation of tobacco is absolutely free in Colombia, as is also the introduction of seeds for the improvement thereof; growers shall, however, observe all such regulations as may be adopted hereafter with a view of preventing fraud to the prejudice of the treasury.

For the season of 1902-3 there were sown in the Argentine Republic 17,001,542 acres with wheat, linseed and maize. For the season of 1905-6 the area sown amounted to: Wheat and linseed, 16,600,262 acres; maize, 6,047,200 acres; a total of 22,647,462 acres. An increase of 5,600,000 acres in three years gives an idea of what progress there has been in agriculture.

The growing of rice is to be undertaken on an extensive scale in Mexico. A number of Americans who have been successful in growing the product in Texas and Louisiana have acquired large tracts of land suitable for the purpose in this country and are preparing to plant late crops. Plans have been made for the erection of a large rice mill in this city. The new industry has the hearty support of the federal government, as it is believed the native rice will be a valuable addition to the food supply of the native lower classes of the country, which now subsist principally on beans and corn.

United States Consul Johnson reports that by a decree of the president of Honduras the port of entry for the district of Puerto Cortes will, on and after May 1, be San

Pedro, and Puerto Cortes will then become a subport of entry. The season for changing the port of entry to San Pedro is that it is a larger city, and two-thirds of the goods coming into Puerto Cortes are for merchants in San Pedro. He further writes that hereafter passengers arriving from Mobile will have to procure a certificate from the Honduras consul at that city showing that they have been in Mobile for more than seven days.

The Brazilian "Diaria Official" for December 8, 1905, contains the text of a decree prohibiting the importation into Brazil of all goods bearing a false indication of origin, under the terms of the Madrid convention of 1891. Such goods will be seized by the customs authorities, or by the federal judiciary authorities if the goods have passed out of the hand of the customs. Goods seized in the fiscal zone must be re-exported by the importers within thirty days; failing which they will be destroyed. Goods seized outside the fiscal zone will be rendered useless or destroyed. In either case, importers will incur a fine of 50 per cent of the value of the imported goods.

United States Consul Wood, of Ceiba, reports that the thriving town of Porvenir, on the Atlantic coast of Honduras and nine miles from Ceiba, is to be declared a port of entry. He states that the construction of a custom-house at Porvenir has been commenced. This will be of interest to American exporters, as considerable quantities of American goods are sold there. Heretofore it has been necessary to enter goods destined for Porvenir at Ceiba. The reshipment of merchandise was expensive and often caused loss. The opening of the new port of entry is another evidence that the present administration of Honduras is alive to the interest of the country and intends to do everything possible to aid and assist the commercial development.

It is stated that a syndicate backed by Yoakum and Frisco interests, have acquired nearly 500,000 acres of land along the Rio Grande northwest of Brownsville, Tex., including three large tracts in the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, through which it is reported the Mexican extension of the Yoakum system will be built. The lands on the Texas side will be irrigated and divided into small farms, with the exception of about 2,000 acres in one strip, to be retained by the railroad interest. It is understood that the Mexican land includes a part of the right of way of the Yoakum system for which a concession has been granted by the Mexican government. The gap connecting the gulf coast division of this system was recently closed, which will complete the line from Brownsville to Galveston.

Representatives of Speyer & Co., bankers, and the City National Bank of New York, have signed a contract with the Bolivian government for the construction of railways. The sections to be built are the Vincha-Oruru line, connecting with the Arica railroad; the Oruru-Topaza via Potchabamba, the Viuni and Potosi and the Oruru-Tupiza, via Potosi and La Paz to Puerto Panado. The Oruru-Topaza must be completed in a year. All the lines must be delivered to the government within a maximum period of ten years, at a cost of construction of £5,300,000 paunds ($27,500,000), of which £3,000,000 ($15,000,000) must be supplied by the contractors and the remainder by the government. If $27,000,000 is not sufficient the bankers will supply the necessary amount in excess thereof.

United States Consul Ryder, of San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, submits a statement showing the banana shipments from the Bluefields district to the United States as follows: "The total number of bunches of bananas forwarded to American ports in 1905 amounted to 1,975,000, valued at $667,631. The record for 1904 was 1,780,533 bunches, worth $776,477. These values include freight, stevedoring, consular fees and insurance, which for 1905 totaled $252,880. The freight cost on a 15,000-bunch cargo is $1,260, on 25,000 bunches, $2,100. In the months of February, March, April and May the fruit is larger, and 9-hand bunches bring 60 cents and 7-hand bunches 25 cents each. The remaining eight months' prices are 50 cents for 9-hand, 35 cents for 8-hands and 20 cents for 7-hand bunches. All these prices are on the pesos basis, a pesos being worth 42 cents in United States currency."

The number of persons owning real property in Buenos Ayres in 1887 was only 34,039, while in 1904 the number was raised to 78,300. Great development is apparent in the investment of capital in that city, when it is considered that in 1895 it amounted to $254,146,755 worth of goods and in 1904 it more than doubled—that is, in nine years it rose to $520,700,300. Commerce has also developed rapidly. Only 3,139 commercial establishments existed in Buenos Ayres in 1855, while in 1895 there were 12,831, and in 1904, 17,985. The following figures will clearly show the industrial development of the Argentine capital; 6,128 industrial establishments existed in 1887, and in 1904 there were 8,977; the amount of insurance funds was $19,000,000 in 1887 and $60,000,000 in 1904; the total horse-power of the motors was 6,277 in 1887 and 19,858 in 1904; the total value of raw materials amounted to $47,754,500 in 1887, while in 1904 it reached the enormous sum of $183,500,000.

The value of merchandise imported into the United States from Cuba in the calendar year 1905, according to figures prepared by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, was $95,857,856, against $57,228,291 in 1903, $31,747,229 in 1900, and $16,233,456 in 1897, in which year United States imports from Cuba touched the lowest point in the last half century. The exports from the United States to Cuba in the calendar year 1905 were valued at $44,569,812, against $23,504,417 in 1903, $26,034,524 in 1900, and $7,296,613 in 1896, in which year they were smaller than in any preceding year in the last half century. In both imports and exports the figures of the year 1905 are larger than those of any earlier year in United States trade with Cuba. Sugar and molasses, tobacco, cigars and fruits are the principal articles forming the imports into the United States from Cuba. By far the largest and most important of these articles is sugar, of which the total importation in 1905 was valued at $72,649,818, and formed 70 per cent of the sugar brought to the United States from foreign countries and 48 per cent of that brought in from all parts of the world. The growth is doubtless due also in part to the great increase in production of sugar in that island in 1904 and 1905, as compared with the year in which production was reduced by reason of damage to sugar estates during the period of hostilities which existed in that island.

Extensive banana plantations are to be put under cultivation in the near future along the Guatemala railway within 100 miles of Puerto Barrios. One company is undercontract to furnish 1,200,000 bunches of bananas for

shipment each year, and is soon to begin planting. The climate and soil is well adapted to this industry, and it is expected that many private persons will take up the cultivation of bananas, and that the 2,000,000 mark will be reached from Puerto Barrios shortly after the Guatemala railway is finished which will be at the close of 1906. This field will be within three days of New Orleans. There are now about 500,0000 bunches shipped yearly to the United States from the Atlantic coast of Guatemala.

The railway from Limon to Puntarnas once completed, Costa Rica can market her coffee crop via the Pacific to Panama or Tehuantepec unless reasonable rates are made to carry it eastward. The Costa Rica interoceanic railway route thus completed will be about 185 miles long, approximately the length of the Tehuantepec railway. But it has to surmount an elevation of 5,040 feet and has a gauge of 3½ feet, with some heavy grades and many short curves, while the Tehuantepec road has only a suitable level of 885 feet and the Panama 296 feet. These conditions must deprive the road of any great interoceanic value, but it will be an attractive road for passengers through beautiful scenery and agreeable climate. Even now quite a number of tourists are crossing from ocean to ocean in both directions through costa rica in preference to taking the shorter Panama transit, especially when yellow fever is prevalent there.

"The American Smelting & Refining company has purchased and is now operating a large number of mines in the Republic of Mexico, and is continually adding to its holdings,' says George A. Byrens, a guest of the Shirley hotel, Denver, who has mining interests at Aguas Calientes, twelve hours' journey from the City of Mexico. "The independent smelters of Mexico have been forced to follow the example of the smelting trust so that they would not be forced to close down, and now many of the smelters are caring only for the output of their own mines. The trust has been pursuing this policy for years and is now in control of some of the most famous producers of Old Mexico. The advance in silver quotations is making mining more brisk in the republic, and Mexico is experiencing very prosperous times at present. If silver keeps on climbing the way it has for the past few months there will be one of the biggest mining booms in the republic that Mexico has known."

Cuba's copper mines have the distinction of having been the first of the kind operated by Europeans in America. El Cobre mines, about 30 miles noth of Santiago, were worked by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century, and have made an uneviable record of financial failures. Under an English company their ore was sent to Swansea for smelting. They are now owned by the Spanish-American Iron company. At the Minas de Cobre, near Havana, the ore occurs in well-defined lenticular bodies. The largest lens is about 20 feet wide in the middle; they vary in length from 20 to 200 feet and extend downward with a northwest dip. Thev all occur along well-marked fracture planes in serpentine. The ore is pyrrhotite, with or without chalcopyrite, and appears to have originated from the native metal originally disseminated in the periodtite rock from which the serpentine was derived. The principal mines are now owned by American companies and are being developed on modern lines.

Gold has been worked in the island of Santo Domingo for a very long period. According to Spanish writers the production of placer gold from 1502 to 1530 was between $200,000 and $1,000,000 per annum, and it is said that at one period, shortly after the time of Columbus, as much as $30,000,000 worth of gold and silver was exported from the island in a single year. The gold in the upper Haina river is coarse and of a deep yellow color, showing a high degree of purity. An assay of 12 ounces of the Haina river gold made at the United States mint in 1870 showed a fineness of .946. In the northern part of the island—that is, on the northern flank of the Chibao—alluvial gold is found in a number of places, especially in streams flowing from these mountains into the Yaqui river. In the early days Santiago appears to have been the headquarters of those engaged in washing. Quartz veins are known in a number of localities in Santo Domingo; the general impression is that they are small and lean, but it is impossible to say how far this conclusion is justified.

The United States Consul at Tuxpam, Mexico, in an official report states that among the numerous natural products abounding in the fertile region of the Mexican canton of Tuxpam the zapote tree stands pre-eminent, its gum and wood during the many decades having formed a source of wealth to a large number of individuals and corporations, native and foreign, which have obtained from the state government proprietary rights or concessions to extract chicle gum. The wood of the zapote tree is dark purplish red, and although exceedingly hard when first cut, it is easily worked until thoroughly seasoned, when only the finest edged tools have any effect on its flint surface. Sharp-pointed nails can be driven into the wood only about an inch. The fiber is so dense that the wood sinks rapidly in water, and will remain immersed for years without being affected in the least. Zapote door frames in the ruins of Uxmal are as perfect today as when first placed in position. The wood is susceptible of a beautiful polish. The average zapote will square five to eight inches, and occasionally two feet. It is claimed that the bark is employed to great advantage in tanning processes, and that leather so treated is superior to other kinds.

Several gold mines are being developed in Salvador. Most of them are small and are owned by native capitalists. The most important mines are Butter's Salvador and the American-owned Salvador mines. Butter's Salvador mine is noted for the successful application that has been made of the Butters process in the treatment of its ore. The extraction from sand and slime reaches nearly 95 per cent, this high efficacy being due to the metallurgical excellence of the process employed. At the end of April, 1904, the ore positively developed to 42,560 tons, with an average content of 2.75 ounces. The ore mined during the year weighed 14,371 tons. Net profits for the year ending April 31, 1904, were £61,685, and £46,786 was brought forward from the previous year.

DELEGATES TO THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN STATES.

Following is a list of the delegates appointed by the government of the United States to serve as its representatives at the Third International Conference of American States, to be held in July, 1906, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil:

Hon. William I. Buchanan, formerly Minister of the United States in the Argentine Republic and in Panama.

Dr. Edmund J. James, President of the State University of Illinois.

Dr. Leo S. Rowe, President of the American Academy of Political Science, Philadelphia, Pa.

Senor Julio Larrinaga, Resident Commissioner for Porto Rico to the Congress of the United States.

Mr. James S. Harlan, Counselor at Law, Chicago, Ill.

The secretary of the delegation will be Mr. Charles R. Dean, Chief of the Bureau of Appointments, Department of State.

THE COCHINEAL INSECT.

The city of Cuzco, high up in the mountains of Peru, has always been the world's leading mart in the sale of cochineal. Although the business has declined to a mere fraction of its former proportions, Cuzco still exports to the United States and Europe more than $3,000,000 worth of the little insect every year.

The cochineal insect was unknown to Europeans until the discovery of the New World, being a native of America only. It was soon cultivated, outside of Mexico and Peru, mainly in Algiers, southern Spain and Canary Islands. The insect is very plentiful on the wild cactus plants of the desert regions of southern California, New Mexico and Texas, but it is of no commercial value for the reason that the dyes produced by its use are pale, insipid pink in color. That this is due entirely to the influence of the climate is proved by the fact that when Mexican insects are taken to California they lose their valuable characteristics, while California insects moved to the southern republic are indistinguishable from those native to Mexico.

GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD IN 1905.

The director of the United States mint gives the following figures as the gold production of the world for the past 16 years, the notable increase in the supply beginning in 1900:

1890	$ 118,848,700
1891	130,650,000
1892	146,651,500
1893	157,494,800
1894	181,175,600
1895	199,304,100
1896	202,956,000
1897	237,504,800
1898	286,879,700
1899	306,794,100
1900	254,576,300
1901	260,992,900
1902	296,048,800
1903	325,527,200
1904	347,150,700
1905 (estimated)	375,000,000
Total	$3,827,291,200

COFFEE IN 1905.

The imports, exports and net imports of coffee, as reported by the United States Bureau of Statistics for the year 1905, were as follows:

	1904	1905
Imports, lbs.	1,112,709,546	893,889,352
Less exp., lbs.	38,921,937	34,959,265
Net imp., lbs.	1,073,787,609	858,930,087

Of the total supply, Brazil furnished 692,847,502 pounds, or 77.5 per cent; other countries in South America, 94,838,538 pounds or 10.6 per cent; Central America, Mexico and West Indies, 91,248,256 pounds, or 10.2 per cent; the East Indies, Europe and all other countries, 14,955,056 pounds, or 1.7 per cent.

The above total imports, estimating 132 pounds to the bag, represent 6,771,888 bags, against arrivals reported by the coffe exchange of 6,581,892 bags, which quantity compares with 6,507,046 bags as net imports by the government report.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT ST. LOUIS TRAFFIC.

The life of a city is in its trade; the greater the trade, the greater the traffic. Its heart beats in its trade relations with other cities, states and countries, and its life blood ebbs and flows through the great arteries, the highways and byways of traffic, and its rise and fall is felt from one end of the union to the other.

In speaking of the traffic of St. Louis, one of the first things suggested is her famous Union station, which is without exception the largest and most complete in America, and in praise of which too much cannot be said. The following figures will show the enormous traffic at this point. There is an average of 443 passenger trains, and equally as many freight trains, which leave and enter the city daily through this station; about 200 of these cross Eads bridge, and upon crossing it from East St. Louis, pass through a tunnel, beginning at the bridge and terminating at the Union station. Reports show that more than 100,000 immigrants alone, homeseekers on their way to the different points of the great Southwest, are handled at Union station during the last few months. At certain days of the month, when low rates prevail for this class of travelers, thousands of foreigners, representing nearly every nation on the globe, could be seen in the waiting-rooms of Union station, and the different languages spoken may be like unto those of the Tower of Babel.

EADS BRIDGE.

Another great highway of traffic is the Eads bridge, built at a cost of over $6,000,000, and which has lately caused so much controversy between the champions of the city's interests and the bridge trust. "Free Bridge" is the watch-word of St. Louis at present and it will be brought to a final decision at the election to be held this month, for the issuing of bonds to build another bridge which is to be absolutely free to all traffic. The high toll exacted by the company controlling the bridge is a serious handcap to the city's interest and growth, and is a great stumbling block in the pathway to success for the "Million Club," whose object is to bring the population of St. Louis as rapidly as possible to the million mark.

The tolls collected at the bridge are as follows: Foot passengers, about 1,000 daily, 5 cents each; those crossing in street cars, of course, far exceeding this number, paying 10 cents each way and receiving transfer to the nearest car line. Every three minutes a car crosses the bridge. The Transit company pays a certain sum for each car to the Bridge company, as rental. Over 2,000 wagons, etc., cross the bridge daily; toll for one-horse team, 20 cents; two-horse team, 36 cents; three-horse team, 40 cents; and four-horse team, 50 cents. The rentals collected from freight cars is exorbitant. Two dollars is charged to bring an empty car across the bridge, and when loaded, according to weight; $5 for a car of 60,000 pounds; $8 for 80,000 pounds, etc. This puts the car merely across the bridge; an additonal charge of $2 is made for switching, and an extra $2 to have the car taken to the warehouse of the manufacturer. These ex-

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Takes only from 2 to 8 square feet of space in mill and has nearly 12 feet amalgamating surface in length. Capacity up to 65 tons each in 24 hours.



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Para molinos, Instalaciones de cyanide, y placeres.

Puede aderezarse y limpiarse sin parar el molino.

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4. One-fourth the air consumption of a 2 1-4 piston drill.
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6. Ninguna complicacion que se pueda des compo ner.
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8. Hecha del mejor acero.
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robitant rates amount to highway robbery, and the citizens of St. Louis have determined to put a stop to it. The case has been tried in the United States Supreme court, but no redress was found. The only remedy is to build another bridge which is to be absolutely free, and this St. Louis will decide at the June election, as already stated.

Merchants' bridge, crossing the river a little above Eads bridge, was built and is also controlled by the bridge trust. It is for railway trains alone, it being found necessary to deflect some of the traffic from Eads bridge.

The Wiggins Ferry company, also of the bridge combine, operates several large ferry boats between St. Louis and the East side.

The various lines of river steamers, with headquarters at St. Louis drain a territory of many thousand square miles, and handle trade and traffic amounting to millions of dollars annually.

To the courtesy of the employes of the Eagle Packet company and the Diamond Jo line, the writer is indebted for the following information: The Eagle Packet company has a fleet of four steamers plying between St. Louis southward 150 miles to Cape Girardeau, and northward to Grafton, thence 190 miles up the Illinois river to Peoria. The Diamond Jo line has a fleet of four fine steamers, going as far north as St. Paul, a distance of 750 miles. The Tennessee River company has the longest route out of St. Louis, going as far south as Memphis and up and down the Ohio river, covering a territory of several thousand miles. Another important line is the Lee line. Then there are several small lines, all of which contribute to swell the grand total of the river traffic of St. Louis and all towns along their routes.

The ordinary capacity of the Diamond Jo and Eagle steamers is of 250 first class passengers, and of 400 pasengers for one day excursions. They are equipped with state-rooms, berths and elegant dining rooms, where excellent meals are served, being included in the payment of a first-class fare. Besides the passengers which the steamers carry on all their trips, they carry heavy cargos of freight. During the wheat season a steamer will carry each trip 12,000 sacks of wheat, valued at $30,000. In 36 weeks one of the Eagle Packet boats plying between St. Louis and Peoria, haidled 93,000 gross tons of freight; another boat plying between St. Louis and Cape Girardeau, averaging two trips a week, handled 125,000 tons in 10 months. The largest boat of this company has a capacity of 1,200 tons.

The capacity of the largest steamer of the Diamond Jo line, the "St. Paul," is 300 state-room passengers and 1,200 tons of freight. It handled nearly 2,000,000 pounds of freight between St. Louis and St. Paul; up-stream, 1,695,000 pounds; down-stream, 711,300 pounds. The smaller steamers handle more freight than the larger ones, as the latter are mainly passengers. The smallest boat of this line carried 3,648,000 pounds up-stream and 1,461,800 down-stream, during the season.

For taking short pleasure trips up or down the river, these steamers are unexcelled. The scenery passed is as beautiful as any in the country. Seated in an easy chair on a shady deck, where the cool breezes bring forgetfulness of the summer's sweltering heat in the city, the ever-changing landscape and the picturesque little river towns glide before your vision.

With but comparatively little outlay yearly, we could have the finest network of navigable rivers and canals of any country on the globe. Many millions of dollars were spent in building the railroad between New York and San Francisco. It crosses a territory at that time a wilderness; where for thousands of miles not a single habitation greeted the weary eye of the traveler. Today this wilderness has been changed into waving fields of corn and wheat, and cities have sprung up and flourished where in times past the buffalo roamed at will. The magic was brought about by the coming of the railroad—it brought quick transporation. It is now of equal importance to have cheap transportation, in making the rivers navigable and digging canals through the richest farming lands of the country, every foot of which could be cultivated and yield immense crops. With better facilities for cheap transportation, millions of dollars could be saved yearly to the farmers living near the waterways. Let congress make the necessary appropriations, and we will have deep water from New Orleans to Chicago. Many of the tributaries of the Mississippi, as well as those of other large rivers, could be improved, thus opening thousands of miles of inland waterways.

STREET CARS.

St. Louis has the best street car transit system of any large city in the United States, and makes and sells more street and railway cars than any city in the world. There are two companies—the United railways and the Suburban. The former company has over 300 miles of track in the city and about 50 in the country. The latter company has a little less. Twenty-nine different lines are operated by the United Railways company, with about 800 cars continually in service. The millions of World's Fair visitors were most successfully handled. Cars operated like clock work and were run at 15 second intervals, carrying the crowds in such quantities that there was a continual congestion at the main entrances, the gate-keepers not being able to pass them into the grounds as fast as the transit companies unloaded them.

The Columbia Transfer company has the most complete facilities in the West for handling large quantities of freight, and is a West side depot for railroads terminating in East St. Louis. The company has erected a new four-story building, equipped with every advantage for quick handling of freight. Few of the East side roads have freight terminals in St. Louis and their rates, therefore, apply to and from the depots of the Columbia Transfer company, both in St. Louis and East St. Louis. The increase of their business has been over 300 per cent in four years, and has been co-incidental with the growth and development of St. Louis.

In closing, I will add a few things in which the city is pre-eminently great:

The fourth city in the United States in population.

The fourth city in the United States in manufactures.

Makes more street cars than any city in the world.

Sells more street and railway cars than any city in the world.

The largest manufacturer of tobacco in the world.

Is the largest horse and mule market in the world.

Is the largest primary fur market in the world.

Has the largest tinware, enameling and stamping plant in the world.

Is the largest inland distributing center for coffee.

The largest manufacturer of stoves and ranges in the United States.

Is the largest hardwood lumber market in the United States.

Leads all cities in the output of American-made chemicals.

IDEAL LIGHT

is produced by

The Ideal Epworth Acetylene Generator



They give perfect satisfaction, are entirely safe and up-to-date in every way. There are none better, none cheaper, that are high grade.

The Ideal Epworth Acetylene Co.

Successors to

Epworth Gas Light and Heating Co.

Home Office

Waterloo, Ia. **Johnstown, Pa.**

Luz Ideal Producida por la "Ideal Epworth Acetylene Generetor." Dan un buen resultado, entermente seguras. No hay ninguna tan barata, que sean de alto grade.



When in Chicago stop at

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL

Madison and Canal Streets, one block north of Union Depot. Steam Heat. Rooms 50c, 75c and $1.00 per day. Special rates per week. All outside rooms. H. A. ALLEN, Proprietor.

Cuando en Chicago reside usted en

EL HOTEL "GRAND CENTRAL"

Calles Madison y Canal. Una plaza norte del Estacion "Union." Fuerza de Vapor. Habitaciones 50c, 75c y $1.00, oro, por dia. Valores especial por semana. Todas exteriores habitaciones. H. A. ALLEN, Propietario.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC



Had Not Done Before for Years. 7

Clinton, Conn.

I suffered since six yeare from sleeplessness. Any little excitement or having visitors or going away from home would affect in that way for several nights. I took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for it and slept well all night, although I was away from home for three weeks, something I had not done before for years.

Mrs. Rev. S. W. Delzell.

Mrs. Hemersmeier, of old Monroe, Mo., says Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic is a blessing from God for us. Our son had falliug sickness for sixteen months and became weak-minded, Two doctors could not help him, but the Tonic improved him so that he goes to church now eve Sunday and people are astonished to see him well again.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a Sample bottle to any address. Poor patients also get the medicine free. Prepared by the REV. FATHER KOENIG, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and now by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago,
100 Lake Street.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle, 6 Large Size, $1.75; 6 Bottles for

In Denver by

SCHOLTZ DRUG COMPANY

No yo hacia antesadelanto para muchos años.

Clinton, Conn., E. U. de A.

Yo sufria desde que seis anos de edad de falta dormír. Todo pequeño incitamiento ó teniendo visitadores ó yendo despues mí casa efecta me en la misma manera para diveresas noches. Yo toma el "Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic" para misma y dormi bien aunque ausente de mi casa para tres semanans, que no yo hacia antesadelante para muchos anos.

Señor Rev. S. W. Deizell.

La Senora Hermersmeier de viejo Monroe, Mo., dice el Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic esta una bendicion desde el Dios para nos. Nosotros hijo adqúírria cayenda enferma para díez y seis meses y volversa debil de mente. Dos medicos no tenia poder asistir ello, pero el "Tonic" mejora ello mucho y en el tiempo presente va á iglesia cada Domingo, y el pueblo pasman observar ello bien aun.

Un precioso librito acerca de Gratis las enfermedades de Nervios y una botella de muestra a cualquier persona que la solicite. Los enfermos pobres recibiran la medecina libre. Preparada por el Rev. Padre Koenig de Fort Wayne, Ind. desde 1876 y ahora por, la

KOENIG MED. CO.,
100 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

De venta en todas las boticas por $1.00 la botella ó por $5.00 tamaño grande $1.75, ó por $9.00.

In Denver por SCHOLTZ DRUG CO.

Sirvase Mencionar esta Publicacion al Escribir a los Anunciadores.

Is the largest shoe distributing city in the United States.

Is the third largest dry goods market in the United States.

Is the third largest millinery market in the United States.

Is the third largest producer of flour.

Has the largest and most complete railway station in America.

Has the best street transit system known.

Has the largest shoe house in the world.

Has the largest lager beer brewery in the world.

Has the largest shelf hardware house in the world.

Has the largest woodenware house in the United States.

Has the largest drug house in the world.

Is the largest distributing center for soft hats and caps in the United States.

A. BRAUBACH.

PROGRESSIVE MEXICO.

The Mardi Gras Carnival.—The City Full of Strangers.—The City Brilliantly Illuminated.—Bright Scenes at the Battle of Flowers. — Decorated Carriages. — The Prizes.—The Lovers Soliloquizing.—The City on a Building Boom.—Miners and Mines.—Died.—Personals.

Monterey, N. L., Mexico, March, 1905.

To the Sister Republics:

Monterey, for the first time in her history, celebrated the Mardi Gras carnival this year and right royally did they do it.

For weeks previous business men notified through the press of Mexico and the states north and west of Texas, that they would give one of the best of the kind that was even seen on this continent, and they extended a cordial invitation to every man, woman and child to come to Monterey and join them in celebrating the days and nights preceding the commencement of Lent. All the railroads in Mexico and Texas, and those roads leading from the northwestern states issued low rate excursion tickets to Monterey, and well did it pay them to do so, for thousands of Americans availed themselves of the opportunity and poured into the city from Texas, the middle and Western states and Canada. It was estimated that over 10,000 persons came from the north side of the Rio Grande on that occasion. Thousands came in from this and adjoining states, so that Monterey was literally filled with people from abroad.

For months or more a number of the prominent citizens who owned fine carriages and turnouts sent to San Antonio, Tex., and New Orleans, La., for artists to decorate their carriages with flowers, to compete for prizes that were offered for the best decorated carriages, which were to show on the Alameda, and to take part in the battle of flowers.

All the public buildings, city plazas and stores and residences were decorated with the national colors—green, white and red—lanterns and bunting, and all night the city was illuminated with electric light, Chinese lanterns and colored lights.

SCENES AT THE ALAMEDA PAROFIRO DIAZ.

The afternoon and night was the most picturesque ever seen here. Men, women and children were out en masse, all on pleasure bent.

Long before the appointed hour, 4 o'clock, for the carriages which were decorated and entered for the prizes, the Alameda was filled with people. The old and the young, the native and the foreigner, were there, promenading around the park and on the walks through it, keeping step with the music of two military bands which discoursed sweet music; and to take part in the battle of flowers.

It was a day set apart for fun and frivolity, and right royally did they celebrate the day, for every one of the young people, and many of the older ones, carried paper bags full of confittis, and as they passed each other they would throw a handfull of the colored wafe over the head and shoulder of everyone they met, so that by the time the decorated carriages entered to compete for the prizes they were covered; the walks also being covered from four to six inches deep.

THE PRIZES.

The grand prize was carried off by Sr. Manuel Rivira, whose carriage represented a flower basket. It was occupied by Mrs. Rivira and Mrs. Mercader.

Second prize was carried off by Sr. Tomas Mendirichaga. It represented a shell, of red and white roses, and was occupied by Mr. Mandirichaga's children.

Third prize was carried off by Sr. Ernesto Madiro. The carriage was decorated with chrysanthemums, and was occupied by Mrs. Madero and lady friends.

Honorable mention was made by the judges of the following carriages: First, Don Luis Guimharda, and occupied by the Misses Guimharda. Second, Juan Reihman, decorated purple wisteria, and occupied by Mrs. Reichman. Third, the carriage of Hon. Paul Bushard, the German consul, and it was decorated with purple flowers, and was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Bushard.

There were also three prizes awarded to the best decorated juvenile carriages. The honors were carried off by bull fighters trophies, and were occupied by the children of General Bernardo Reyes and Antonio Magnon. A carriage representing a swan was occupied by the children of Sr. Miguel Quiorga, and a cart decorated with blue glories, was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Bridge's children.

In addition to the above, there were a number of carriages on the Alameda which were decorated with a great variety of flowers, and occupied by the owners and their families.

At the close of the exhibition of carriages, the battle of flowers commenced, and it was kept up until the sun dropped behind the Sierra Madras, to take its night bath in the broad Pacific.

THREE MASKED MEN.

One of the most attractive scenes on the Alameda was three masked men on horseback and dressed in brilliant armors and broad sombreros, or Mexican hats. They rode fiery steeds, which were gaily rigged with gold-mounted saddles with silver stirrups and manila lariets, and sword, rifle and pistol encased in rattle-sake snkin scabbards.

THE MARDI GRAS CARNIVAL.

While I was passing through the Alameda I saw a young couple who hailed from Minnesota sitting in front of the music stand watching the battle of flowers, and methinks I heard them soliloquizing somewhat like this:

Next year we will come to the Mardi Gras carnival
Away down south in Monterey,
And mingle with the merry throng
And view their mirthful scenes,
Where fun and folly join hands
With the queens of day and night,
And where the balmy air is perfumed
With the odors of the orange and the roses
In the land of Montezuma.

2.

Next year we will come to the second Mardi Gras

EMPIRE ZINC COMPANY

820 EQUITABLE BUILDING
DENVER, COLO., U. S. A.

J. H. Troutman, Treasurer.
W. C. Wetherill, Consulting Engineer.

PURCHASERS OF ZINC CONCENTRATES AND ZINCIFEROUS ORES



Empire Zinc Plant at Canon City, Colo.

Concentraciones de Zinc y compradores de minerales de zinc.

CUSHMAN GASOLINE ENGINE



anyone can operate it. Guaranteed to run without trouble. Lightest engine made. Best for high altitudes. It has no valves. Write

THE DENVER GAS ENGINE & APPLIANCE Co., Denver, Colo.

La maquina de Gasolina "Cushman" cualquiera puede operala. La maquina mas ligera, par lugares de gran elevación. No tiene valvulas. Escribid por catalogo.

MEXICAN MINING LAWS

In English, and a sample copy of MINING REPORTER for the asking.

MINING REPORTER
DENVER, COLO.

E. E. BURLINGAME & CO.,

ASSAY OFFICE AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY

Established in Colorado, 1866. Samples by mail or express will receive prompt and careful attention

Gold & Silver Bullion Refined, Melted and Assayed OR PURCHASED.

Concentration Tests—100 lbs. or car load lots. Write for terms.

1736-1738 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

Oficina de ensayos y laboratorio químico. Establecido en Colorado, 1866. Muestras por correo ó expreso recibirán pronta y cuidadosa atención. Se refina, funde, ensaya ó compra oro y plata en barras. Ensayos por concentración—100 libras ó por lotes de carros. Escríbase por precios.

Reliable Assays

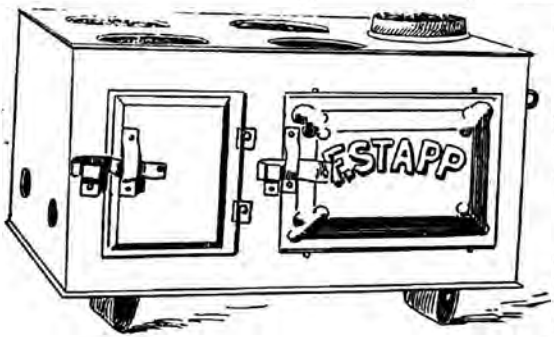
Gold	$ .75
Lead	.75
Gold and Silver	1.00
Gold, Silver, Copper	1.50

Samples by mail receive prompt attention. Placer Gold, Retorts and Rich Ores bought. Send for free mailing envelopes and price list.

Ogden Assay Co.

1536 Court Place Denver, Colo.

Se compra Oro molido, Retortas y Minerales Ricos. Muestras por correo recibiran cuidadosa atención.



DENVER SHEET METAL WORKS CO.

F. STAPP, President.

Manufacturers of F. Stapp Camp Stove, Galvanized Iron and Copper Cornices, Air Pipe for Mines, etc. These stoves can also be used for a family of three to five.

1247 11th St., Denver, Colo.
U. S. A.

Fabricantes de la estufa de campo F. Stapp, cornisas de hierro galvanizado y de cobre, tubos para aire para minas, etc. Las estufas pueden tambien usarse en una familia de 3 á 5 personas.

Away down south in Monterey,
Where Comas holds his court and
Where dark-eyed Senoritas and gallant Dons
Engage in a battle of flowers on the plaza
Where knights, in brilliant armor clad,
Ride fiery steeds and wear broad sombreros
While marching around the Alameda,
In the land of Montezuma.

3.

In nineteen hundred and seven
We will come down south to Monterey,
Where the orange and the lemon grow,
Where the trees are ever green, and the roses bloom,
And view the gallant Dons throwing confittis
On their Dulce Caresons on the plazas,
Away down south in Monterey,
In the land of Montezuma.

4.

We will bid adeu to sordid care and toil,
And subscribe for The Sister Republics,
And turn its pages over
And memorize the Spanish phrases
So that we can join the merry throng
When they are engaged in the battle of flowers
Away down south in Monterey,
In the land of Montezuma.

THE CITY ON A BUILDING BOOM.

There has been no period in the history of the city when there was so many buildings going up and projected as there are this year. Many of these will cost hundreds of thousands of dollars. A reference to a few of them will show what has been done in that line:

The Villa real Orphan Asylum, which will cost over $200,000, and the furniture for which will cost fully as much more. This building will accommodate over 300 children.

Two private residences for Everesto Madera, who is the wealthiest citizen on Monterey. They will cost about $22,000 each.

Senor Fernando Martinez, the lumber king of Mexico, is going to erect a handsome residence fronting on one of the principal plazas. It will cost about $35,000.

Senor Francisco Belden, the manager of the Bank of London and Mexico, will erect a handsome building on the outskirts of the city.

The city and state will erect a handsome monument on Cinco de Mayo Plaza, in memory our our late President Beneto Juarez, which will cost at least $40,000. On March 21 General Bernardo Reyes, the progressive governor of Nuevo Leon, laid the cornerstone for it, which is the centennial of Juarez.

The Casino, which fronts the Zaragoza Plaza, is going to enlarge and refurnish throughout, which will cost in the neighborhood of $40,000 to $45,000.

The tower of the Roebly church, which fell in a few months ago, will be rebuilt this year. It will be built of steel and Monterey red brick, and will cost over $100,000.

W. H. Hollingworth, who is the largest building contractor in the border states, has booked a number of modern style buildings that will cost hundreds of thousands of dollars. He is erecting, in the city, a large factory for the manufacture of matches. It will cost $100,000. He has the contract for the erection of a number of modern style buildings at Tarreon and Gomaz Palacias in the state of Cochiula, which will cost several hundred thousand dollars.

The Mas Brothers are finishing the construction of several modern style buildings in the city, which will cost thousands of dollars.

MINERS AND MINES.

There has been a number of miners and mining prospectors in the city the last three weeks. J. V. Dignovity, formerly of San Antonio, Tex., but now of Washington, D. C., and who is interested in mines in the interior, brought a number of capitalists here with him the latter part of March, and took them to the state of Zacaticas for the purpose of examining mines which he is interested in in that state.

There were two other parties here from St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill., who are looking up mining properties.

A number of our local miners have come in to spend the Easter holiday with their families.

DIED.

To the memory of Eda E., the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Dodge, who died at 9 a. m., Tuesday, March 27, 1905, at the American hospital, aged five years.

We taught her, Oh, so many things,
The names of her playmates and where they lived,
And what they did when at home;
But now that is past and gone,
For she is laid away in her little white coffin.

2.

We tried so hard to teach her
How to love her little brother
And her little playmates,
But now she is out of sight, but not forgotten
Although she is laid away in a white coffin.

3.

And when her papa came home at night
Her little eyes would sparkle
As she threw her arms around his neck
Before she was placed in her white coffin.

4.

We taught her how to sing and pray
Morning, noon and night,
To Him who said:
"Suffer little children to come unto Me,
For such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

PERSONALS.

Mr. M. P. Dodge, who is connected with a mining company at Conception la Oro, in the state of Zacaticas, and who are erecting a smelter at Saltillo, came to Monterey about the middle of March with his wife and daughters, and placed her in the American hospital for treatment of typhoid fever, where she died on March 27. Mr. Dodge has been connected with the building of railroads, and the opening and developing of railroads since he came to Monterey, 15 years ago.

Mrs. J. B. Wells and son, Brownsville, Tex., and her cousin, Mrs. W. E. Brown, are registered at the hotel Marlell Topo Chico, where they are taking a course of baths for their health.

Mr. J. B. Wells is the chairman of the Democratic Executive committee, and he is the leading candidate for governor of Texas for the next election.

EDMOND LEVAN.

HE SHOT.

A dude from St. Louis named Crute,
Had a habit of saying, "Oh, shoot!"
He said it one day
To a man in Ouray,
And that was the finish of Crute.

If anybody can whip our Young Corbett the Mexi-can.

To Sufferers from Eye and Nervous Difficulties, Etc.

The complete Eye Chart and Pamphlet will interest you. Call or write. Consultation free.



I AM THE PATENTEE OF

The Ophthalmic Lensometer

Which is a marvel to the medical profession, and has proven a boon to sufferers, by this instrument *finding latent defects* without paralyzation, preventing loss of time from business, or suffering.

WE EXAMINE EYES FOR GLASSES

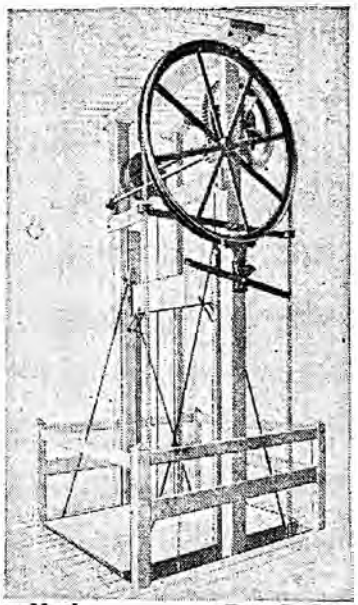
HUNDREDS OF FORMER SUFFERERS the most prominent citizens of Denver, of Colorado, and elsewhere, sing the praises of

The B. I. Price Eye System

Cateract, Giaucoma, Tearflow, Granulated Eyelids, Cross-Eyes, Dizziness, Headache, Seeing-Double, Floating Spots and the most severe cases of eye defects relieved and permanently cured.

PHONE 937 MAIN.

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NOCK & GARSIDE

MACHINISTS

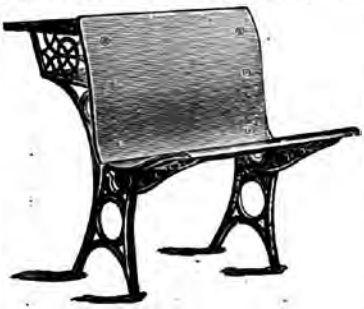
Manufacturers of

ELECTRIC, HYDRAULIC, POWER AND HAND ELEVATORS FOR FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

1844-50 Wazee St., / Denver, Colo.

Maquinistas fabricantes de Elevadores-eléctricos, hidráulicos y de mano para carga y pasajeros.

MOORE MANUFACTURING COMPANY



WOOD DEPARTMENT—School, Church, Opera Seating Bank and Court-house Fittings.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT—General Woodworking Machinery, Circular and Band Saws, Knives.

Write Us. *Springfield, Mo., U. S. A.*

DEPARTAMENTO DE MADERA—Escuelas, Iglesias, Operas Asientos.

DEPARTAMENTO DE MÁQUINA—Máquina de Madera general, Sierras Circulares y de Bandas, Cuchillos.

Sirvase Mencionar esta Publicacion al Escribir a los Anunciadores.

TRADE NOTES.

President Roosevelt said in his Memorial day address, that the man behind the ballot was the one who counted. This may be all true in his territory, but it is the man who counts the ballots here that makes a hit.

The University of Colorado has issued a very pretty and attractive catalogue of their summer school, which begins June 18, lasting until July 28. The announcement gives a description of the courses to be pursued during this term.

The Elite Art company, New York, publishers, have a series of illustrated books on the San Francisco earthquake which are very complete and vivid. We would recommend that this be looked into, as they are worthy of patronage along this line.

The "Review" is the name of a new magazine devoted to the many enterprises to be found in Mexico and the Southwest. J. C. Hoeny is the editor, and the offices of the magazine are located at Torreon, Coahuial, Mexico, and San Antonio, Tex.

We were remembered by the new magazine, "Consummation," which is published in this city. This magazine is devoted to finance, irrigation, mechanics and mining, is very interesting and instructive. The offices are located in the Temple Court building, Denver, Colo.

Mr. G. W. Martin, the general agent of the Frisco lines, has accepted a position with the Rock Islaid Railway company as General Freight and Passenger Agent, assisted by Mr. Seth Martin. These gentlemen are well informed in the railway business, and we congratulate the Rock Island in being so fortunate in securing these popular and efficient officers.

We note with pleasure that Mr. R. E. Bassett has full charge of the advertising department of the Rock Island Railway company's Chicago office. Mr. Bassett was with the Burlington Railway company in Denver, Colo., and is well posted on his line of work, is always pleased to meet a newspaper man and treats them with courtesy. We wish Mr. Bassett success.

The Empire Zinc company, the most extensive buyer of zinc and manufacturer of zinc products in the country, is building a new testing plant near Canon City. The manager of the company has taken an option with the view of developing a zinc mine located near Cotapaxi station on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, and has started a tunnel toward the mine from the railway tracks, which will afford easy transfer of its ore to the cars. The vein to be operated is said to be 60 feet in width, and was formerly owned by E. H. Saltiel of this this city. There is a shaft 18 feet deep which develops the vein to that extent. The ore is reported to run as high as 28 per cent.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to "The Scenic Limited," the daylight train through the Rocky Mountains. The Scenic Limited is the name of an entirely new and solid vestibuled Pullman train, electric-lighted throughout, composed of drawing room sleeping cars, dining car, buffet smoking and library car, and observation car, to be operated by the Denver & Rio Grande railroad during the summer season between Denver and Ogden. This train will also take passengers for Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Canon City, Leadville, Glenwood Springs, Grand Junction and Salt Lake City. This service will be inaugurated Sunday, June 3, and continue daily during the tourist season of 1906. The east and westbound schedules have been so arranged as to afford a daylight ride through the scenic portions of the Rocky Mountains. "The Scenic Limited" is established especially for first-class tourist, sight-seeing and business travel; will leave terminals on time each day regardless of connections.

ORANGE JUICE FAD.

Just now one of the fads of diet is orange juice. Its effects on some is marvelous. In extreme cases of poverty of the blood, it is a preventive of the distressing effects that generally follow. For anyone who has a tendency of such trouble it is said to be an excellent thing to take the juice of at least one orange as soon as awakening in the morning.

VEGETABLE REMEDIES.

Celery is good for rheumatism and neuraliga.

Cabbage, cauliflower and spinach are beneficial to anemic people.

It is claimed that carrots form blood, beautify the skin and improve the appetite.

Food specialists vote spinach as the most precious of vegetables. It contains salts of potassium and much iron.

Potatoes contain salts of potash.

For that tired feeling that comes in the spring the best vegetables are parsley, mustard, horseradish, dock, dandelion and beet tops, as they clean the blood and regulate the system.

French beans and lentils give iron.

Lettuce is good for tired nerves and induces sleep.

Turnips, onions, cabbage, cauliflower, watercress and horseradish contain sulphur.

Tomatoes stimulate the healthy action of the liver.

Asparagus benefits the kidneys.

Watercress contains iodines, iron, phosphates and other salts.

TO HIM "M. O." MEANT "MISSOURI"

John T. Bottom, the attorney, is telling a good story on a citizen of Denver who formerly lived in Missouri. The former Missourian, according to Mr. Bottom, went to the polls to vote at the recent election. He hails from one of the brush counties of Missouri, and was, therefore, a Democrat, through and through. He entered the voting booth intending to vote for nobody but Democrats, but became confused—he couldn't tell Democrats from Republicans. He had heard that some of the nominees posing as Democrats were Republicans, and vice versa. He finally came out of his predicament in a peculiar way.

"I didn't want to vote for nobody but Democrats," said the man to Mr. Bottom, "but I was afraid of some of them Democratic nominees. For a while I didn't know what to do."

"How did you decide?" asked the lawyer.

"Oh, I got out of it all right," was the reply. "Pretty soon I found a list of nominees some feller had handed me, in my pocket. After every name was 'M. O.,' so I voted for them all. I knowed every one of them Missoury fellers wouldn't be nothin' but a good Democrat."

He had voted the Municipal Ownership ticket.

Frank Brady, Publisher, Denver, Colo.:

Enclosed find 50 cents, for which please send me "The Sister Republics" for one year, including the back numbers from January 1.

JOHN M. PRICE,
The Empire Gold Mines Co., La Plata, Colo.

THE ALL-LEATHER TRUSS FOR HERNIA

Made to measure. No springs, webbing or rubber. Pad filled with antiseptic fibre. Can be worn night and day. Indorsed by leading physicians. Write today for particulars.

F. A. NIMS, Manufacturer
GREELEY, COLO.

BRAGUERO TODO DE CUERO
PARA LA HERNIA

Hecho a la medida. Sin tejido de resorte o goma. Almuhadilla rellena de fidra antiseptida. Puede llavarse de dia y noche. Recomendada por los principales medicos.

WESTERN BUTTON CO.

Railroad Bldg, Denver, Colo.

Manufacturers of Advertising Novelties, Campaign Buttons and Celluloid Souvenirs.
Match Boxes, Tape Measures, Pocket Mirrors, Easel back Medallions, etc., etc.
Agents wanted to solicit for photo buttons, medallions, etc. We copy from any photo or tintype.

Fabricantes de novedades de anuncios botones de todo especie y para recuerdo. Cajitas para fasforas medidas de cinta espegitos y medallas.
Se necesitan agenta par solicitar pedidos de botones para fatografias y etc., copiamos de cualfotografia.

Men and Women Agents

Wanted by manufacturer to sell perfumes and toilet goods to families—fine goods and large profits.

A. TROS, 5 N., 2nd Street
St. Louis, Mo.

SE NECESITAN—

Señores y Señoritas para vender perfumes y articulos de Tocador; para familias. Eqelentes articulos, Grandes útildades.

A. TROS, 5 N., 2nd STREET
St. Louis, Mo.

4 Satisfactory Tests of an
ADVERTISING MEDIUM

1. The character of its readers.
2. The extent of its circulation.
3. The cleanliness of its columns.
4. Good results to its advertisers.

Judging by these Standards

THE NATIONAL BANKER
84-86 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.
STANDS AT THE TOP.

Send for advertising rates and testimonials. We reach thousands of banks and business houses, capitalists, investors and managers. Have you anything to sell that will interest any of these people?

WHAT IS YOUR INCOME?



And what your saving power? Do you spend all you earn? If not, what proportion do you save? What do you think you ought to save? If you were to ask us we would say not less than 10 per cent of your earnings—and more if possible.

Six per cent interest paid on deposits. One dollar starts you. By mail too. Write for booklet telling how.

THE FINANCIAL CONTRACT SECURITY CO.,
704 15th St. Denver, Colo.

Su renta ¿cual es? y ¿cual es su poder de ahorra? Gasta Ud. todo lo que gana? Si no ¿cual ahorras? Se debeshorra 10 por cto. de sus ganancias, y si posible aun más. Seis por ciento pagado de depositos. Se puede abrir una cuenta con un peso y arriba, por correo. Escriba por libreto.

The Celebrated Kenwood Beautifiers

Used by thousands of English women, are the finest in the world.

YOUTH AND BEAUTY RETAINED AND REGAINED

Be your own "Beauty Doctor." Know just what drugs you are using on your skin.
Send for full particulars (enclose stamp, please). I have no preparations to sell.

AUGUSTA KENWOOD
"The Wonder Worker"
11 Toltec Bldg. Denver, Colo.

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M. H. Mickey, Editor del Departamento Español

Diríjase toda correspondencia á THE SISTER REPUBLICS 1756 Champa Street, Denver, Colo.

Señor Frank Brady, Denver, Colo.:

Adjunto hallora un peso pago dé suscricion por los años 1904 á 1906, á "Sister Republics." Con rendidas gracias suscritor de usted.

Agapito ARCHULETA,
Pagosa Junction, Colo.

—En Oaxaca el 22 de Abril último se desarrolló una terrible granizada ocasionado considerables pérdidas á los agricultores.

—En Zacatecas se dió en la plaza del Progreso una corrida á beneficio del Asilo de Guadalupe.

—Una compañía alemana instalará nuevas estaciones de telegrafía sin hilos. Entre Santa Rosalia y La Paz, Baja California.

—La Prefectura Política del Distrito de Puebla, durante el mes de Abril próximo anterior, hizo ingresar á la Tesorería General del Estado, por multas impuestas á diversas faltas la suma de $2,334.00, dos mil trescientos treinta y cuatro pesos.

En once millones, docientos cincuenta mil pesos, oro, acaba de adquirir un sindica to canadense, todos los ferrocarriles del Distrito Federal.

—En Tepic se lleva el buen sistema de dar á las calles, de oriente á poniente ,nombres de heroes, y de norte á sur, nombres de capitales del país.

—Doce mil enfermos, entre hombres y mujeres, y ciento cuarenta muertos, arroja la estadística del Hospital Juárez, de México, durante Enero anterior.

En un balneario:

—¿Por qué te sientas en el taburete, ante el piano, tú, tan enemigo de la música?

—Porque, mientras estoy aqunadie viene á tocar.

—Las casechas de café en Urupan y Cordoba se esperan magníficas, y muy superiores á las de los ultimos cinco años.

—En la ciudad de México se descubrió últimamente por la policía, una fábrica de moneda falsa, bien dotada de todos los útiles y aparatos necesarios para la clandestina elaboración. Fueron aprehendidos los fabricantes y algunas mujeres cruzadoras.

Sociedad Maderera.

Con un capital de $100,000 se acaba de formar en Tampico una sociedad que se propone explotar la industria maderera en esa parte del territorio nacional.

Por lo pronto se ha empezado á formar un depósito de maderas aserradas que está rindiendo muy buenas ultidades.

Compañia Industrial.

Se ha fermado una compañia entre varios capilastas poblanos con el objeto de explotar la fibrra de maguey, que bien preparada puede competir con la del henequén.

Fiesta Floral en México—Suntuosa estuvo la fiesta del "Combate de flores," habida en la ciudad de México el día 5 del corriente; en las avenidas de Juárez y Plateros, hubo un brillante desfile de Bicicletas, Carruajes, cohhes de casas comerciales, automóviles y de jfentes históricos españoles. El Sr. Don Ignacio Carranza trabajó empeñosa y eficazmente en el arreglo del festival y en la colocación de 22 focos elétricos, en el Paseo de la Reforma y en la línea Sur de la Alameda.

Ferrocarril Minero.

La negociación minera de Tecolotes, Chihuahua, acaba de obtener una concesión del Gobierno de Chihuahua, para construir un ferrocarril de 1,730 metros de longitud, para la extracción de los minerales que explote y la conducción respectiva al camino próximo á ellas.



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Reformas del Codigo Penal.

Actualmente se está tratando en el Congreso de la Unión, de hacer algunas reformas al Código Penal vigente, modificando los artículos que se refieren á los robos de alambre y luz eléctrica; las penas que establece le ley para estos delitos, se estiman demasiado benignas, y las infraccciones van siendo más frecuentes de lo que se creía.

NOTAS CURIOSAS.

—El dorado de los marcos de cuadros y espejos se puede limpiar y poner brillante, limpiándoles el polvo y frotándolos con una onza de soda disuelta en dos ó tres claras de huevo.

Si tienen alguna raspadura se retoca con pintura dorada.

—Los objetos de paja se blanquean y quedan flexibles, echándolos en una disolución de ácido muriatico oxigenado y saturado de potasa.

—Para evitar el sudor de las manos, basta restregárselas con polvo de licopodio, salvado seco ó azul vegetal.

—Cuando el vinagre se pone muy fuerte, se dulcifica poniendo en la vasija que lo contiene, una manzana mondada y bien madura.

Explotación de Asfalto.

Se ha efectuado un contrato entre una compañía que opera en la capital de la república y un industrial residente en el puerto de Tampico para comenzar la explotación de unos extensos yacimientos de asfalto que existen á unas cien millas del mencionado puerto.

La Compañía que opera en esta capital se encargará de purificar dicho producto ye se empleará en las diferentes obras que tiene contratadas en varios puntos de la República.

Los yacimientos se encuentran en el mismo distrito donde están las famosas fuentes de petróleo del Ebano.

Ley Que Autoriza el Cambio de Derechos Sobre el Azúcar.

El periódico intitulado "The Board of Trade Journal," correspondiente al 8 de marzo de 1906, anuncia que se ha aprobado definitivamente una ley chilena autorizando la rebaja de 1 chelin 6 peniques por cada 100 kilogramos del derecho de importación sobre el azúcar refinado, y el aumento de la misma cantidad en el derecho de importacion sobre el azúcar sin purgar.

Separación de la Plata que Impurifica el Oro.

Con mucha frecuencia el oro se halla impurificado por la plata, siendo necesario separala para los fines industriales á que se destina aquél metal precioso y para apreciar debidamente su valor real.

El procedimiento que se indica como más ventajoso, consiste en tratar la aleación metálica por el ácido sulfúrico, que tiene la propiedad de disolver la plata, formando sulfato, dejando intacto el oro. Es indispensable que dicho ácido sulfúrico esté privado de todo principio nitroso..

Las Monedas de Oro.

Aclarando la ley de 25 de Marzo de 1905, la Secretariá de Hacienda ha dispuesto que las monedas de oro del antiguo, cuño, mientran tengan curso legal, se admitan por las oficinas y particulares, con las equivalencias siguientes, respecto de las monedas del nuevo cuño: las de $16, en $31,58; las de $8, en $15.79; las de $4, en $7,89; y las de $2, en $3.94.

NICARAGUA.

Supresión del Derecho de Exportación Sobre la Plata Acuúada.

El Señor Ryder, Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, anuncia que el 20 de febrero se proclamó en dicho puerto el siguiente decreto, por virtud del cual se suprimen todos los derechos de exportación sobre plata acuñada.

El Presidente de la República, teniendo en cuenta que la situación financiera del país exige completa libertad de comercio internacional ha decretado que la exportación de toda plata acuñada quede exenta de derechos. Este decreto comenzará á regir desde la fecha de su publicación.

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y por la presente se revoca el artículo 2 del decreto de 14 de diciembre de 1904.

Dicho decreto de 1904 imponía un derecho de exportación de 5 centavos sobre el valor en oro de la plata.

Explotación de Algodón en Durango y Coahuila.

Los agricultores ricos de la región algodonera de Durango y Coahuila, viendo el activo desarrollo que está alcanzando la explotación de algodón en aquellas comarcas, y comprendiendo también que la falta de brazos es un obstáculo para lograr ese desarrollo de un modo activo, acaban de asociarse y de acordar la importacion de braceros en nóúmero de 12,000 trabajadores. Esta importacion se hará sin distinguir nacionalidades, ateniéndose solo á sus cualidades morales y de afectividad para el trabajo á que se les destina.

Prohobición de Entrada de Mercancías que Ostenten Rótulos Falso de su Origen.

El "Diario Official" brasileño, correspondiente al 8 de diciembre de 1905, contiene el texto de un decreto que prohibe la importación al Brasil de todas las mercancías que ostenten un róluto falso de su origen, con arreglo á las cláusulas de la Convención de Madrid de 1891. Tales mercancías serán secuestradas por las autoridades de las aduanas ó por las autoridades judiciales federales, si las mercancías han salido de las manos de las aduanas. Las mercancías que se secuestren en lo zona fiscal tienen que ser reexportadas por los importadores dentro del término de treinta días, y si asi no lo hicieren serán destruidas. Las mercancías que se secuestren fuera de la zona fiscal se inutilizarán ó destruirán. En uno ú otro caso los importadores incurrirán en una multa de un 50 por ciento del valor de las mercancías importadas.

Las Minas de Oro.

La producción de las minas de oro en 1905 es estiman en 1,700,000 onzas de un valor de 20 millons de libras.

De un año á otro, la producción ha aumentado en libras, cuatro milliones de francos.

Aun cuando no se poseen las cifras totales del año, se pueden valuar los beneficios en siete millones de libras.

Los dividendos distribuidos para el ejercicio de 1906, representan una suma de más de cinco milliones de libras, contra cuatro millones en 1904.

LA PRENSA DEL MUNDO.

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La circulación anual de la prensa periódica en todo el mundo, está calculada en 12,000,000,000 de ejemplares. Para dar una idea remota de lo que esta cantidad de papel significia, con ella se podría empapelar una superfice de 34,000 kilómeteros cuadrados.

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Puestos los periódicos uno encima de otro, prensados hasta no poderse más, harían una pila tan alta como el monte San Elías (que algunos llaman McKinley, y es el más alto de la América Septentrional), 5,472 metros.

La Otra Vida.

Apelo á cualquiera que haya mirado el rostro muerto de un ser querido, con esa ansiedad extraña que constituye á la esperanza mezclada con la desesperación; apelo á todos vosotros que habéis pasado aquella hora fúnebre, la última de la alegría, la primera del luto, ¿No es cierto que se siente que hay allí al guno todavía?

¿Que todo no ha concluido? ¿Qué hay aún algo posible?

Se siente al rededor de aquella cabeza el estremecimiento de las alas que acaban de desplegarse. Una palpitación confusa é inaudita flota en el aire al rededor de aquel corazón que no late ya.

Aquella boca entreabierta parece llamar á lo que acaba de marcharse, y se diría que deja caer palabras obscuras en el mundo invisible.

Ese estupor no es el contacto de la nada, es la sacudida que produce el choque de esa vida con la otra.

Soy una alma y siento perfectamente en mí mismo que lo que lo que devolveré á tumba no será yo. Lo que es yo irá á otra parte.

Tierra, ¡no eres mi abismo!—Victor Hugo.



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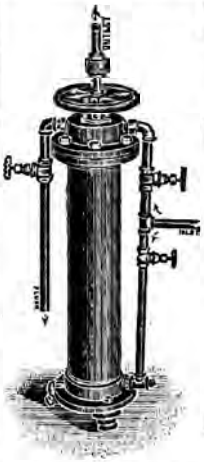


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READING LESSON.—Leccion de Lectura.

Astucia de un Viajero.

Un viajero llegó á una posada en una noche de las más frias de diciembre, y al pasar por la cocina vió que todos los asientos estaban ocupados por la mucha gente que habia alrededor del fuego, causándole la mayor pena de no poder acercarse á calentar las uñas.

"Mozo," dijo en voz alta al criado; "darás al momento á mi caballo dos docenas de ostras."

El mozo obedeció; y todas las personas que estaban en posesión de la lumbre, no pudieron resistir al deseo de ver un animal tan extraordinario; se levantaron y marcharon en tropel á la caballeriza.

Entretanto el viajero tomó el mejor asiento al fuego, y un instante después llegó el mozo á decirle, seguido de los curiosos, que el caballo no quería comer las ostras.

"¡Cómo! ¿no las quiere?" pregunta muy serio el viajero; "pues ponme aqui la mesa y me las comeré yo á su salud."

la astucia, trick, slyness.
el viajero, the traveler.
al pasar, on passing through.
la cocina, the kitchen.
vió, he saw.
el asiento, the seat.
causar, to cause.
la pena, the pain.
de no poder acercarse, that he could not approach.
calentar las uñas, to warm his hands
mozo, waiter.
la voz, the voice.
alto, a, loud.
la ostra, the oyster.
obedecer, to obey.
apoderarse, to take possession.
la lumbre, the fire (of the stove.)
estar ocupado, to be occupied.
la gente, the people.
habia, there was.
alrededor, around.
el fuego, the fire.
el deseo, the desire.
levantarse, to rise.
marchar, to go.
en tropel, in a body.
la caballeriza, the stable.
entretanto, meanwhile.
despues, afterwards.
seguido, followed.
curioso, inquisitive, curious.
serio, serious.
ponme, give me, put me, (thou)
comer, to eat.
la salud, the health.

El Consejo de Luis XI.

Luis XI solía decir que llevaba en su cabeza todo el consejo, porque no se aconsejaba de nadie. Viéndole un día el almirante de Bréze montado en un burro muy débil, dijo: "Preciso, es, que ese animal sea más fuerte de lo que parace, para poder llevar encima al rey y á su consejo."

TRANSLATION. (literal)

Luis XI used to say that he carried in his head all wisdom, because he consulted (himself) of no one. Seeing him, one day, the admiral of Bréze, mounted on a donkey very weak, he said: "It must be that that animal is stronger of that which it seems, in order to be able to carry the king and his wisdom."



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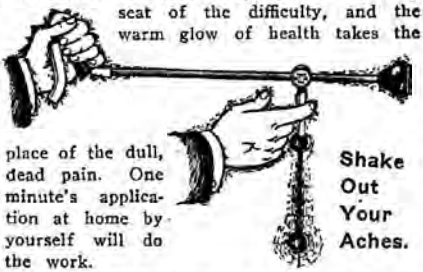
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MODISMOS.	IDIOMS.
Andar á pié.	To walk.
Andar á caballo.	To ride horseback.
Andar en coche.	To ride in a coach.
Andar con Dios.	To go in peace.
Andar de dares y tomares.	To be put out at trifles.
A mi me parece.	It seems to me.
Atarse las manos.	To bind oneself to a promise.
Á sus anchas.	At one's ease.
Allá se las haya.	That's his own business.
Azotar las calles.	To loaf on the streets.
A medida de sus deseos.	According to his desires.
Á tuertas y á derechas.	Right or wrong.
Á lo que salga.	Whatever may be the result.
Apretar los talones.	To take to one's heels.
Azotar el aire.	To act to no purpose.
A trompa y talega.	Helter skelter.
Bajar los brios á uno.	To humble one.
Bajado del cielo.	To come unexpectedly.
Bañarse en agua rosada.	To be highly pleased.
Beber las palabras de otro.	To listen attentively.
Boca á boca.	Face to face.
Buscársela.	To live by one's wits.
No caber en el mundo.	To be puffed up with joy.
Caer de piés.	To be well received.
Caer de cabeza.	To be ill received.
Caer de suerte.	To fall to one's lot.
Caer un color con otro.	To match one color with another.
Caer en una cosa.	To understand a thing.
Caer en gracia.	To take one's fancy.
Cardarle á uno la lana.	To win a large sum at play.
Cerrado como pié de muleto.	To be as stubborn as a mule.
Chanzas aparte.	Jests aside.
Comer de mogollon.	To live at another's expense.
Comer á dos carillos.	To enjoy two positions.
Con mil amores.	Most willingly.
Con su pan se lo coma.	That's his own business.
Contar con alguno.	To depend on someone.
¿Con que, hasta la vista	So, till we meet again.
Dar con una persona.	To meet a person.
Dar calabezas.	To jilt.
Dar en el blanco.	To hit the mark.
Dar por sentado.	To take for granted
Dar chasco.	To disappoint.
Dar el pésame.	To condole.

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General Agent Passenger Department
Rock Island Lines.
800 Seventeenth St., Denver.

Rock Island

Sírvase Mencionar esta Publicacion al Escribir a los Anunciadores.

MODISMOS.	IDIOMS.
Dar la enhorabuena.	To welcome.
Dar márgen.	To give cause for.
Dar músico á un sordo.	To labor in vain.
Dar voces.	To scream out.
Dar fianza.	To give bail.
Darse por culpado.	To acknowledge oneself to blame.
De buena fé.	With sincerity.
De mala fé.	Deceitfully.
De intento.	On purpose.
De día en día.	From day to day.
Días ha.	Days ago.
Dicho y hecho.	No sooner said than done.
Echar á perder algo.	To spoil anything.
Echar á uno á puntapiés.	To pick one out.
Echar la capa al toro	To expose oneself to danger.
Echar la culpa.	To blame.
Echar de ménos.	To miss anything.
Entre burlas y veras.	Between joke and earnest.
Estar con las orejas caidas.	To be down in the mouth.
Estar de fiesta.	To be merry.
Estar á sus anchas.	To be at one's ease.
Faltar á su palabra.	To fail in one's word.
Hablar á bulto.	To speak at random.
Hablar á tontas y locas.	To speak indiscreetly.
Hacer de las suyas.	To show off one's tricks.
Hacer caso de.	To pay attention.
Hacer gala.	To make a show.
Hacer papel.	To act a part.
Hacer saber.	To make known.
Hacer bulla.	To make a noise.
Hacer la maleta.	To prepare for a journey.
Hacerse el bobo.	To pretend ignorance.
Ir á medias con alguno.	To go halves with someone.
Ir de mejor en mejor.	To get better and better.
Ir de peor en peor.	To get worse and worse.
Ir buen puesto.	To go well dressed.
Irse de la memoria.	To escape the memory.
Van veinte pesos.	I bet twenty dollars.
Limpio de polvo y paja.	Free from all incumbrances.
Llevar á mal.	To take anything amiss.
Le llevaron veinte pesos.	They charged him twenty dollars.
Mal su grado.	In spite of him.
Meterse á caballero.	To assume the gentleman.
Meterse á sabio.	To pretend to be learned.
Meterse en negocios de otro.	To meddle with other people's business.



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MODISMOS.	IDIOMS.
Mal que le pese.	In spite of him.
Manos á la obra.	To set to work.
Meterse á caballero	To assume to be the gentleman.
Meterse á sabio.	To affect learning and knowledge.
Meterse con alguno.	To pick a quarrel.
Meterse en camisa de once varas.	To meddle in other peoples' business.
Meterse en todo.	To meddle with everything.
Mirar de hito en hito.	To look at things steadfastly.
Nada se me da de ello.	I care nothing about it.
No cabe mas que desear.	Nothing more to be desired.
Nacer de cabeza.	To be born lucky.
No estar para fiestas.	To be out of temper.
No se me da un bledo.	I don't care a straw.
No le pesa de haber nacido.	He has no mean opinion of himself.
No tener arte ni parte en alguna cosa.	To have no hand in anything.
Perder cuidado.	To make one's self easy.
Querer decir.	To mean.
Quedarse en blanco.	To be left in the lurch.
Quedarse en la calle.	To be without resources.
Quemar las cejas.	To study intently.
Sacar fuerzas de flaqueza.	To make a virtue of necessity.
Sacar provecho.	To turn to account.
Sacudirel yugo.	To shake off the yoke.
Salir á luz.	To be published.
Salir con algo.	To gain one's end.
Salga lo que saliere.	Come what may.
Salirse con la suya	To have one's way.
Santo y bueno.	Well and good.
Sin mas acá ni mas allá.	Without ifs and ands.
Sobre la marcha.	Off-hand.
Tener á uno á rayo.	To keep one at bay.
Tan claro como el sol.	As clear as daylight.
Tener buen diente.	To have a good appetite.
Tener algo en la punta de la lengua.	To have a thing on the tip of the tongue.
Tomar el cielo con las manos.	To be enraptured, or to be enraged.
Tomar la ocasion por el cabello.	To profit by the occasion.
Tomar las de Villadiego.	To take to one's heels.
Vamos claros.	Let us understand one another.
Venir á menos.	To decline in any way.
Venir el caso.	To come to the point.
Venir con las manos lavadas.	To wish to enjoy the fruit of another's labor.
Vestirse en veinte cinco alfileres.	To be dressed in style.
Vivir de gorra.	To live at another's expense.
Vivir á sus anchas.	To live at one's ease.

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A lo hecho pecho.	What is done can not be helped.
A quien se hace de miel las moscas se lo comen.	Smear yourself with honey and you will be devoured by flies.
A quien madruga, Dios le ayuda.	The early bird catches the worm.
Al fin canta la gloria.	Shout victory when it is won.
Antes que te cases, mira lo que haces.	Look before you leap.
Aunque la mona viste de seda; mona queda.	Although a monkey is dressed in silk, it is still a monkey.
Cada oveja a su pareja.	Birds of a feather flock together.
Debajo de una mala capa se encuentra un buen bebedor.	Under a ragged coat will be found a hearty drinker.
Dime con quien andas y te diré quien eres.	Tell me with whom thou goest, and I will tell the who thou art.
En boca cerrada no entran moscas.	A closed mouth catches no flies.
En tierra de ciegos, el tuerto es rey.	In the land of the blind the one-eyed man is king.
Gato escaldado del agua fria huye.	A burnt child dreads the fire.
Ir por lana y volver trasquilado.	The biter bit.
Hombre prevenido nunca fué vencido.	Forewarned, forearmed.
La mucha familiaridad es causa de menosprecio.	Familiarity breeds contempt.
La necesidad carece de ley.	Necessity knows no law.
Lo que no se puede remediar, se ha de aguantar.	What can't be cured must be endured.
Mas vale tarde que nunca.	Better late than never.
No es oro todo lo que reluce.	All that glitters is not gold.
Quien mucho habla mucho yerra.	Who speaks much often blunders.
Quien no se aventura no pasa la mar.	Never venture, never win.
No hay mal que no bien venga.	It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.
Ya que la casa se quema, calentémonos.	Let us make the best of a bad job.
Tu enemigo es de tu oficio.	Two of a trade never agree.
Gobierna tu boca, segun tu bolsa.	Govern thy mouth according to thy purse.
A buena gana, no hay pan duro.	Hunger needs no spice.
De la mano á la boca desaparece la sopa.	There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.
Del fraile toma el consejo y no el ejemplo.	Take a monk's advice but not his example.
Donde entra beber, sale saber.	When the wine is in, the wit is out.
La pintura y la pelea desde léjos las ojea.	A picture and a battle are best seen at a distance.
No se acuerda el cura de cuando fué sacristan.	The priest forgets that he was ever a clerk.
Huéspeda hermosa, mal para la bolsa.	A handsome landlady is bad for the purse.

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Anoche soñaba yo,
Que dos negros me mataban;
Y eran tus hermosos ojos
Que enojados me miraban.

Las estrellas del cielo,
No están cabales
Porque están en tu cara
Las principales.

Dáme la manita, irémos
Al sitio donde lloraste;
Y entre los dos cojerémos
Las perlas que derramaste.

El hombre que á mi me quiere
Me ha de venir á buscar;
Como el agua busca el rio,
Y el rio busca la mar.

Pájaros con muchas plumas
No se pueden mantener;
Los escribanos con una
Mantienen hijo y mujer.

Si me quieres, te quiero,
Si me amas, te amo,
Si me olvidas, te olvido,
A todo hago.

De tu ventana á la mia
Me tiraste un limon;
El limon cayó en la calle
El zumo en mi corazon.

No me case mi madre
Con hombre chico;
Que le llevo y le traigo
Como abánico.

Vale mas saber que haber
Dice la comun sentencia;
Que el pobre puede ser rico
Y el rico no compra ciencia.

Amigos, no hay amigos,
El mas amigo pega,
No hay mas amigo que Dios
Y un peso en la faltriquera.

Son como los mosquitos
Tus amores, Juan,
Que pican, hacen ronchas,
Cantan, y se van.

Si quieres que el dinero
Nunca te falta;
El primero que tengas
Nunca lo gastes.

Sus ojos son ladrones
Que roban y hurtan,
Tus pestaños el monte,
Donde se ocultan.

La nieve por tu cara
Pasó diciendo;
Donde no hago yo falta
No me detengo.

Los cipreses de tu casa
Están vestidos de luto;
Y es porque no tienen flores
Que ofrecerte por tributo.

Cuando vengas á verme
Ponte á lo oscuro,
Para que piense padre,
Que eres el mulo.

La esperanza de verte
Me tiene viva;
Que si no, ya tuviera
La tierra encima.

Cuando yo tenía dinero
Me llamaban Don Tomas;
Y ahora que no lo tengo
Me llaman Tomas, no mas.

No te cases con viejo,
Por la moneda;
La moneda se gasta
Y el viejo queda.

Si fueres á comprar paño,
Mira primero la muestra,
Porque en el paño hay engaño,
Como en la dama compuesta.

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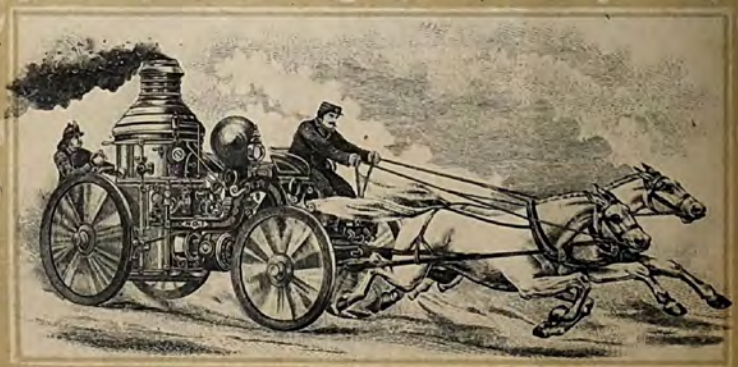
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JULY
1906

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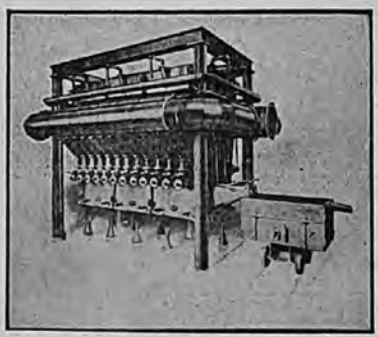
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W. H. Smith, Agt., Tampico, Mex., apar. 44.
Modesto Gonzalez, Agt., Victoria, Mexico.
J. P. Johnson, Agt., C. Lerdo, Durango, Mex.
G. McWhorter, Agt., Leon, Guanajuato, Mex.
Clenente Reyes, Aguascalientes, Mexico.
P. de J. Guillen, Agt., Comitan Chis, Mexico.
D. Maldonado, Ticul, Yucatan, Mexico.
Cuban and Porto Rican Merchants Exchange, agent for Cuba and Porto Rico, Brooklyn.
H. J. Edwards, Agent for Costa Rica at San Jose, Central America.
V. S. Hernandez, Agt., Guayaquil, Equador.
L. G. Johnson, agent, Medellin, Colombia.
Julio Lecea y Navas, Alcala Num. 41 Apartado Correos, 258, European Agts., Madrid, Spain.

They Do Things in New Mexico.

Frank Brady, Pub., Denver, Colo.:

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DIONISIO TRUJILLO,
Park View, N. M.

PAN-AMERICAN NOTES

Estimates of the wheat and linseed crops for the year 1905-6, published by the Minister of Agriculture of the Argentine Republic, place the wheat crop at 3,881,739 tons, and the linseed crop at 640,038 tons.

South America has richer vegetation than any other quarter of the globe. It has 40,000 classified species of vegetation, against 36,000 known in Asia. Africa has 25,200, North America 14,400, Europe 11,200, Australia only 7,200.

The Colorado Manufacturers' association has secured a reduction on the freight rate for shipping all iron manufactured products from Denver to El Paso, Tex., and intermediate points. The rate has been reduced from 50 cents a hundred to 25 cents a hundred pounds.

Communication service throughout the Republic of Cuba has been advanced to an extraordinary degree, and in March two wireless telegraph stations were established in El Mariel and on the Isle of Pines, respectively. Further development along these lines is in prospect. The number of telegrams transmitted from July, 1905, to February 28, 1906, was 602,510, at a cost of $413,316.49.

The Mexican government is seeking to develop the cultivation of bananas in that country. For some years past experiments have been made with a view of converting the fruit into a flour for food purposes. These experiments are said to have been successful, and it is intended to start two establishments on the Gulf coast in Mexico for the purpose of converting the banana into a flour, and of shipping the product to the United States.

It is anticipated that within a short period Colombia will rank next to Brazil as a coffee producer, the crop of the present year being valued at more than $10,000,000. New and extensive plantations are under cultivation, while mining, cacao culture, tobacco growing, and other valuable resources of native wealth are in a flourishing condition. The country's finances are in process of change, and the Executive's efforts in this direction are receiving the enthusiastic support of the people.

Some of the Latin-American countries are reported as being in a huff from one cause or another with their Uncle Sam, and they propose to absent themselves from the Pan-American conference in Brazil this month. Well, suppose they do? Nobody will be injured but themselves. The Monroe Doctrine will stand just as it is, because the United States north of the Rio Bravo is in a position to make it good. Those far-down states may make faces if it pleases them to do so, but whenever they come under the provisions of Mr. Roosevelt's ruling they can better their situation by following the example of Davy Crockett's coon—by coming down. Their position is ludicrous, but it certainly ought not to be taken seriously. —Anglo-American, the leading journal of Mexico.

Mexico is the second largest customer for American coal, the value of coal exported to that country in 1905 being a little less than $3,000,000, and practically all of it bituminous, the value of anthracite being but $8,498. Cuba is next in importance as a consumer of American coal, the value exported to that island in 1905 being, of bituminous, $1,487,776, and of anthracite, $121,117. Other West Indian islands took a little over $800,000 worth, almost exclusively bituminous.

During the second half of the calendar year 1905 there arrived in the port of Havana, Cuba, 41,838 individuals, of whom 29,319 were immigrants, as compared with 31,210 passengers, including immigrants to the number of 18,723, in the same period of the preceding year. Of the incoming travelers in the latter half of 1905, 3,510 were detained at quarantine, in accordance with regulation providing for such detention in the case of passengers from the ports of the southern United States.

The number of freight cars that entered Mexico from the United States during the five years ending June 30, 1905, was 195,527, with 3,548,499 tons of freight, one kind or another. The largest number of cars and amount of tonnage that came over in one year was through Laredo, in 1904-5. These figures, as thus formulated by the Bureau of Statistics, clearly show the comparative traffic of the four railways entering Mexico from the United States.

United States Vice Consul Wallace reports from Managua that the coffee crop of Nicaragua for the season 1905-6 will be about 150,000 hundredweight, or slightly less than two-thirds of a crop. Drouth and eruptions from the volcano "El Santiago" curtailed the yield. The low-country coffee is small and inferior, but the Matagalpa product is large and well formed, owing to cooler climate and ample moisture. The coming crop so far is very promising, and excellent results may be expected if the rainy season sets in at the proper time and continues normally.

It is reported that A. E. Stillwell, president of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railway, has succeeded in selling all of the construction company stock, and that this completes the raising of the finances necessary to finish the construction of the road all the way between Kansas City and Topolobampo. It is stated in this connection that the excursions of capitalists which Mr. Stillwell has been running almost every month to Mexico City for the past two years have been the means of the sale of the construction company stock. On his last excursion of this character, made about a month ago, he is said to have disposed of about $1,500,000 of the stock to members of his party.

The United States Minister to the Republic of Colombia reports that an important railroad concession has been granted to Alfred Bishop Mason of New York, and Edward H. Mason of Chicago. The concession covers a railroad from Buenaventura, the principal port of the Pacific, to Palmira, in the rich state of Cauca, and, at their option, another railroad from Palmira to the capital of Colombia, or to the Magdalena river. The Buenaventura-Palmira line is about 110 miles long. Its precise location for the eastern 65 miles has not been determined, but 12 miles, from Buenaventura to Cardova, are in operation. Eighteen miles more, from Cordova to a point near Defina, have been constructed, but cannot be operated on account of loss of bridges by floods, etc.

On the Chilean side the Transandine railroad was completed from the seashore by way of Santiago and Mendoza to Salto del Soldado in August, 1893, and since then the Chilean government, by contract, has extended the line from Salto del Soldado to Juncal, a distance of 27 kilometers, or 15 miles. Salto del Soldado is at a height of 1,262 meters, or 4,140 feet, above sea level ,and Juncal is 2,222 meters, or 7,290 feet, above the sea. From Juncal, the point reached, to the boundary line between Chile and the Argentine Republic, the remaining distance is only 15 kilometers, or about 9 miles, and to reach the border the road will rise to a height of 3,189 meters, or 10,460 feet.

The general arbitration treaty between Chile and Brazil, signed in the city of Rio de Janeiro on May 18, 1895, by Senor Don Anjel Custodio Vicuna, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary on behalf of Chile, and Senor Dr. Olynto Maximo de Magalhaes, minister of state and foreign relations on behalf of Brazil, and which has been ratified by the congresses and executives of the two republics, which ratifications were exchanged in the city of Santiago on March 7, 1906, was promulgated on the same day by the government of Chile. The treaty is effective for a period of ten years.

The new monetary law, enacted by the Colombian congress came into operation on January 1, 1906. It provides for the conversion of the existing paper currency into gold. In accordance with the provisions of this law, President Reyes has signed a decree authorizing the appropriation of 25 per cent of the new revenues for this purpose. The decree states that it has been judged advisable that measures should be adopted for the deposit in foreign banks of sufficient funds in gold to cover the establishment of a metal currency before January 1, 1906.

The Minister of the Treasury of the Republic of Peru, Senor A. B. Leguia, has presented to the National Congress a valuable report covering all business of his department during the year 1905. It states that the customs receipts at Callao were £593,592.505; Mollendo, £134,317.525; Paita, £37,366.957; Eten, £36,684.187; Salaverry, £32,545.995; Pirco, £23,854.737; Pecamayo, £15,206.114; Ilo, £1,381.845; Pimentel, £101,633; Tumbe, £79,158, and Compania Nacional de Recaudacion, £7,561.170, making a total of £882,092.116, plus £128,887.348 from Iquitos, or in all a grand total of £1,011,579.464.

"There are no good reasons why camphor and tea cannot be raised in this country just as they are in Japan and China, and the government experiment station is making it possible to do so," says Dr. W. H. True of Washington, D. C., who has been conducting the loco weed experiments in this state for the government, and who has been visiting Denver. "There is a plat of about forty acres in tea on the Colorado river in Texas which is proving a paying proposition. The tea is of good quality and readily brings 80 cents per pound on the Pacific coast, where the people are supposed to know good tea. The work of preparing the tea leaf is done by machinery made for this purpose, and the cultivation of tea will become one of the recognized industries of the country. We are making experiments with camphor trees, and they are proving so successful that we hope to be able to rival Japan. At the present time the yellow men have a monopoly on the camphor industry of the world."

The man who fails to appreciate the value of recreation is making a great mistake. Attention to business and devotion to duty are essential to success in this strenuous age, but that fact is in itself the most eloquent plea for a season of rest; a breathing spell so that the high tension methods of today will not wear us out before our time. If the everyday pace was more moderate there would be less urgent need of rest. It is the pace we are keeping time to in business in this age that makes a vacation imperative. Exhaustion results in not only a temporary but a permanent loss of vital force. The rest period is often the profit period in a busy man's life. No machine can run incessantly without repairs, and the vacation time is the repair time in the great scheme of human economy.

INCREASE OF THE METAL PRODUCTION OF MEXICO.

The production of metals in the republic has increased in a very notable manner; for in the fiscal year 1877-8 the production of silver was only $24,836,903 silver value, that of gold $746,630 gold value, whilst in 1903-4 the production of silver was $82,317,746 and gold $11,177,754 (not including the premium that this metal has over silver). The production of copper during the same year was $23,234,216.

The exports of metals during the fiscal year 1904-5 were as follows, calculated in gold:

Gold	$13,696,146
Silver	65,523,645
Copper	$29,803,423
Lead	5,504,669

The reason why the figures relating to silver appear so low is that the exports of silver dollars were almost insignificant, and, owing to the monetary reform, a sum of $16,000,000 remained in the country for coinage purposes.

The total production of metals in Mexico from the discovery and exploitation of the first mines by the Spaniards to the present time has been enormous, for the Guanajuato district alone has produced metals of a value of more than $1,000,000,000. To mention only silver, and to give an idea of the amount extracted from the mines of Mexico, it is only necessary to state that the mines of the republic coined, from 1537 (date of the founding of the City of Mexico mint, which was the first one established) to 1903, the enormous sum of $3,684,018,624, of which amount $3,546,393,617 was in silver.

President Diaz has revoked the order of December 30, 1905, by which foreigners were prohibited from filing mining claims in the state of Sonora and the territory of Lower California.

TRANSLATE YOUR CATALOGS.

A correspondent of the Commercial Intelligence, of London, writes about the failure of the British manufacturers always to carry out the repeated suggestions of the British consular offices concerning the importance of having catalogs translated into the language of the country to which they are sent, but British manufacturers are more careful in that respect, as a rule, than American manufacturers. In translating a catalog the work must be well done to be of any effect. The translator should have a thorough knowledge of his own and of the language into which he is translating, and he must also have a technical knowledge and be able to give a very intelligent description of the machinery or whatever else is offered for sale.

Illustrations are very advantageous in catalog. Net and gross weight should be given in kilograms, or whatever may be the national system in vogue, and not necessarily in pounds. Dimensions should be given in the same way in meters and centimeters, pulley diameters and widths in centimeters, and speed in revolutions per minute. The capacity of the machine per hour and the character and cost of labor required to operate it are also valuable pieces of information if it can be provided. Prices should be given c. i. f. wherever possible. Manufacturers will find it to their advantage to carefully protect all rights in their machines and goods before sending illustrations of them abroad, because anything good is likely to be appropriated by the intelligent foreigner.

PERU.

According to a report furnished by United States Consul-General Gottschalk, at Iquitos, Peruvian imports during the first half year of 1905 amounted to $9,896,000 gold. Imports not only increased, but exports increased from a previous half-yearly average of $8,500,000 to $12,282,000 for the first half of 1905.

Iquitos, situated at the headwaters of the giant waterway of the continent, the Amazon river, close to the Brazilian frontier, is the source of import supply not only for its own department(Ioreto), but for an even vaster region of almost virgin trans-Andean country, traversed by innumerable rivers and rich in rubber, precious woods, and minerals, the last named as yet being only very partially exploited. Between this region, locally known as the Montana, and the cis-Andean Peru of the Pacific coast, rises the great natural barrier of the Andes. As a natural consequence, the trade of Iquitos and the Montana region has followed the natural waterway, the Amazon, and has been carried on directly with Europe and the United States through Brazilian ports on the Atlantic side. Thus it is that a large portion of the highly-prized Para rubber, known on the foreign markets as coming from Para or Manaos, is really a Peruvian product. It is hoped within a few years to direct this trade to the Pacific ports of Peru by the building of a railroad either to the Maranon or the Ucayali. Exports through Iquitos during the first six months of 1905 amounted to $1.510,000 and imports to $1,326,000, the trade having about doubled since 1903.

URUGUAY.

Construction of the Zabala Canal.

With regard to the remarkable strides of progress in Uruguay, realized through the indefatigable efforts of her present government, Mr. Pedro Requena Bermudez, charge d'affaires of Uruguay in the United States, reports as follows:

"One of the governmental works of greatest and far-reaching import undertaken lately by Uruguay is a waterway known as the Zabala canal, which is part of an extensive plan to solve the irrigation problem of our country as the main factor in the fostering and developing of our agriculture. Survey and study upon the ground has already commenced, preparatory to the actual digging work. The projected canal will run from Santa Lucia river, at a point 17 kilometers from the town of San Ramon to the Bay of Montevideo, extending approximately 100 kilometers. The land traversed is of the richest in the territorial departments of Canelones and Montevideo, and the circumstance that the little unevenness of its configuration can be remedied by a very few dams, brings the estimated cost down to a relatively low figure considering the canal's importance—not far above $2,000,000.

"The value of such a waterway for irrigation purposes is evinced by the immense amount of water afforded by the river, made available here and there by preserving it in reservoirs

and tanks, wherefrom water will be carried over the lands far and near the canal, with all the subsequent industrial advantages in motive power obtained from the dams and waterfalls. Its utility from the standpoint of navigation is too self-evident to need explanation, while the principal source of human sustenance—agriculture, cattle raising, and other allied field pursuits—will receive thereby an impetus the transcendence of which can hardly be overestimated."

PANAMA.

Trade Conditions at Colon.

Imports from the United States to the west coast of Panama, according to information furnished by United States Consul Kellogg, at Colon, consist of shoes, straw hats, rubber articles, lard, canned goods, flour, wheat, beans, carts, trucks, cement, petroleum, phonographs, sewing machines, typewriters machinery, turpentine, rosin, furniture and lumber.

The duties imposed are: Per kilogram (2.2046 pounds) on tobacco, $1; cigarettes, $1.50; per liter (9.08 quarts) on rum, brandy, gin, and whisky, $0.75; champagne, chartreuss, etc., $1; alcohol of 42 grade, $0.50; above 42, $0.75; bitters, $0.30; sweet and dry wines, $0.10; white wines, $0.05; beer, $0.10; condensed liquids, $7.50. Imported liquors can be exported within six months free of duty and import duty refunded. Mineral and gaseous waters pay 12 1-2 per cent, salt pays $1 per quintal (220 pounds), cows $10, and bulls $7.50 per head.

The following articles are admitted free of duty: Animals for breeding purposes, ice, guano, plants, seeds, shoots, sprigs of vines, machines whose weight does not exceed 1,000 kilograms, machines for making roads, cars and material for railroads, telegraph machinery, minerals, coal, boilers, iron bridges, boats intended for navigation in the waters of the Republic of Panama and materials for their construction, printing, bookbinding and lithographing materials.

On all articles not mentioned above the import duty is 10 per cent ad valorem. Traveling salesmen must take out a license at a cost of $12.50 before they can do busines here. Fifteen such permits were granted in 1904.

The chief exports of this district are bananas, cocoanuts, ivory nuts, turtle-shells, woods (mahogany, lignum-vitæ, etc.), crude drugs, crude rubber, and hides. The greater part of these arictles are shipped to the United States. There is an export tax on precious metals of 2 per cent. There are four lines of steamers plying between the Atlantic ports of Panama and the ports of the United States. They are the Royal Mail Steamship Company, the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, the Panama Railroad Steamship Company and the United Fruit Company.

SCENES IN PROGRESSIVE MONTEREY.

The Cinco de Mayo Celebration in Monterey—A Brief Sketch of the Hero of the Capture of Puebla and the Defeat of the French General Ignacio Zaragoza—Asks for Information—Personals.

Monterey, Mexico, May 6, 1906.

To The Sister Republics:

There is not another city in the republic that takes such a deep interest in the celebration in Cinco de Mayo as Monterey does. It was in this city that General Zaragoza was raised and best known.

During the previous week a large force of men were put to work to decorate the Zaragoza, Hidalgo and Cinco de Mayo plazas, the municipal hall, the new state house, the Porfirio Diaz Alameda and the penitentiary, which is situated across the street from the Alameda, the military headquarters, the market plaza and the Governor-General Bernardo Reyes' palace with the national colors, green, white and red, bunting and banners.

All the public buildings, banks, stores and private residences were decorated with the national colors, and so were the street cars and public hacks. As the Cinco de Mayo is a national holiday, all business houses and many of the manufacturing industries were closed so that the employes and their families turned out and were gaily dressed for the occasion.

At sunrise in front of the barracks there was a military salute fired, and the flags run up, followed by music by the military bands, and again at noon and sundown, when the flags were lowered.

In the afternoon there was a military dress parade in front of the barracks, with music, after which there was a military parade through the principal streets, headed by three military bands, and they were followed by municipal and state officials and the officers and members of the benevolent societies, and at night the Zaragoza and Alameda plazas were illuminated.

General Ignacio Zaragoza, in whose memory the day was celebrated, was one of the bravest and most patriotic men that had ever taken up arms in defense of their country. For the information of the thousands of readers of The Sister Republics I will give a brief sketch of the hero of Cinco de Mayo.

A Native Texan.

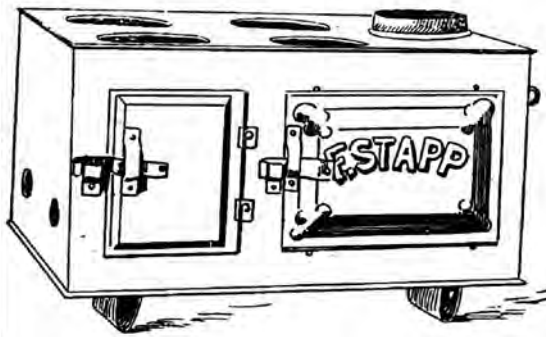
It was on the 24th of March, 1829, that he first saw the light of day. He was born on the breezy banks of Espiritu Santo Bay, in Calhoun county, Texas. Soon after Texas gained her independence his parents moved to Monterey, and they made this city their future home. As soon as they got settled they placed the little lad in one of the public schools, where he soon outstripped his classmates in mastering the rudiments of mathematics, geometry, engineering, history, and in gentlemanly conduct. His parents intended when he graduated to apprentice him to the mercantile business, but as he acquired a taste for the science of arms, his parents consented to let him have his way. He joined the army, and was elected sergeant in the National Guards.

Soon after he joined the army a revolution broke out in the border states under the command of General Juan Jose de la Garza, and he marched to Monterey and laid siege to it. Before his arrival Sergeant Zaragoza was promoted to colonel, and he was put in charge of the defense of the city, and by his heroism and military tactics he inspired his men. They defended the city until General Veduarri came with reinforcements, which caused General Garza to raise the siege and withdraw from the state and disband his army.

After that revolution was stamped out, Colonel Zaragoza rendered the civil authorities valuable aid in re-forming the government, in the adoption of liberal laws and in promoting the welfare of the poor.

But as he was a soldier and in the employ of the general government, he was not permitted to remain long with the civil authorities to put in operation the reform laws that he suggested, for a very widespread revolution broke out in the southwest and western states. Col. Zaragoza and his command were ordered to join the Federal army in those states and suppress them. He did so. He took part as chief of staff in the battles and capture of the cities of Guadalajara and Colouture.

When the reform party triumphed, President Juarez appointed Col. Zaragoza Secretary of War, but he did not hold that office but a short time, as he felt that his place was at the head of the army in front of the new enemy, the French, who were then marching



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from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. He resigned as Secretary of War, and joined the army near the city of Pueblo. As he was a great organizer, he soon had in the field a fairly well equipped army. He placed himself at their head and marched out to meet the French, and on the 5th of May, 1862, he attacked them at Pueblo, defeated them and took the city. After the battle he sent the following telegram to President Juarez:

"I have beaten the French army; the Zouaves ran away. The men are brave, but they have a general who is deficient."

After the French were defeated and driven out, the City Council met in the Municipal Hall and named the city "Pueblo Zaragoza" in honor of Colonel Zaragoza, which name it still bears.

As soon as he got rid of the French he commenced to reorganize the army, so that they would be better prepared to meet the French, whom he well knew would return and attempt to recapture the city. He took no care of himself, and he was day and night exposed to the changeable weather that had then set in. He contracted a cold which settled on his lungs, and on the 8th of September, 1862, he laid down his arms and his martial spirit joined Hidalgo, the father of his country, and those who followed him in driving the Spaniards out of Mexico.

Although General Zaragoza was only a little past 33 years of age at the time of his death, yet he was recognized by military men as being the greatest military genius in Spanish-America. Soon after his death the government presented his daughter with a check for $100,000, and a pension of $3,000 a year during her lifetime.

There is not a town or a city in the republic but has plazas and streets named after him. They have erected statues to his memory, and his name is engraved in letters of gold in the halls of their state houses, city halls, on bank bills, and they have full-size oil paintings of him in gold gilt frames hanging in their state houses, city halls, theaters, club houses, and beneath some of them are inscribed: "He is dead, but his memory is inscribed in the hearts of his countrymen, and in history not a stain will tarnish his memory."

On a late public occasion like that of today the Hon. Hermengildo Davila paid the following tribute to his memory: "He was modest to humility, brave unto heroism, strict in the performance of his duty, benevolent, humane, generous to the conquered, patriotic to the last degree, faithful to the sacrifice and the object of the battle of his compatriots; his bright face has now pased away; it was like the holy standard, the hope of the people."

It was in honor of such a man that the citizens—native and foreigners—of Monterey celebrated the Cinco de Mayo.

PERSONALS.

The following prominent Americans and Mexicans are registered at the Hotel Marble, Topo Chico Hot Springs, where they are taking a course of baths for their health: Major Henry M. Field and Miss Virginia Martinez, Brownsville, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. P. G. De Wolf, Monterey; Silas W. De Wolf, Miss Emma Giddings, Mr. C. A. Wheatley and family, City of Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Clark, Mrs. J. C. Ray, Tampico; Thos. Hay and family, Mrs. M. C. Meehan, Mrs. Jose K. Hall, Miss Fanny Maxey, Mrs. C. J. Peass, Monterey; Mrs. John B. Miller, New York city; Gustavo A. Madero, Mrs. Carolina V. de Madero, Gustavo C. Madero and Miss Carolina de Madero, Parras Caahnila; S. J. Martin, Mrs. G. Madera and family, E. Cardenas, Saltello; Mrs. Reinaldo Cascajadillo and Miss Carmen C. de Gusarri, San Luis Potosi; J. H. Wallace and wife, Mrs. Nickson, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Boothrayd, Toronto, Ont.; Mrs. B. M. James, Floresville, Texas; Mrs. B. F. Culpepper, Karns City, Texas; A. S. Putnam, Pueblo, Mexico.

Mr. Y. P. De Wolf, the general manager of the Monterey and Matamoras Railway, and his brother Silas W. De Wolf, chief engineer of the road, have taken rooms at the Hotel Marble, Topo Chico Hot Springs, where they make their headquarters during the summer.

F. L. Morris and wife, and J. H. Wilson of Denver, Colo., and who are interested in mines in Mexico, spent a few days in Monterey in April. W. T. Webster and H. Ramhay of Denver paid Monterey a visit lately.

Edmond Levan.

AS FOR INFORMATION.

In reply to a letter than I received from Mr. J. B. Ott, manager of the Ideal Epworth Acetylene Co. of Johnstown, Pa., I refer him to the following "plumbers:"

Dietz Bros., Laredo, Texas, and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico; Wm. Grant and Fred Russell, Monterey, Mexico; W. C. Bradley, Tampico, Mexico; M. McMillan & Bothwell, Saltcio, Coachuila and Dietz Bros., San Luis Potosi, state San Luis Potosi. Mr. Grant of this city does a large business in galvanized iron work, cornices, gutters, window and door caps for houses, etc.

A COSTA RICAN VOLCANO.

On the island of Costa Rico is the remarkable volcano of Poas. The crater has an altitude of about 8,500 feet. The traveler who makes the ascent, on reaching the lip of the crater, finds himself at the brink of a vast perpendicular-sided pit, at the bottom of which lies a motionless pool of yellowish water. The sense of a deadly stillness and desolation is undisturbed by the indication of life. The almost vertical walls are devoid of even a vestige of plant creation; not a bird wings its way through the air; the surface of the pool is without a ripple, and even the human voice sounds strange and incongruous. Suddenly the silence is broken by a great and startling underground rumbling, and a huge column of dark-colored liquid is thrown to a vast height from a spot near the center of the lake. The column ordinarily rises to a height varying from 250 to 500 feet. Almost instantly a vast cloud of vapor is evolved which surrounds the column and rises to an immense height.

A thousand feet below the lip is the lake or pool, along the shores of which it is necessary to move about with care because of numerous concealed holes filled with a slimy substance, consisting mainly of sulphate of lime with a large excess of sulphuric acid. This hardens in a few moments when exposed to the air, and consequently the pits are covered with slight shells that render it almost impossible to distinguish between them and solid ground. If a foot goes thraugh this thin crust it will be found that in a few days the shoe will be destroyed, as the seams cannot resist the acid action. The lake at closer view is discovered to be covered with clouds of vapor and it is impossible to see for any distance. Among other gases, sulphur dioxide is present in considerable quantities, and at times the smell becomes almost unbearable.

At close range the water is grayish in color, and it is so acid that it almost burns the tongue when tasted. Any dark cloth

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The Ideal Epworth Acetylene Generator



They give perfect satisfaction, are entirely safe and up-to-date in every way. There are none better, none cheaper, that are high grade.

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FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC



It Saved Her Life.

Staunton, Ill., Jan., 1903.

My wife, forty-seven years old, was sick since about two years, so that she became nearly insane. Several physicians treated her, but without success. This cost about $500. She was then since bout six months in a hospital, when Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic was recommended to me, which I gave her, and it cured her entirely, and I believe it saved her life. R. Teufert.

Mrs. Holtz, of Dunkirk, N. Y., writes: "I thank God for the good which Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic done me. I was treated by four doctors and was eight weeks in a hospital, but it done me no good. I took but four bottles of the Tonic which cured me.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a Sample bottle to any address. Poor patients also get the medicine free. Prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and now by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.
100 Lake Street.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle, 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75; 6 Bottles for $9.

In Denver by

SCHOLTZ DRUG COMPANY

Mi esposa de cuarenta y cinco años de edad, habia estado enferma por casi dor años que casi perdio el sentido. Vorios medicos la atendieron, pero sin ningun exito. Todo esto costo cosa de $500.00 y despues estuvo por seis meses en el hospital, cuando me recomendaron el, Tonico de Nervios "Pastor Koenig" que la curo completamente y creo que le salvo la vida.

La Sra Holtz, de Dunkirk, N. Y., escribe; gracias a Dios por el bien que me ha hecho el Tonico de nervios de Pastor Koenig. Cuatro medicos me atendieron y estuve ocho semanas en el hospital pero no me hicieron ningun benificio, tome cuatro botellas del Tonico que me curaron.

Un precioso librito acerca de Gratis las enfermedades de Nervios y una botella de muestra a cualquier persona que la solicite. Los enfermos pobres recibiran la medecina libre. Preparada por el Rev. Padre Koenig de Fort Wayne, Ind. desde 1876 y ahora por, la

KOENIG MED. CO.,
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De venta en todas las boticas por $1.00 la botella 6 por $5.00 tamaño grande $1.75, 6 por $9.00.
In Denver por SCHOLTZ DRUG CO.

moistened with the liquid becomes red and is ultimately destroyed. The temperature at the shore, while varying considerably, ranged around 115 degrees Fahrenheit. During one of the greatest eruptions known a tremendous column of dark liquid rose to an estimated height of 2,000 feet and was about 300 feet in diameter. The waves produced on the lake by such an outburst are formidable, and long after the eruption had ceased the whole crater is filled with a roar of the troubled waters.

To reach the rubber country it is proposed to build a line from Oroya, Peru, in a northeasterly direction to the river Ucapali, which is one of the chief tributaries of the Amazon. It is about 300 miles to navigable water where the rubber and other products of the country may be shipped via the Amazon and the Atlantic ocean. The river Ucayali runs through a rich country and is now almost entirely unhabited, and has a fine climate and offers unusual inducements to colonization. Several large tracts of land have already been granted for colonization purposes. In the northern part of the republic it is proposed to rebuild and extend two lines of railway in order to reach valuable deposits of coal, copper and other minerals, and open up tracts of land that are suitable for vineyards, fruits and general agriculture. One of these roads will be an extension of a short line now running out of Pacasmayo to the ancient town of Oaxamarca, where it will be remembered that Atahualpa the "Last of the Incas," was strangled in the most treacherous manner by Pizarro, after he had filled with gold the room of the palace in which he had been confined. The mines from which that gold came have been forgotten, but still lie somewhere back in the mountains, and, what is much more valuable, there are beds of coal of good quality. It is the only coal between the Isthmus of Panama and southern Chile, and is needed by steamship lines along the coast. The opening of the canal will give it even greater value, and the Peruvian government will use a portion of the new loan to open up that territory. It is also proposed to build about a hundred miles of road from Ilo to Moquega through a rich agricultural valley, where the soil is especially adapted to vineyards.

RUBBER.

The subject of rubber is discussed by United States Consul Mansfield, of Valparaiso, who states that only a small percentage of the rubber forests of the upper Amazon country have been exploited. The consul writes:

"Rubber is not produced in Chile, but in all the country watered by the river Amazon, comprising large portions of Bolivia, the ports of entry for which are in Chile, and as an industry is attracting the attention of foreign capitalists. The more elevated parts of the Amazon region produce the kind of rubber known as caucho, while the lowlands flooded by the river produce the jebe. Caucho and jebe are very similar, the only difference consisting in the greater elasiticity of the latter. Hence jebe is made to serve more delicate purposes and commands a higher price in the market, the difference being usually about 25 per cent in value. The two konds of materials are extracted in different ways. In the case of jebe incisions are made spirally along the whole length of the tree, whereas to obtain the caucho the tree is cut down and the sap or milk distilled is caught in vessels especially adapted for the purpose. The caucho tree cannot stand incisions in its bark, but in twenty years' time after being felled a new tree grows up and is ready for treatment. The caucho tree is estimated to yield about 65 pounds, worth from 70 cents to 90 cents per pound on the spot and about 50 per cent more in the market. The jebe tree will yield about 25 pounds a year for an indefinite time. Small sections of the rubber-producing forests adjacent to the headwaters of the Amazon have been depleted, but the rapid natural growth of the tree will soon rehabilitate those sections, rendering them again productive. The development of the rubber industry in Bolivia is of special interest to Chile and to other countries having special commercial relations with west-coast South American Republics, for the reason that all Bolivian products exported from the Pacific coast must reach the markets through Chilean ports. The building of railways through northern Chile and Bolivia, under the treaty of peace and amity celebrated by the two republics in 1905, will encourage the development of the natural resources of Bolivia by affording transportation facilities for marketing the products. The vast tracts of rubber-producing forests in the upper Amazon country, which produced last year over 50,000 tons of rubber, valued at over $100,000,000, and only a small per cent of which has been exploited, offer an attractive field for the investment of American capital."

MINING NOTES FROM PERU.

Energetic steps are being taken by the Sociedad Azufrera de Schura, of Lima, Peru, to introduce its product among the American consumers. The Peruvian sulphur occurs not far from the Bay of Sechura in the north, and a railroad 45 kilometers long is nearly completed to Bayovar, which is soon to be made a port of entry. Material has been received from Europe for the construction of a pier at Boyovar to facilitate exports. The company has a nominal capital of $486,650, of which about 50 per cent is said to have been paid in. The directors include some prominent people in Lima.

Quicksilver deposits have been worked at Huancavelica, Peru, since 1566, and it is estimated that they have yielded over 55,800 metric tons of mercury. The ore is cinnabar, and it occurs in veins and stockworks intersecting a series of sedimentary rocks, chiefly limestone and quartzite, and in disseminating masses along the contact of igneous intrusions. The deposits stretch from Chunamachay to San Antonio, a distance of several kilometers. The ore averages from 2 to 3 per cent quicksilver per ton.

Copper mining is successful at Casapalca, Peru, where there is a smelter in operation 88 miles from Lima, at an elevation of 13,606 feet. It is running an ore averaging 13 per cent copper. The San Francisco mines at Morococha ake, Morococha, are productive. In this district, also, the San Miguel mine is producing 800 tons monthly from ore averaging 22 per cent copper and 10 ounces silver. The product of this mine, as well as that of the San Francisco, Gertrudis, Natividad, and numerous small mines, is treated at the Huaracocha smelter. This plant consists of a water-jacket furnace of 30 tons capacity.

At Vauli, 112 miles from Lima, at an elevation of 13,420 feet, the Santa Barbary smelting works has three water jackets, respectively, of 30, 60 and 80 tons daily capacity. Copper occurs in the Cerro de Pasco Huayalay districts, and there is a possibility of these remote districts becoming regular producers in a few years. English and American capital is now interested in some of the principal mines. The Cerro de Pasco mines were developed by an American company in which J. B. Haggin

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Fabricantes de novedades de anuncios botones de todo especie y para recuerdo. Cajitas para fasforas medidas de cinta espegitos y medallas.

Se neceitan agenta par solicitar pedidos de botones para fatografias y etc., copiamos de cual-

is largely interested. The construction of a 500-ton smelter was begun. This plant will go into operation in the fall of 1905.

Opportunity never knocks at the door of a knocker.

The less a man knows the smarter he thinks he is.

Wanted—Reliable agents to solicit subscriptions and advertising for this publication in every city. Liberal inducements.

Here lies the body of Hungry Sam,
Who prematurely crossed the divide;
He ate a whole can of potted ham;
Verdict: Suicide.

A mouse on the stage of a New York theater stopped the performance, the chorus girls fleeing in terror when they saw it. The mouse also fled in terror when it saw the chorus girls.

ADVANCE SHADOWS.

The mop and broom are busy,
The carpet's on the line;
And very soon we may expect
The good old summer time.

OH, FUDGE!

"That step the senate took yesterday in the Panama canal matter reminds me of a penitentiary."
"Why?"
"It was a lock-step."

FIG CANDY.

Boil a pound of sugar and one pint of water over a slow fire, and when done add a small piece of butter and a few drops of water. Turn the mixture over a pound of split figs.

UNCLE EBEN'S REMARKS.

"A pleasant disposition goes a long ways," said Uncle Eben. "I sympathize wif de Indian, but I can't believe he'd have had near as much hard luck if he'd er been good-natured an' learned to play de banjo."—Washington Star.

HOW TO STOP A DOG FIGHT.

I am surprised that so many persons, particularly owners of dogs, should not know that a dog fight, no matter how ferocious the combatants, can be instantly stopped by someone dashing water into the faces of the dogs. The effect is instantaneous, and no immediate disposition is shown to renew the combat.—Baltimore Sun.

WHAT SHE WANTED THEM FOR.

A Southern girl, who is sojourning in Trinidad for her health, writes a Denver friend that, while in a Trinidad store recently a young Mexican girl came in and asked for handkerchiefs.

"Do you want them for ladies or gentlemen?" asked the clerk.

The Mexican maiden looked blandly at him a moment and then replied in fair English: "Neither, I want them for the nose."

MEXICAN STEW.

Wash one-half cup barley and place in stew pan with one quart of cold water. When this begins to simmer add one small, chopped onion, one-half teaspoon celery seed, a sprig of parsley and pinch of thyme, one-half cup tomato or tomato juice, and whatever cold vegetable one may have as "left over"—beans, asparagus, etc. Simmer three hours and serve, seasoned well with cayenne pepper.

GOOD QUALITIES OF SALT.

Besides being an essential part of the culinary art, salt has many other uses not generally known. Salt cleanses the palate and furred tongue, and a gargle of salt and water is often efficacious. A pinch of salt on the tongue, followed ten minutes after by a drink of cold water, often cures a sick headache. Salt hardens the gums, makes the teeth white and sweetens the breath. Salt added to the water in which cut flowers stand keeps them fresh. Salt used dry, in the same manner as snuff, will do much to relieve colds, hay fever, etc. Salt in warm water, if used for bathing tired eyes, will be found very refreshing. Salt and water will stop hemorrhage from tooth extraction.

DRINK BUTTERMILK.

There would be more buttermilk sold if people knew the good qualities of the drink. There is nothing in the line of small drinks which exercises a more beneficial influence on the general health. It is at once a food and medicine. The lactic acid it contains acts on the whole digestive system, while as food it has already undergone a semi-digestion in the churning to which it has been subjected. Instances are numerous of persons afflicted with Bright's disease living for many years in comparative comfort with no other medicine than a daily supply of buttermilk.

CINDER IN THE EYE.

Do not allow the patient to rub the eye nor use a soiled handkerchief. Get a bit of surgical gauze or absorbent cotton or a clean camel.'s hair brush, evert the eyelid with the left forefinger and remove the cinder with gauze in the right. If the eye becomes greatly inflamed, reduce the fever by applying clean compresses dipped in ice water and bathe the eye at intervals of an hour or two with a very weak solution of boracic acid.

The Carnival of Nations being held at Colfax avenue and Broadway is worthy of the patronage of every one who lives in Denver, as well as those who visit our city. Mr. J. C. Martin is managing this worthy cause for the building of a Catholic cathedral, assisted by his estimable wife, and we trust they may be well assisted by the public in making this affair a grand success.

AFTER DINNER.

It is unwise to resort to active employment immediately after dinner, and equally undesirable to go to sleep. A half hour's nap in the day is a poor compensation for the loss of several hours during the night, which is sure to be the result. Anyone who wishes to secure the full rest required during the 24 hours ought never to attempt to obtain a part of it in advance of the proper time.

Yet in spite of the old proverb, which says, "After dinner rest a while," a quiet walk, provided the meal has been a proper one, and eaten with the deliberation and under the circumstances already prescribed, will be promotive of digestion and prevent that tendency to somnolency.

The after-dinner cup of coffee, when once habituated to its use, is not unfavorable to digestion, but if taken only occasionally, and at a late hour by those unaccustomed to drinking it, it is sure to deprive them of much of the night's sleep.

To Sufferers from Eye and Nervous Difficulties, Etc.

The complete Eye Chart and Pamphlet will interest you. Call or write. Consultation free.



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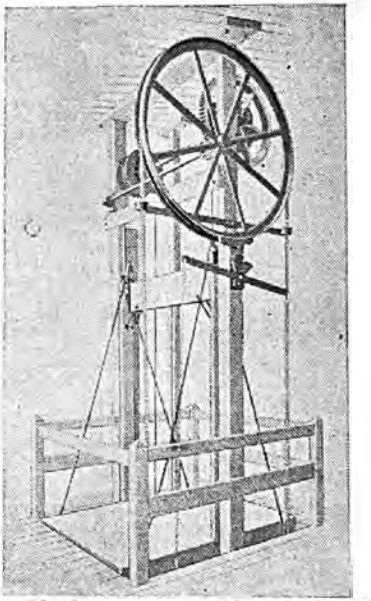
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Sirvase Mencionar esta Publicacion al Escribir a los Anunciadores.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

Lettuce, celery, dandelions, cresses and similar salads are good nerve tonics.

A person suffering from chronic rheumatism should avoid dried fish, cooked oysters, pork, veal and turkey.

The sufferer from dyspepsia will find turnips, spinach, cresses, salads, celery, sorrels, lettuce, dandelions, ripe peaches and roasted apples on his bill of fare.

Our grandmothers used butter milk for removing freckles, and probably worked less harm with it than many modern dames do with things less simple. It is doubtful whether buttermilk will remove freckles, but it is helpful in preventing their appearance. It should be quite fresh, and for lack of observing this important fact many would-be gainers of beauty have acquired pimples.

The women of the Far East are so noted for their grace of carriage that one writer has said that they carry themselves like the figures on an antique frieze, as they walk along with a stately stride, bearing on their heads baskets or jars of butter and eggs, or other home produce. There is a lesson in this example of the women of the Orient and it lies in the fact that they walk with straight figure and uplifted head.

To make glycerin jelly equal to that sold and quite pure, dissolve a one-ounce packet of table gelatin in a little water; then whisk it into a pint of glycerine. Pour into pots. If too stiff add more glycerin. An ounce packet of gelatin stirred into four ounces of glycerin after being softened with water will cause the gelatin to set like stiff glue. This, cut into squares, is excellent to use for throat troubles. A tin of condensed milk, four ounces of glycerin, two ounces of honey and half a pound of sugar make a honey-scotch, nice to take and very nutritious. If a laxative is required, two teaspoonfuls of glycerin swallowed warm at intervals of an hour are what is needed. As a cure for indigestion a teaspoonful of glycerin after meals is valuable.

HOW TO KEEP COOL IN HOT WEATHER

How to keep cool is a vexed question these days. We have worried, hurried and excited ourselves vainly during the past few months; let us now take things easier. We shall then be cool, or, at least, much cooler.

But how shall we not worry? Simply, don't. It is safe to say that eight-tenths of our troubles have never happened. And when has worry done you or anybody else any good? The not-worrying habit can be acquired far easier than most persons imagine.

Don't hurry. Rise early, thus giving yourself ample time to dress, and when you go out, walk leisurely. If you miss a car, wait coolly for the next one, which will carry you to your destination only a few minutes later. The hurrying habit is more heating than the alcohol habit.

Don't get excited. If you do you will feel literally "hot around the collar." If you are angry and wish to make the other fellow "hot," you will do this most effectually by keeping cool.

Don't study the thermometer, for your temperature is likely to rise with the mercury.

Wear loose-fitting clothes, easy around the neck, and a lightweight straw hat. Women, if they must wear corsets, should affect only the light, flexible kind. In view of the recent agitation against the so-called peek-a-boo waists, I dare not recommend them. The utmost I can advise is that they be neither wholly holey nor wholly holy—betwixt and between.

Take a cold plunge bath every day, using soap twice a week to keep the pores thoroughly cleansed and open. The bath may be taken at any convenient time.

Sleep on a rather hard mattress and on a low pillow, leaving the windows and door of the bedroom open so as to create a draft through. It is well in this climate to have a pair of light blankets thrown over the footboard of the bed, where they will be handy if needed. Don't go to bed until you feel tired enough to sleep. If you can't sleep then, don't try to. Arrange yourself in the bed as comfortably as possible and think, not about the heat, but of pleasant things, and you will be asleep before you know it. Trying to sleep will keep anyone awake. Some persons are wakeful because they are hungry; the remedy in this case is obvious. A warm bath will often induce sleep.

Our diet in hot weather should be light and nutritious. I say "nutritious" because excessive heat lowers vitality, which would be further lowered by a poor diet. Eggs, milk, fish, the various shellfish and chicken are nutritious and non-heating. Fish is largely nitrogenous and contains very little fat. Salmon, mackerel, eels and the herring tribe have more fat, especially the last. The green vegetables, comprising lettuce, asparagus, spinach, celery, onions and tomatoes are useful in that they contain considerable water, a prime requisite in hot weather. But the red meats, bacon, pork, beans, peas and potatoes are rather heavy and heating, and so should be avoided. Strawberries and other of the sub-acid fruits are laxative, cool the blood and furnish plenty of water.

No stimulating drinks should be taken in the hot season; lemonade may be, but the best drink is cool water, with meals, between meals and before retiring at night. A large quantity of water and sufficient fruit will keep the bowels open, remove waste also through other channels and cool the body by radiation. The deleterious effect on the system of alcohol, particularly in torrid times, is well known. Most cases of prostration and sunstroke can be attributed indirectly to this cause.

I have said nothing as yet of the importance of regular exercise at this season. But proper exercise will do more to tone the body to resist the weakening effects of heat than all the most careful hygiene measures combined.

If, when out of doors, you should experience a sudden faintness or giddiness, seek the shade and rest, taking a cold bath as soon thereafter as possible. The recognized treatment of isolation or sunstroke is to plunge the patient into iced water and keep him there.

NERVOUS HEADACHE.

Boys and girls sometimes suffer from nervous headache, and the editor advises them to try a simple remedy that he has heard of. It is not a drug; he would never think of suggesting anything of that kind, but this is so very simple and harmless that it may be tried by the most delicate person. It is merely the act of walking backwards. An instructor in physical culture claims that it is an infallible remedy. You should walk very slowly, letting the ball of the foot touch the floor first, and then the heel. A few minutes' walking generally effects a complete cure, according to the instructor. He also claims that walking backwards for a little while every day is the best way to learn to walk forwards easily and gracefully. Suppose you try it; it certainly cannot do you any harm.

Frank Brady, Pub., Denver, Colo.:
I received a sample copy of "Sister Republics," and I enclose you 50c for one year's subscription.
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M. H. Mickey, Editor del Departamento Español

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Sr. Frank Brady, Denver, Colo.:

Adjunto le remito $1.00 dollar, por el cual se servira remitirme "The Sister Republics" por dos años cosmenzado el Julio, 1906. Su atto y S. S.,

DIONISIO TRUJILLO.

Inclosed herewith I hand you $1.00, for two years' subscription. Please commence with the October, '04, issue, sending me the back numbers.

LLOYD HUNSAKER,
Albuquerque, N. M.

—La corona imperial de Rusia se calcula que vale treinta millones de pesetas.

—Se vá á fundar en Orizaba una completa y moderna escuela industrial, y la que según lo extenso de sus proyectos, sera la primera y única en esta República.

—El 16 de Mayo anterior murió en Pekín, el Sr. Coronel Don Ignacio Altamira, Encargado de Negocios de México, cerca dal Gobierno de China.

—El Ferrocarril Central Mexicano estableció en Celaya una nueva estación, denominada "Empalme de Celaya," á 200 metros del crucero con el Nacional de México.

—El Sr. Presidente de la República Gral. de División Don Porfirio Díaz fué obsequiado con una marcarilla de Juárez, fundida en bronce, tomada de la que existe en el Museo Nacional.

—Mezclando 115 gramos de almendras dulces y 30 gramos de piñones. reducidas ambas substancias á pasta muy fina, con 15 gramos de alcohol, se forma una pasta excelente para blanquear la piel, perfumándola, si se quiere, con alguna substancia.

Nueva Industria.

El Sr. Francisco Lake trata de establecer en Guadalajara una fábrica de automóviles, empleado en su construcción los últimos adelantos y los materiales más escogidos.

Para el efecto, está en tratos para adquirir en arrendamiento los talleres de la Escuela de Artes del Espíritu Santo, y hacer montar la nueve fábrica.

Nueva Industria.

Se sabe desde hace poco que la fibra del maguey puede ser ventajosamente aprovechada en la fabricación de telas y cordajes.

A esta fecha varios capitalistas del Estado de Puebla han adquirido extensos magueyales que piensan explotar en esta nueva inddustria.

—En San Luis Potosi se han dado muchos casos de tifo, según informaciones últimas de algunos periódicos.

Rehabilitación del Caucho Vulcanizado.

Chemiter Ze tung da cuenta de un procedimiento privilegiado en Dinamarca para la rehabilitación del caucha vulcanizado.

Se reduce el caucho á pequeños pedazos y se calienta duranto 12 horas con sulfato de sódio, substancia que disuelve el azufre fijando al propio tiempo el oxígeno, es decir, reduciendo los productos oxidados. El caucho, así tratado, se lava y seca con á baja temperature, se malaxia con azufre y se vulcaniza de nuevo.

—En Veracruz va á establecer un Sindicato Americano, una gran fábrica de vidrios, botellas, vajillas, frascos y vidrieras artisticas, ocupándose ya de elegir terrenos.

—En China no se permite á las mujeres retratarse.

Compa en $100,000 del Rancho de Don Luis Bolivar.

La compañía minera de Cananea, Sonora, está dando grande impulso á sus trabajos y cada día hace nuevas adquisicones y emprende otros negocios. Las últimas operaciones que ha efectuado han sido la compra en $100,000 del rancho

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de Don Luis Bolivar, contiguo á Nogales y la adquisición de varias propiedades en el Distrito de Sahuaripa, comprendiéndose en ellas la rica mina La Bufa.

El túnel del Simplon inaugurado por el rey de Italia el 19 del coriente, es una del las más grandes obras de su género, por no decir la más grande. Es un trabajo de cíclopes, resultado de medio siglo de estudios, de siete años de labor y de un costo de $15,000,000.

Las asociaciones de constructores en San Franciseco, levaron los albañiles á $7.00 por ocho horas de trabajo al dia, y los de los peones á $4.00.

—Para explotar minas en Coahuila, se ha formado en Londres un sindicato con capital de treinta millones de pesos.

Plantio de Café.

Los agricultuores cafeteros del Estado de Chiapas, animados por la construcción del ferrocarril de Tapachula al puerto de S. Benito, aumentarán sus plantaciones en bastante escala.

Monedas de á 2 Centavos.

Pronto estarán en circulación por toda la República las monedas de cobre de 2 centavos, haciéndose así más fáciles y cómodas las pequeñas transacciones.

Oficales Mexicanos en las Escuelas Militares de la Unión Americana.

—El Gobierno de la República, atendiendo á la invitación que le hizo el de los Estados Unidos, para que algunos oficales mexicanos pasen á instruirse á las escuelas militares Norteamericanas, designó con ese objeto á los Tenientes de Infantería Jorge Landa y Luis Montes; de Caballería Felipe Neri, Subteniente de Artillería Alfonso Ramos, y Tenientes Rodolfo, Casillas y Arturo Lastuche que respectivamente servían en la Fundición Nacional y en el 1 degree de Artilleria Montada.

—Para quitar las manchas delos muebles de madera, se disuelven en medio cuartillo de alcohol de 98 grados, un cuarto de onza de resina pulverizada y la misma cantidad de laca, se le añade medio cuartillo de aceite de linza, y mojando un trapo de lana con esta preparasión se frota la parte manchada. El petróleo se puede usar también para limpiar los muebles pintados.

—La edipemia de la viruela negra está haciendo estragos en Cuernavaca, causando muchas defunciones diarias.

Pocas personas al ser interrogadas, responderán de protno quién tuvo por la primera vez la idea de utilizar el gas de hulla en el alumbrado, ni precisar la fecha de la aplicación de tal descubrimiento.

Fué en 1784 cuando Pedro Juan Minekekers, profesor de ciencias naturales en la Universidad de Louvain, publicó su parecer á cerca de la potencia luminosa del gas extraído del carbón de piedra; y desde el año siguiente lo empleó para alumbrar su laboratorio.

Su ciudad natal, Maestricht, honró al modesto sabio erigiñndole una estátua.

Invento de un Mexicano.

Un empleado del Ferrocarril Central Mexicano, con residencia en una de las principales ciudades que toca esta línea férrea, es inventor de un explosivo, que tiene entre otras ventajas, la baratura de su elaboración y la de no producir humo.

El inventor estima que su pólvora puede elaborarse tan económicamente, que su precio en el mercado será de cincuenta por ciento menos que cualquiera otra pólvora sin humo, inventada hasta hoy.

Además, el inventor manifiesta que la elaboración de la referida pólvora es enteramente inofensiva, pues sobre no necesitar maquinaria para su fabricación, no explota sino con fulminantes.—La Libertad.

Gran Fundición en Durango.

El Gobierno de este Estado ha dada una concesión por diez años para la instalación de una gran fundición de metales en el rico mineral de Yerbabuena.

En el mineral de la Yerbabuena riena gran entusiasmo por la pronta instalación de dicha fundición, á la que se asegura un éxito colosal, y que tendrá una capacidad para beneficiar doscientas toneladas de mi-

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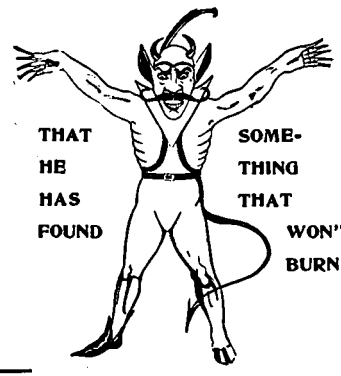
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neral diariamente; el concesionario es el Sr. Frederico de Pedro.

El Algodon en Coahuila.

Las abundantes cosechas de algodón en la comarca de la Laguna, el primer centro productor de esa fibra en la República, no se han terminado de levantar aún por falta de brazos, pues escasean trabajadores, no obstante los altos jornales que se pagan y que en algunos casos han llegado á dos pesos diarios. Dichas cosechas se acabarán de levantar durante el presente mes; los agricultores esperan muy buenos redimientos, y en vista de lo productivo que resulte ese cultivo, muchos labradores aumentarán las siembras de algodón que hagan en lo sucesivo.

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Concesión Para la Explotación del Asfalto y el Petróleo.

Un contrato celebrado recientemente por el Gobierno de Venezuela con el Doctor V. B. Aramburu, en conformidad con el decreto de 21 de junio 1904, concede á este último el derecho de explotar y exportar asfalto petróleo, betún, brea bituminosa y otras sustancias semejantes que se encuentren en la parte de la elta del Orinoco que yace entre los siguientes límites.

Desde la boca del caño del Varge hasta la boca del caño Cocuina, ambos situados en el Golfo de Paria, y desde allí por una extensión de territorio circundado por una liena de dos leguas hacia tierra adentro y paralela á la costa del Golfo.

El Señor Aramburu sólo pagará al Gobierno de Venezeula una contribución de un 25 por ciento sobre las ganancias líquidas de su explotación.

El contrato se ha hecho por quince años, pudiendo prorrogarse este plazo por otros quince años por mutuo acuerdo.

Al Doctor Aramburu se le concede el derecho, sólo una vez, de importar, libre de derechos, maquinaria, las embarcaciones, provisiones y materiales que sean necesarios para llevar á cabo le explotación y exportación de los mencionados productos.

Preparación del Café.

Según el Dr. Ratier, el mejor modo de preparar el café es el siguiente:

Se toman 125 gramos de café convenientemente tostado y molido; se deslíen con una cuchara en el equivalente de dos vasos de agua fría, y se deja remojar toda la noche el vaso que la contiene. Al dia siguiente se vacía esta infusión extremadamente cargada, y una cucharada bastará para dar el perfume deseable á una taza de leche caliente; una tercera parte de infusión y dos terceras partes de agua hirmiendo, dan un café negro, de un color magnífico y de ungusto perfecto. El café así tratado no pierde ninguna partícula de su principio aromático.

Importación de Cinc.

Debido á la gran demanda de cinc que hay en los Estados Unidos, la cual hizo que el precio de este metal subiera de una manera completamente extraordinaria, en 1905 se embarcaron grandes cantidades de esta mineral y de cinc en sus varias combinaciones, de las minas de México, dando esto por resultado que en México se estimulara la explotación de dicho metal. Muchas minas que antes no se habían explotado, en la actualidad se han pueso en condiciones que producen cantidades considerables.

La medida que el Departamento del Tesoro de los Estados Unidos tomó recientemente y que tuvo por objeto aumentar los derechos de aduana sobre los minerales de cinc importados de México y del Canadá, ha dado por resultado que se presente una protesta formal á la Junta de Tasadores Generales de los Estados Unidos, protesta que se cree que finalmente hará que el asunto se someta á los tribunales federales.

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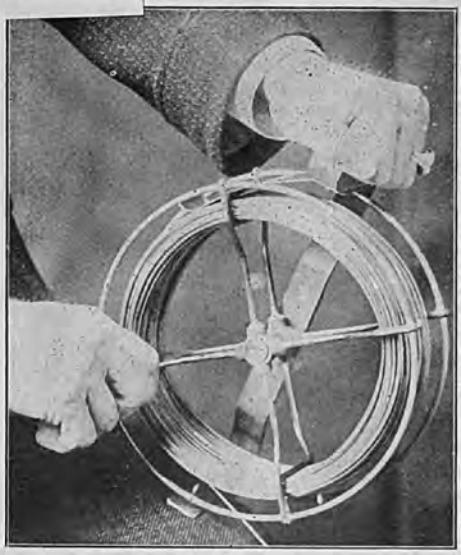
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His tapes and reels go to all parts of the globe. Only a few days ago he shipped a large order to Chile. He has the reputation of filling orders promptly, and always sends just what is ordered in either feet or meters.

We saw a party a few days ago who told us that he had used one of Lallie's tapes, 500 feet long, for 12 years and had only broken it once during that time, and it is still in first-class condition.

There is some pleasure and satisfaction in buying an article that has long life, and of high-class workmanship.

We do not know where he buys such high-grade steel as he uses in the manufacture of his long steel tapes, but we must confess that it is superior to anything of the kind we ever saw, for we were able to tie knots in the tape and then straighten the tape out quite as perfect as it was at first, showing the abuse these narrow tapes will stand and continue to be serviceable to the engineer who may be miles from civilization and must be equipped with tapes that will stand all kinds of hard service and come out of the service in good condition, just ready for another equally as trying.

One really marvels to look upon the variety of metal reels he has invented for these long steel tapes, as some engineers want one kind and some another. His very latest reel is made of steel spring wire, which we have secured a photo of, as shown, and it is perfection itself.

This reel is provided with a sheet metal spring which rests upon the tape and prevents any looseness to take place upon the reel when paying the tape off or when reeling the tape up, and on the inside of the support to the reel there is a guide for the tape which takes care of the tape when being wound up, and the engineer can rubber around as much as he pleases about other matters while he is reeling up the tape, and this guide takes care of the tape and lays it upon the reel while the spring retains the tape in position. The reel being made of spring wire, will stand all kinds of rough use, and when thrown around as such articles are, it cannot be bent out of shape and put out of service, as many reels are with bad treatment. The handle is made to close up when not in use, and having a sleeve it revolves freely in your hand when winding the tape upon the reel.

We cannot nderstand why some engineers will putter along with a poor piece of tape when they can procure one of these long tapes so reasonable and do three times the amount of work in a day that they can with any old-fashioned affair that is full of kinks and broken places, with an uncertainty as to the accuracy of the poor tape, and time spent in measuring the work a second time and third time because of things not fitting correctly.

When you need a good steel tape we can highly recommend you to the Lallie Surveying Instrument and Supply Company of Denver, Colo., a firm that makes a specialty of all instruments used by the civil and mining engi-



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We desire to call the attention of our readers to the Pierce Gold Separator and Amalgamator, for placers, dredges, mill and cyanide works, which received the highest award at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, held in Portland, Ore., last year.



The above cut represents a machine which handles 500 cubic yards in 24 hours, one-tenth passing through a 12-mesh screen.

Riffles for Cyanide Works.

The riffles can be used to great advantage in cyanide mills by running the pulp through them and saving the free gold before it goes to the tanks. After the tarnished gold has been freed in the tanks by cyanide or other chemicals, it is passed through other sets of riffles so as to amalgamate the gold freed, thus saving much of the chemicals by not dissolving the gold, and considerable tankage capacity. **Or the riffles can be set below the tanks so as to pass all of the pulp through them,** thus catching any gold escaping by not being dissolved. In tests made after cyanide mills we have caught gold from coarse to that so fine that it remains on top of the water.

Tests made on the Columbia River, Washington; Snake and Boise Rivers, Idaho; Grand and Platte Rivers and on Cherry and Clear Creeks, Colorado; Colorado River, Arizona, and on Beach sand in California and Oregon, have demonstrated that the gold in all of them can be saved with these riffles.

Send to L. S. Pierce, 1653 Welton street, Denver, Colo., who will be pleased to mail his booklet, which furnishes complete information on these machines.

CARE OF THE HANDS.

For well-kept hands the nails are of prime importance. In the first place they must be properly cut, following the outlines of the finger tips.

When the hand is held up before the face with the palm inward, a tiny rim of nail should show around the edge of each finger. The corners should be cut round, but not too closely, or they will become sore.

When the hands are washed the skin at the base should be gently pushed back with a towel or orange skin stick so as to disclose the little half-moon.

Sharp instruments should be kept from the nails, and cutting away the loose skin should be avoided, as it is apt to produce soreness. Lemon juice is useful in taking off stains. Should they look dull or rough, a little vaseline of beeswax may be rubbed on and then polished with a soft cloth.

Cleaning the nails with a brush keeps them and the skin under them smooth, so that they do not so readily retain dirt.

Of course it is only by following these instructions every day that the nails can be kept in good order.

Energetic care for one week, followed by neglect for three or four, will give very unsatisfactory results, and is a waste of time and materials.

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The illustration on this page represents a machine which has recently been patented by western men, and it seems very appropriate that the best machine of its kind should be invented and manufactured in the midst of the district which produces the very highest grade of the material this machine handles, namely, Portland Cement.

This has been very aptly called the Concrete Age, and as time goes on concrete will become more and more the ideal material for the construction of all kinds of structures. Among a few of the uses to which concrete has been successfuly put are sky-scrapers, sidewalks, bridges, fence posts, dams, roofing tiles, telegraph poles and building blocks. There have been some failures it is true, but these seem to be entirely due to the incomplete mixing of the different materials of which the concrete is composed. The mixer manufactured by the Colorado Concrete Mixer company, of 1814 Arapahoe street, Denver, Colo., is a most simple affair. Yet it will thoroughly mix from $700 to $800 worth of concrete in one day, and effect a saving every day of about $30 over hand power. We understand that the Inspector of Buildings of Denver has just made some very severe tests of the concrete floors of the Symes block in that city. The building is eight stories high, and the floors are but 4 inches thick, and are composed of concrete mixed in one of the machines illustrated. It seems that brick were piled up in the center of one of the spans of floor until there was a weight of 450 pounds to the square foot. The concrete was then heated to a white heat and then suddenly cooled with a fire hose. No fracture or failure of the floor occurred, however, and the weight was then increased to 600 pounds to the square foot, without deflection or injury. This goes to show that the thorough mixing of the ingredients of concrete is the main thing to be attended to.

The Colorado Mixer is operated by steam or by gasoline engine. The machine we saw i noperation had mounted on it one of the small Cushman gasoline motors, advertised on another page of this paper. It develops 6-horse power, but weighs only 250 pounds, so it makes the mixer ver 250 pounds, si i tmakes the mixer very portable and easily moved.

We understand that after the stone, sand and cement have been placed in the drum of the mixer it is turned over by the action of the drum 45 times every minute, so that every stone and smaller particles become coated with the cement. When mixed, the contents are loaded into barrows or cars, by means of a chute, which is operated by the machine man.

The manufacturers, we understand, will be glad to correspond with anyone interested or having works contemplated in which concrete enters.

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A few words with automobilists:

Never buy a second-hand machine. You can find all the trouble that is good for you with a new one.

Never loan your machine to your wife unless you have good grounds to believe that she has been false to you.

Avoid running down policemen or other high officials, including cooks. There are plenty of ordinary pedestrians who can't run fast.

When taking your friend for a spin don't brag on your machine till you are safe home. This will save you much mortification.

Establish your own code of signals and stick to them. If the public can't get on to them so much the worse for the public.

When a man tells you that a horse is cheaper than an automobile, tell him that is a horse on him. Don't allow yourself to be drawn into discussion.

If you are a religious man repeat a short mental prayer before embarking. If you have no belief in the hereafter simply say "here goes nothing."



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ALPHBETICAL LIST OF THE REGULAR VERBS.

Abrir, to open.
acabar, to finish.
aburrir. to be disgusted.
aceptar, to accept.
acercarse, to approach.
acompañar, to accompany.
acomodar, to accommodate.
aconsejar, to advise.
acostumbrar, to accustom.
acudir, to hasten to.
acusar, to acknowledge receipt of; to accuse.
adivinar, to guess; to divine.
admirar, to admire; to be astonished.
admitir, to admit.
afectar, to affect.
afeitar, to shave.
afianzar, to fasten; to prop.
afirmar, to affirm.
agradar, to please.
agregar, to add to; to aggregate.
aguantar, to bear with; to put up with.
alcanzar, to reach; to catch up with.
amar, to love.
amenazar, to menace.
armar, to arm.
animar, to animate.
añadir, to add to.
aplicar, to apply.
apreciar, to appreciate.
aprender, to learn.
apresurar, to hurry one up.
aproximar, to approach.
aprovechar, to take advantage of.
apurar, to hasten.
apoyar, to sustain.
arrojar, to pull out.
asegurar, to assure oneself.
atacar, to attack.
atreverse, to dare.
atropellar, to run over; to cross.
aventurarse, to venture.
ayudar, to help.
Bajar, to descend.
bañar, to bathe.
barajar, to shuffle, as cards.
barnizar, to varnish.
batallar, to quarrel with weapons.
beneficiar, to smelt; to benefit.
barrer, to sweep.
beber, to drink.
bailar, to dance.
blandear, to soften.
blanquear, to whiten.
bordar, to embroider.
borrar, to rub out; te erase.
bravear, to defy.
brillar, to shine, as the sun.
brincar, to jump.
brindar, to drink to the health.
brotar, to blossom.
bruñir, to burnish.
burlarse, to make fun of one.
buscar, to look for.
Cabalgar, to ride horsback.
calcular, to calculate.
calificar, to qualify.
calmar, to calm.
calumnar, to calumniate.
calzar, to shoe.
callar, to be silent.
cambiar, to change.
campear, to camp.
cancelar, to cancel.
cansar, to be tired,
cantar, to sing.
capturar, to capture.
cargar, to load; to charge.
casar, to marry.
castigar. to punish.
causionar, to caution.
causar to cause.
cavar, to excavate.
cazar, to hunt.
ceder, to cede, to give up to.
celebrar, to celebrate.
cenar, to sup.
cepillar, to brush.

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cercar, to fence.
certificar, to certify
cesar, to cease.
cifrar, to cipher.
cinchar, to draw up tightly.
circular, to circulate.
citar, to cite.
civilizar, to civilize.
clasificar, to classify.
clavar, to nail.
cobrar, to collect.
cojer, to catch.
cojear, to walk lame.
colar, to glue.
colocar, to locate.
colonizar, to colinize.
colorar, to color.
combatir, to combat.
combinar, to combine.
comer, to eat.
cometer, to commit.
comisionar, to commission.
comparar, to compare.
compelir, to compel.
completar, to complete.
complicar, to complicate.
comprar, to buy.
comprender, to comprehend.
comprimir, to tighten.
computar, to compute.
comunicar, to communicate.
conceder, to concede.
concentrar, to concentrate.
condenar, to condemn.
condensar, to condense.
confesar, to confess.
confiar, to confide.
confirmar, to confirm.
conformar, to conform.
confortar, to comfort.
confundir, to confuse.
congratular, to congratulate.
congregar, to congregate.
conjugar, to conjugate.
conquistar, to conquer.
consagrar, to consagrate.
consistir, to consist.
conspirar, to conspire.
constar, to consist of.
constipar, to catch cold.
consultar, to consult.
consumir, to consume.
contemplar, to contemplate.
contentar, to content.
contestar, to answer.
continuar, to continue.
contratar, to contract.
contrastar, to contrast.
conversar, to converse.
convocar, to convoke.
copilar, to compile.
coronar, to crown.
correr, to run.
cortar, to cut.
corumpir, to corrupt.
cosechar, to harvest.
coser, to sew.
cotizar, to quote.
crear, to create.
criticar, to criticise.
cruzar, to cross.
cubrir, to cover.
cuidar, to take care of.
culpar, to blame.
cultivar, to cultivate.
cuñar, to mint.
curar, to cure.
curtir, to tan.
chancear, to chance.
charlear, to gossip.
chiflar, to whistle.
chocar, to hit up against.
Dañar, to damage.
deber, to owe.
declamar, to declaim.
decorar, to decorate.
decretar, to decree.
dedicar, to dedicate.
definir, to define.
degollar, to cut one's throat.

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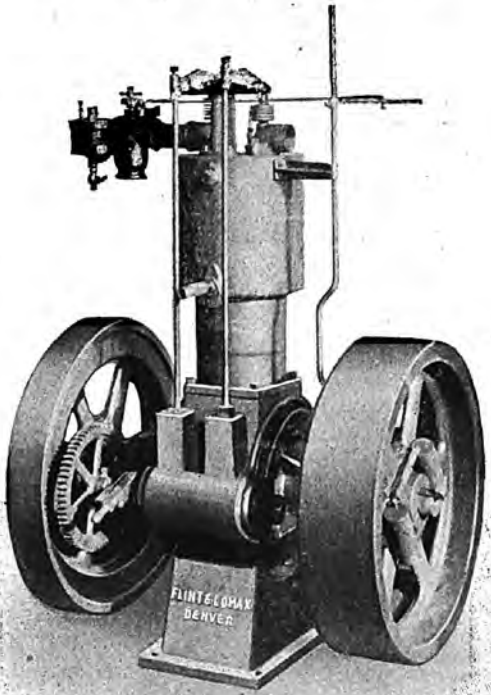
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JOSÉ I. ISUSI, Agent, Tampico.

Sírvase Mencionar esta Publicacion al Escribir a los Anunciadores.

defraudar, to defraud.
degradar, to degrade.
dejar, to leave stationary.
deleitar, to delight.
deletrear, to spell.
demandar, to demand.
demarcar, to survey land.
deplorar, to deplore.
depositar, to deposit.
deprimir, to depress.
derivar, to derive.
derramar, to spill.
derribar, to overthrow.
derrotar, to defeat.
desaguar, to unwater.
desafiar, to defy.
desear, to desire.
desanimar, to discourage.
descansar, to rest.
descargar, to unload; to shoot.
describir, to describe.
desembarcar, to disembark.
desembolsar, to make outlay.
desempeñar, to fulfill; to carry out.
desembarazar, to disembarass.
desengañar, to undeceive.
desertar, to desert.
desesperar, to despair.
desfalcar, to default.
deshonrar, to dishonor.
designar, to designate.
desister, to desist.
desollar, to skin.
despachar, to despatch.
desparramar, to scatter.
despreciar, to be unappreciated.
destilar, to distil.
destinar, to order for.
determinar, to determine.
devisar, to devise.
devorar, to devour.
dictar, to dictate.
dibujar, to draw; to draught.
dilatar, to loiter.
diluviar, to rain in torrents.
disfrutar, to enjoy the benefits of.
dividir, to divide.
disparrar, to shoot off.
doblar, to double.
dorar, to gild.
dudar, to doubt.
duplicar, to duplicate.
durar, to last.
dulcificar, to sweeten.
economizar, to economize.
echar, to throw; to pour.
edificar, to build.
educar, to educate.
efectuar, to effect.
ejecutar, to execute.
elevar, to elevate.
eliminar, to eliminate.
eludir, to elude.
embalar, to bale.
embarazar, to embarrass.
embarcar, to embark.
embargar, to embargo.
emborrachar, to get drunk.
embriagar, to get drunk.
embudar to stutter.
emigrar, to emigrate.
emitir, to emit.
empellar, to impe.
emplear, to employ.
emprender, to undertake.
empujar, to push.
empular, to have an impulse.
enamorar, to be enamored.
encabrestar, to bridle.
encadenar, to chain up.
encajar, to box.
encantar, to enchant.
encanar, to become bald.
encarcelar, to jail.
encargar, to give charge of.
encojar, to walk lame.
encrespar, to curl the hair.
encuardenar, to bind, as a book.
enderezar, to straighten.
endosar, to endorse.

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Vol. 7 No. 12 AUGUST, 1906 English and Spanish



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Owing to delay in ordering covers, same had to be omitted this issue.

PAN-AMERICAN NOTES

Recent statistics show that the railway system of Brazil included, at the beginning of 1905, 17,059 kilometers in full working order and 1,200 kilometers in course of construction.

The special commission intrusted with the estimate of the next coffee crop in Brazil reports that the exports, including the Sao Paulo production, via Rio de Janeiro, will be about 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 sacks between July 1, 1906, and June 30, 1907.

The State of Matto Grosso, Brazil, covers an area of 532,200 square miles, and has a population of 93,000. The state borders on Bolivia. It is traversed by several low mountain chains, but a large part of the territory is in plains, much of which is densely wooded. The mountains are rich in minerals.

The Argentine customs returns for the first quarter of the current year show that the total value of goods imported amounted to $51,370,000 gold, and the exports to $86,140,000, leaving a balance of $34,770,000 gold in favor of the country. The bullion imported amounted to $7,180,000 gold.

The receipts of rubber in Para, Brazil, for nine months, from July 1, 1905, to March 31, 1906, were, for 1905-6, 27,860 tons, and, for 1904-5, 260 tons. This is not the whole supply because there are, of course, Manaos and Iquitos, also Bolivia. The rubber receipts for Para, it will be seen, show an increase of 600 tons in favor of 1905-6.

In 1904 the total immigration to the Republic of Cuba was 28,467, while in 1905 the total number of immigrants aggregated 54,219. The largest number from any one country was, in 1904, 23,759 immigrants from Spain, while this number was increased in 1905 to 47,902. The next country in importance was the United States, which sent 1,549 immigrants to Cuba in 1904, and 1,861 in 1905.

According to the facts established by the investigations of Doctor White, the commissioner appointed by the Brazilian government to report on the subject, it appears that the coal formation of Brazil begins in northern Sao Paulo, near the border of Minas Geraes, and extends southwestward across the states of Parana, Santa Catherina, and Rio Grande do Sul, probably passing into Uruguay and the Argentine Republic.

United States Consul Kellogg, of Colon, furnishes a report on the foreign trade of the Panama port of Bocas del Toro. The exports to the United States for 1905 were 3,414,500 bunches of bananas, 131,200 cocoanuts, and 1,157 cases of canned turtle meat. Exports to Eurone were sarsaparilla root and turtle shells. The imports from the United States, Europe and Asia were all classes of merchandise.

Track has been laid on the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient from the South Canadian river south to Custer City, O. T., 16 miles, and from Sagerton north to Knox City, Tex., 24 miles. The tracks of the St. Louis and San Francisco will be used from a point north of Custer City south to Clinton. Grading is in progress from Clinton south to the Texas state line. Track has also been laid in Mexico from a point 40 miles west of Minaca west, 22 miles.

The "Bulletin" of the French Chamber of Commerce at Buenos Ayres states that an official report has recently been made on mulberry cultivation in the Argentine Republic. From this it appears that there are now about 300,000 mulberry plants in the province of Tucuman, 200,000 in Santa Fe, 350,000 in Cordoba, and more than 50,000 in Salta Jujuy and Santiago del Estero. The climate of Tucuman appears to be the best adapted for mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing.

The government of Panama has sold the right of importing tobacco and cigars to a large firm in Panama, which has had this concession for several years, for $21,250 for the period of ten months commencing March 1, 1906. The payments to the government are to be made as follows: $5,000 on the approval of the contract, $5,450 on April 1, $5,400 on July 1, and $5,400 on October 1. The contractors were required to furnish a bond to the amount of $5,312.50. Anyone can import tobacco, but the duties must be paid before the article is landed on the wharf.

In 1904 registrations to the number of 25,659 were made in Argentine, and 21,045 farms, representing a value of $243,564,800, and in 1905, 32,491 registrations were made, and 33,160 farms, representing a value of $345,349,000, were recorded. This gives an increase of 150 per cent in 1905, compared with the transactions of 1904. In 1904, 53,422 titles were issued, while in 1905 the number was 74,089. In 1904 the mortgages recorded represented a value of $690,399,76, while in 1904 this amount was reduced to $207,522.10. In 1904 taxes were collected to the amount of $528,694.30, while in 1905 the collection of taxes amounted to $732,237.

Figures issued by the immigration division of the Department of Agriculture of the Argentine Republic, show that during the year 1905, there arrived in the ports of the Republic 221,622 persons, as compared with 161,078 in the year preceding. Departures from the country numbered 82,772 in 1905, and 66,597 in 1904, so that the excess of immigrants over emigrants in 1905 was 138,850, and 94,481 in 1904. The same publication shows the movement of population within the Republic for the years 1857-1905, total arrivals in the first named period numbering 4,951, no departures being reported.

The Empire Zinc company, of this city, who are making rapid progress, has taken a bond on a large zinc property of Othon Sartorius in the Las Palomas district, near San Sostenes station, on the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient railroad, and about seventy miles east of Chihuahua. The company took the property on July 1, and started operations at once with W. H. Paul, assistant engineer. The property involved in the deal consists of several locations aggregating 258 pertenencias. Mr. Sartorius has shipped from these mines considerable good grade zinc ore. This is the first deal made by this enterprising company in that state, and their operations will be watched with much interest.

Two protocols relating to the execution of the boundary treaty between Brazil and Venezuela on May 5, 1859, were signed at Caracas by the plenipotentiaries of the two countries on the 9th day of last December. By the first protocol the demarcation made by the Mixed Boundary Commission in 1880, from the Cucuhy landmark on the Rio Negro eastward to Serro Cupy; is approved and established as the boundary line. The second protocol stipulates that a mixed Commission shall verify the demarcation which the Brazilian Commission made during the years 1882 and 1884, without the assistance of the Venezuelan Commission, from Serro Cupy to a point on Mount Roraima where the three frontiers of Brazil, Venezuela and British Guiana meet, giving preference always to the dividing line of the waters which flow toward the Amazon, Orinoco and Essequibo rivers.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, received May 29, 1906, the foreign commerce of the republic for January, 1906, and for the first seven months of the current fiscal year, 1905-6, was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding periods of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison. The total value of importations during the seven months under review was $112,538,296.03 in silver currency, as declared in the custom house, an increase of $8,654,345.63, as compared with the preceding year. The exports for the seven months were valued at $156,972,919.04, showing an increase of $44,452,722.59, as compared with the same period of 1904-5.

The chief exports of Costa Rica are coffee and bananas, these two items together making up over 90 per cent of all shipments abroad. Hard woods, hides, and small quantities of precious metals supply the major part of the remaining 10 per cent. In the other five countries the exports comprise nearly the same list, but in different proportions. In most of them coffee occupies the leading place, while in Costa Rica bananas have risen to a point of equality with coffee and bid fair to surpass it. The value of the coffee exports has remained nearly stationary during the past ten years; in 1896 it was $4,310,000, in 1905 only $3,774,000. Banana exports, on the other hand, have grown with astonishing rapidity from $565,000 in 1896 to $3,648,000 in 1905. The market for Central America bananas is extending rapidly, the last few years having seen large sales in England, and it is certain that the success of the industry in Costa Rica will stimulate the development of the banana lands of the other five countries.

The British Consul at Trieste reports that a new steamship company, to be known as the "Unione" Societa Anonima di Navigazione, with a capital of £416,666, to be increased to £833,332, is to be formed at Trieste, the purpose of which is to inaugurate, in September next, a monthly passenger and goods service between Brazil and the Argentine Republic. One-third of the capital will be furnished by the Austrian Lloyd Steamship company and the remaining two-thirds by the "Unione Austriaca," formerly the Austro-Americana. It is designed to double this service at the beginning of the year 1907, the departures to take place fortnightly to and from the two countries interested. The fleet will be composed of three cargo steamers of the Austrian Lloyds and three passenger steamers of the Unione Austriaca. Further additions will be made according to the requirements of the traffic.

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF THE MEXICAN PESO.

(From the "Diario Oficial" of May 25, 1906.)

In accordance with the provisions of Article 20, of the Decree of May 24, 1905, the President of the Republic has seen fit to establish, for the six months commencing July 1, of the current year (1906), the following table of equivalents between the Mexican peso and the coins of the countries where the silver standard obtains.

Value of the Mexican peso in foreign coins.
Bolivia, 1.05 bolivianos.
Guatemala, 1.05 pesos.
Salvador, 1.05 pesos.
Honduras, 1.05 pesos.
Nicaragua, 1.05 pesos.
Persia, 5.72 kranes.
China, 0.6042 taeles.

A few words concerning the opportunities for American enterprise in Central America is convincing when it comes from official sources. In one of his reports, Consul-General Winslow said:

"During the past few months the exporters of the United States have been doing some effective work in this Republic. There have been several commercial travelers here studying the conditions and taking sample orders. Many others have been asking for information from this consulate-general, which has been able to give valuable information. If this field is properly worked and sufficiently long credit is given, practically nothing but American goods need be found in the markets of Guatemala, for they are generally conceded to be the best. This market is worth cultivating, for the next few years will see great developments here. Everything points that way, and the natural resources are great. The opening of the new railroad to the Atlantic Coast at Puerto Barrios will do wonders for the country. More attention is being paid to the packing of goods shipped to this country. It is an important matter, and cannot have too much attention on the part of exporters. Packages should be very firmly nailed and bound by band iron, so they would be difficult to open, as there is much complaint about goods being stolen from boxes in transit. I have had several complaints of late from the custom officers for the way shipments of American goods have come packed. It will pay exporters to pack well everything they ship. Dollars spent in this line will bring hundreds in profits. This is especially true of Central American ports."

PROGRESSIVE MEXICO.

The Ojo De Agua.—An Indian Legend.—How They Fooled the Padre.—How Monterey Received Its Name.—Sights and Scenes on the Plazas.—Fourth of July.—Found the Gold Mine.—Personals.

Monterey, N. L., July, 1905.

To the Sister Republics:

Monterey, where the orange and the lemon grow, where the trees are ever green and the roses bloom, where fair ladies dwell, whose eyes sparkle as bright as the waters that roll down the mountain side, and whose bewitching smiles would cause the muses to sing their praise, and Edmund this tribute pays them.

Monterey is the most progressive city in the republic. She is known as the Pittsburg of Mexico. She is a city of schools, churches, plazas and parks, where the trees are ever green, and fair ladies promenade, whose rosy cheeks and ruby lips are as red as the rose, and whose complexions are as fair as the lillies.

THE OJO DE AGUA

Is a large body of clear, cool water that boils up out of the earth, right in the business part of the city, and it forms a small river that is walled up until it reaches the outskirts of the city, and then led off into small ditches and conducted to the fields for irrigation purposes.

The spring is walled in on three sides, and it forms a pool of water five feet deep, and is used for public bathing. It is full of mountain fish, and they attract daily hundreds of women and children, who go there to see them romping and play hide and seek with the boys who plunge into the water from spring-boards and trapeze.

The springs are surounded by a three-story building, and the lower story is fitted up with bath rooms, where they can get cold, hot, vapor and shower baths. The cold bath rooms have a constant stream of running water, that comes out of the rock banks, passing through them, so that the bathers don't have to use water that has been used by others.

There is no stagnant water in them, to accumulate dirt or filth; while the enclosed rooms which are set apart for men and women, which contain hot and cold water, are made of porcelain, and are white inside and out, and they are kept as clean as soap and water can do it by trained nurses.

There are no wooden bath tubs in it, to gather and breed disease germs.

There is an iron water tank that is erected on a tower sixty feet high, that is kept constantly full of water by a steam pump, and that water is used for shower and spray baths, while the hot water from the stream boils up, and is conducted through pipes to all the bath rooms, for those who want hot baths. They can get any temperature of heat they can stand, from 60 up to 120 degrees F.

The swimming pool is the most attractive. It is large, and the water in it is deep, and as clear as crystal. It is a constant running stream, and the young as well as the old enjoy bathing in it. It is not like the water in the tanks at Topo Chico, standing for weeks and months at a time, where syphilitic and diseased men and women bathe in the same stagnant water from month to month.

The Monterey bath house has spring boards and trapezes, from which the young people can take a dive into the water. They have also row boats; these for the young men who wish to learn how to row. "Gondolas."

They have handsome benches and chairs, where the patrons of the spring can sit and watch the boys and gentlemen swim in the pool. They have, also, reception rooms for ladies and gentlemen. The trained nurses, both men and women, speak English, Spanish French and German.

These springs are situated within five minutes' walk of the cathedral, casino, the leading hotels, plazas, markets, theaters, the new statehouse, the leading doctors and drug stores, and the Monterey Daily News, English and Spanish. It has also laundries, barber and lavatory establishments attached to it. It is one of the coolest places in the city in which to spend an hour or two.

AN INDIAN LEGEND.

There is a very interesting Indian legend connected with the discovery of these springs by the Spaniards and Roman Catholic missionaries, who first came here and located around the springs, and their healing powers, which has never been published; and for the benefit of the sick and afflicted, as well as the tourists and historians, who come to the

LAND OF MONTEZUMA

in search of health, pleasure and historical information, I indite this letter..

Soon after Cortez landed at Vera Cruz and Catholic cross on the soil of Montezuma, he hoisted the banner of Spain and the Roman sent out explorers in search of the precious metals—silver and gold—which they were informed by captive Indians was hidden in the mountains in the interior.

Those explorers were accompanied by Catholic missionaries, padres, priests, to convert the Indians and bring them into the subjection of the laws of Spain, and to the honor and glory of God and the salvation of their souls; but more especially to get them to inform them, for the benefit of their conquerors, the officers and padres, where the rich mines were situated.

Cortez sent out military companies, and they were accompanied by private missionaries, to explore the country and establish colonies, and try to get the Indians to entertain the doctrine of the Holy Roman Catholic church, so that they could make use of them in cultivating the soil and work the mines for their personal benefit.

One of those military companies and padres-priests, reached what is now the city of Monterey, and they found a peaceful and industrious tribe of Indians dwelling at the Oja de Agua, and they hailed the pale face strangers as angelic spirits who were sent to them from the spirit land. They received them with open arms, and bid them welcome. They conducted them to the springs to take a bath, while they set to work to prepare a dinner for them. After they took their baths, the Indians served them with the best that the country produced, such as roast goat meat, pilon dog (which was the Indians' favorite dish), tortillas (cakes made from corn soaked in lime water and ground in a metal hollow stone), frejoles, beans and coffee.

The Spaniards pitched their tents close to the springs, where the zaragoza, city hall and Hidalgo plazas are situated, and the four blocks north of them, and which commanded a fine view of the mountains to the south, west and east of them, and the plains of Monterey to the northeast of them, as far as the eye could reach.

The first thing that the Jesuites did was to go among the Indians and distribute crosses, pictures of saints, rosary beads and charms, to protect them from evil spirits and Protestant missionaries. After they got through with the above distributions, the "bucks" were put to work to plow, plant and raise corn, beans and vegetables, and to prospect for mines, and when they found out the officers dominated it, and the Indians were put to work to develop it, while the married women were set to work to do the cooking and washing, and the handsomest of the senoritas were taken in charge by the officers, and what was left by the common soldiers.

Soon after the Spaniards located at the Monterey springs, another tribe of Indians, who lived somewhere in the mountains (The Spaniards tried by every means to find out where they lived, but failed.) would come to the spring four times a year, and they would bring with them mountain and leopard cat skins, deer, lion and bear skins, and trade them to the native Indians for such goods as they needed in their mountain homes.

The first time that they came after the Spaniards located there, the padres went among them and distributed pictures of saints, rosaries, charms and crosses, and explained their merits to them, and in the course of time they got them to join the Holy Roman Catholic church, and through them they became good Catholics.

After that, when they came to the springs, in addition to the pelts referred to above, they brought with them pure nuggets of gold, which they distributed among the officers and padres; and in return for them they would spend a week or more at the springs, take baths and do their washing while there. But before they left they would lay in a supply of goods to take home with them, paying for them in gold. Then they would take a bath, after which they would go to the padres and make their confessions and have their sins forgiven, so that they could return to their mountain homes clean in body and soul.

Just as the sun would kiss one of the lofty peaks of the mountains off to the west, before it disrobed to take its evening bath in the broad Pacific, the chief would start them off for their homes, while he would stay over a few days longer and paint the town red, 'a la Americano," paying in gold for everything that he took.

The officers let him have his own way as long as his money held out. When that was all gone, and he got sobered up, he would lay in a supply of goods to last him home. He would then take a bath, and after that he would call on the padre and have all his sins forgiven, so that he could return to his mountain home clean in body and mind.

When the sun would reach the point in the mountain referred to above, he would pick up his grip-sack and start off, but in the opposite direction to the one his people had taken, and when he reached the foot of the mountain, he would sit down and unpack his grip-sack and eat a lunch, which include a "sip of the crather," and he would remain there until it got dark, after which he would strike into the mountains, and all trace of him would be lost, notwithstanding army spies were sent out after him, and they never lost sight of him from the time that he left the springs until he struck into the mountains after dark, and from that time on all trace of him was lost until he and his people returned to the springs three months later.

As they brought nuggets of pure gold with them every time they came to the springs, the officers tried to bribe the chief, to get him to tell them where the mine was situated that he took the gold from; but they could not pursuade him to tell them where the mine was situated.

As he would not tell the officers, they called on Padre Edwardo Gonzalez, who was the chief confessor, and requested him not to confess him the next time that he came to the springs until he told him where the mine was situated that he took the gold from, or take him into it. The padre agreed to do so.

The next time that they came to the Monterey springs, and the chief got sobered up and ready to go home, he took a bath and then went to Padre Gonzalez to confess and have his sins forgiven, so that he could reach his mountain home clean in body and soul; but the padre told him that he would not confess him until he told him where the mine was situated which he took the gold from, or take him into the mine. The chief declined to tell him where it was. He told the padre that if he did, that his people would kill him. The padre again told him that if he did not tell him where the mine was, or take him to it, that he would die with all his sins on his soul, and that he would be everlastingly damned.

That caused the chief to do some "tall thinking." He thought of a plan that would be acceptable to the padre, and at the same time it would not reveal to him the whereabouts of the mine. It was this: He told the padre that whenever he was ready, he would conduct him to the foot of the mountain off to the west, and when he reached there, at dark, he would be lead blindfolded, and from there he would be carried into the mine, and then the blindfold would be taken off and he could examine it, and that he could help himself to all the nuggets of gold that he could carry off with him. The padre agreed to that, and he set the day that they would start for the mine. During that time the padre did some "tall thinking." It was this: He took some rosary beads with large stones on them and had them unstrung and put them

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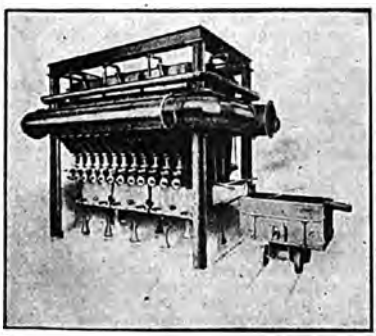
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in the pockets of the coat that he would wear on that occasion, so that on his way down from the mine he would drop them out one at a time along the trail until he reached the foot of the mountain, when the blinds would be taken off, and when he reached Monterey he would tell the officers what he did, so that they could send out expert scouts and follow the trail and pick up the bead stones as they went along, and thus discover the whereabouts of the gold mine.

When the day arrived that they were to start for the mine and the sun reached that point on the mountain referred to above, the padre had his coat with the bead stones in the pockets on, and when they reached the foot of the mountain, the chief put the blindfold on the padre. Just as he got through three stalwart Indians sprung out of the brush and picked the padre up, and one of them carried him on his back into the mine, and when they laid him down they took the blindfold off, and then he saw pure chunks of gold sticking out all around him. He was given tools to cut out as much of the gold as he cared to carry to his Monterey home with him. He did so, and when he got ready to go, the blindfold was put on him, and one of the Indians put him on his back, and they started down to the camping place at the foot of the mountain.

HOW THEY FOOLED THE PADRE.

On the way down the padre began to drop the rosary stones, one at a time, all the way down, and when they reached the foot of the mountain the blindfold was taken off him, one of the Indians stepped up to him with both hands full of rosary stones and handed them to the padre with the remark: "Here, Holy Father, are the rosary stones that dropped out of your pockets on the way down from the mine."

The padre took the stones from him, and he rewarded him for his honesty by bestowing his blessing on him, and he presented him with a picture of the Holy Virgin Yuadalupe, and some charms to wear on his breast to protect him against evil spirits and Protestant missionaries.

The whereabouts of that gold mine are still unknown, although diligent search has been made to find out where it is situated. The Indians that owned it and refused to reveal its whereabouts have, many generations ago, passed away, and are now dwelling in the Maker's own hunting grounds, beyond the starry skies.

HOW MONTEREY RECEIVED ITS NAME.

When the Spaniards located around the Monterery springs, the paymaster of the company was a noted Monte player, so when payday came around and he got through paying off the men, he would get out his Monte cloth and spread it under the shade of a large cypress tree and invite the men to try their luck at Monte. All of them would play but one man. He would stand and look on. It did not take him many months to see how the paymaster was swindling them out of their money.

The rules of the game was this, as laid down by him: When a player lost all the money he had, he must not borrow from another, or go after more money. When he went broke he had to drop out of the game for that day.

The paymaster did the dealing, and when he wanted to win a man's money, he would deal him a good hand, and a poor one for himself. The man with the good hand would bet heavily on it, and the paymaster would come back at him and raise him five or ten better. The soldier would see that and make another raise. By this time the paymaster would come to the conclusion that the man with the good hand had about all his money up, so he would raise him a hundred or two better. As he could not call that raise, or borrow from his friends, or go home for more money, the paymaster would rake in the pot. That was the way that he kept up that game for months, and swindled the boys out of their monthly pay rolls.

The morning of the next pay-day the man who would not play called all the men together and told them that the paymaster was swindling them, and after they were payed off to give him their money privately, and for them not to play that day, and he would sit down and play and beat the paymaster at his own game, and win back from him some of their lost money. They did so. After the men were paid off, the paymaster spread out his Monte cloth, read the rules of the game, and invited them to try their luck. All of them declined. He then invited the man who had refused to play heretofore to sit down and try his luck. After some pursuasion, he took a hand at the game. It went on for some time without either side winning or losing much. Finally the paymaster concluded to bring the game to a close. He dealt the man a good hand, and the betting commenced, until there was several hundred dollars up. The paymaster made a raise of twenty. The soldier saw that, and went ten better. The paymaster saw that, and raised him fifty. The soldier hung on and saw that, and raised him fifty better. By this time the paymaster concluded that the soldier had about run out of money, and he concluded to freeze him out, so he put up the fifty dollars, and raised him five hundred better. The soldier came back at him, covered the five hundred, and raised him one thousand dollars better. That paralyzed the paymaster. He laid down his cards, face down, put a weight on them, and remarked that he would have to go home for more money to cover that bet. The soldier stopped him and called his attention to the rules of the game as laid down by himself. So he raked in the stacks of money which was on the Monte cloth. His breaking the paymaster at his own game so elated the soldiers that they picked him up in their arms and raised him above their heads and proclaimed him

"MONTE-REY," THE KING OF MONTE.

Monterey was known by that name until the 20th of September, 1596. On that date Lieutenant Montemayor, who was at that time Viceroy of Mexico, caused the San Luis and Catarina settlements to be incorporated under the name of Ciudad de Nuestra, Senora de Monterey, in honor of the Count of Monterey.

On the 20th of September, 1806, the citizens of Monterey celebrated the third centennial of the incorporation of the city by dedicating the College Plaza, which fronts the Civil College in this city. I had a full account of that celebration and a history of the city from the first settlements by the Spaniards, published in the "Two Republics," a daily paper that was at that time published in the City of Mexico. Later on I will have the article published in full in the Sister Republics. It is a very interesting and authentic history of the suffering that the first settlers had to endure, and how the first governor and his family were burnt at the stake.

SIGHTS AND SCENES ON THE PLAZAS.

The sights and scenes on the plazas Sundays, holidays and at night from 7:30 p. m. to 11 p. m., are well worth the tourists' attention, with time and money to stay here for a few days. The elite of Monterey can be seen at their best on these occasions. A visit to the market on a Sunday morning is one of the most picturesque sights in and about the city. There is a band of music stationed in the market house every Sunday morning from 7 a. m. to 12 m.

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FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC



A Physician Prescribes It.

Deep River, Ia., January, 1903.

A woman nearly fifty years of age had been suffering from the effect of change of life. She had at first strange spells of unconsciousness which then lapsed into Epilepsy; spells coming on at night and recurring once a month, sometimes twice in succession. The spasms were very severe; producing much muscular strains afterwards, but as soon as she took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic she has not had any recurrence of the spells. I also prescribe the Tonic for general nervous disturbances with good effect, particularly in hypochondria and nervousness, caused by lost vigor.

H. O. Conway, M. D.

Even in Dunmanway, County Cork, Ireland the Sisters of Charity are using Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic since some years for the poor people to cure fits, with good results.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a Sample bottle to any address. Poor patients also get the medicine free, spared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and now by the

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SCHOLTZ DRUG COMPANY

Deep River, Ia., Enero de 1903.

Una mujer de casi cincuenta anos de edad habia estado sufriendo del cambio de su estado natural. Al principo occurrian frecuentes desmayos que se convertian en epilepsia, esta sucedia una vez cada mes porla noche, algunas veces ocurrian dos veces uno seguido del otro. Estos eran muy severos, produciendo despues contorsiones muscalares. Pero tan pronto que tomo el "Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic" estos desmayos no volvieron a ocurrir. Tambien recomiendo el Tonic paro los nervios en general.

H. O. CONWAY, M. D.

Aun en el condado de Dunmanway, Cork Irlando los Hermas de caridad usan el "Pastor Koenig Nerve Tonic" hace anos para los pobres que tienen covulciones.

Un precioso librito acerca de Gratis las enfermedades de Nervios y una botella de muestra a cualquier persona que la solicite. Los enfermos pobres recibiran la medecina libre. Preparada por el Rev. Padre Koenig de Fort Wayne, Ind. desde 1876 y ahora por, la

KOENIG MED. CO.,
100 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

De venta en todas las boticas por $1.00 la botella 6 por $5.00 tamaño grande $1.75, 6 por $9.00.

In Denver por SCHOLTZ DRUG CO.

Please mention this Publication when writing to advertisers.

THE FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION

This year was a fizzle. I have spent over twenty fourths of July in Mexico, eighteen of them in Monterey, and the one this year I might say was a blank. This was expected when the committee in charge announced the location where the celebration was to take place. It was in a private garden to the west of the city, which is owned by the Cuauhtemse brewery, and they charged 50 cents admission. Ladies and children were admitted free. The result was that very few gentlemen went there. They preferred to save street car fare and the 50 cents for admission to the grounds and spend it for Budwiser beer at the saloons in the city, which is now being imported from St. Louis, Mo.

This is the first time that the street cars and offices were not decorated with the American colors. About a year ago a Canadian company purchased the American and Mexican street car lines in this city, and they are being operated by them; hence the American colors were not hung out. The management of that company have no use or respect for the American stars and stripes. When the Mexicans owned the Emprera street car lines, they always honored the 4th of July by decorating their cars and offices with the American flags and bunting.

HER NINETEENTH FOURTH OF JULY BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

On the afternoon of the 4th of July Miss Refugio Henrietta Zamoz, one of the belles of Monterey, celebrated her nineteenth 4th of July birthday at her residence on Fifth May street.

A number of her personal friends called on her in the afternoon to congratulate her on her nineteenth 4th of July birthday, and not a few of them brought handsome gifts with them and presented them to her as momentoes of their best wishes, and hoped she would live long and prosper, and each year would be able to celebrate the American national holiday, the 4th of July.

During the afternoon they had music and singing, and at 5 p. m. the guests were served with refreshments, including chocolate and sweet cakes.

Miss Zamoz, although young in years, entertains her guests most royally, and she received their salutations and congratulations, and replied to each one of them in a happy and cheerful manner. May she secure a good husband, live long and prosper are the best wishes of the writer.

FOUND THE GOLD MINE.

Four years ago Prof. F. N. Baldwin, of St. Louis, Mo., who is a scientist and a metallurgist, came here to take charge of the San Barnabe Bottling works, which were erected by Don Pedro Treuino, of Monterey, at the foot of Topo Chico mountain, heard of the hidden gold mine that I referred to above, and sent out expert miners to hunt for it. In exploring the northeast side of the mountain they picked up a few small nuggets of gold, and they followed the trail up through the brush until they came to a pile of dirt that was banked up against a steep precipice, which was grown over with chaparel. They returned to the bottling works and got some tools and then went back to the dirt pile and removed it, and found the entrance to a small cave, the floor of which was covered in places with what they supposed was gold, or which looked like gold. The professor had them assayed, and he found that they were nuggets of pure gold. He then denounced the mine, and procured from the state a federal title to it, and he has set a force of miners to work to develop it.

Professor Baldwin thinks that his men discovered the hidden gold mine from which the Indians took the gold three hundred years ago, and that it will turn out millions of dollars for him.

PERSONALS.

The Hon. Beneto Juarez, the son of the late President Juarez, paid progressive Monterey a visit in June, and he was royally received and entertained by the citizens, regardless of nationality. He was accompanied by his family, and they were taken in charge by the ladies.

While they were in Monterey, the Hon. Don Gonzales Trewino, an old friend of his father, took them and his own family to Topo Chico, and were entertained at lunch by Mrs. E. R. Glass, proprietor of the Hotel Marble, where they spent the afternoon.

The Hotel Marble is built of black marble, and it is the only hotel in the republic that has a fire place in each room. Each room opens out on a beautiful gallery, and onto separate iron balconies, from which the guest gets a good view of the lofty mountains that surround it. Mrs. Glass devotes her whole time to entertaining her guests, and she sees that they get the best of everything that can be had in the land of Montezuma.

The following tourists have left their autographs at the Hotel Marble: Beneto Juarez and family, City of Mexico; Don Gonzalez Trewino and family, Monterey; Dr. M. P. Robinson, Lexington, Ky.; Samuel T. Davis, Waco, Tex.; Fred Davis, Durango, Mexico; Lee J. Rountree and wife, Georgetown, Tex.; William Elliott, Monterey; S. W. Trumble, Monterey; O. S. Putman, Puebla, Mexico; Mrs. C. A. Wheatly and family, Miss Emma Giddings, City of Mexico; Miss Edith Giddings, El Paso, Tex.; Mrs. W. J. Russell, Miss Cornell, Miss Willie and Miss May Russell, Saltillo; J. A. Printice, Louisville, Ky.; Mr. Thomas O. Mudd, Miss Laura Mudd and Mrs. O. P. Reid, Laredo, Tex.; J. R. Page and B. C. Holgher, Tampio; O. K. Harker, Monterey; and Silas De Wolf and wife, Metamoras.

William H. Pue, the leading American builder in Saltillo, spent a few days this week in this city. On his way to the train he subscribed for Sister Republics.

J. R. Page, of Tampico, who is connected with the Eleano Oil company, has taken a month's lay off, and is a guest at the Hotel Marble.

EDMOND LEVAN.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Competition is the mother of advertising.—Printers' Ink.

Economy is the road to wealth—and it's a hard road to travel.

Promises cost nothing; it is only the keeping them which comes expensive.

"Who has to suffer from our fool acts?" asks the Atchison Globe. Our fool selves who commit them, we believe.

A miner who was entombed in a mine in Chile 2,000 years ago has just been unearthed. Life was pronounced extinct.

Wanted—Reliable agents to solicit subscriptions and advertising for this publication in every city. Liberal inducements.

A Denver minister, when asked if he regarded the flynet waist as immodest, said he would not discuss the mater until he had an opportunity to look into it.

EMPIRE ZINC COMPANY

820 EQUITABLE BUILDING
DENVER, COLO., U. S. A.

J. H. Troutman, Treasurer.
W. C. Wetherill, Consulting Engineer.

PURCHASERS OF ZINC CONCENTRATES AND ZINCIFEROUS ORES



Empire Zinc Plant at Canon City, Colo.

Concentraciones de Zinc y compradores de minerales de zinc.

MEXICO

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT IT AS A FIELD OF INVESTMENT?

THE MEXICAN INVESTOR

is the authority on the subject. Weekly, $2.50 per year. Send for sample copy. Apartado 2327, Mexico City.

WANTED Mexican Drawn Work, Curio and Specialties.

TO EXCHANGE For American Novelties or any merchandise you wish. Am prepared to pay spot cash for bargains. Correspondence solicited.

E. W. PLUMMER
Reference "Sister Republics"
212 Fifteenth St. DENVER, COLO.

SE SOLICITA
Deshilados Curiosidades y Articulor de Fantasia
SE CAMBIA
Por Novedades Americanas ó cualquier otra mercancia que se desee. Estoy listo a pagar dinero al contado por ventas especiales. Se solicta correspondencia.

E. E. BURLINGAME & CO.,

ASSAY OFFICE AND **CHEMICAL LABORATORY**

Established in Colorado, 1866. Samples by mail or express will receive prompt and careful attention

Gold & Silver Bullion Refined, Melted and Assayed OR PURCHASED.

Concentration Tests—100 lbs. or car load lots. Write for terms.

1736-1738 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

Oficina de ensayos y laboratorio químico. Establecido en Colorado, 1866. Muestras por correo ó expreso recibirán pronta y cuidadosa atención. Se refina, funde, ensaya ó compra oro y plata en barras. Ensayos por concentración—100 libras ó por lotes de carros. Escríbase por precios.

Reliable Assays

Gold	$ .75
Lead	.75
Gold and Silver	1.00
Gold, Silver, Copper	1.50

Samples by mail receive prompt attention. Placer Gold, Retorts and Rich Ores bought. Send for free mailing envelopes and price list.

Ogden Assay Co.

1536 Court Place Denver, Colo.

Se compra Oro molido, Retortas y Minerales Ricos. Muestras por correo recibiran cuidadosa atención.



WESTERN BUTTON CO.

Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Manufacturers of Advertising Novelties, Campaign Buttons and Celluloid Souvenirs.
Match Boxes, Tape Measures, Pocket Mirrors, Easel back Medallions, etc., etc.
Agents wanted to solicit for photo buttons, medallions, etc. We copy from any photo or tintype.

Fabricantes de novedades de anuncios botones de todo especie y para recuerdo. Cajitas para fasforas medidas de cinta espejitos y medallas.
Se necesitan agenta par solicitar pedidos de botones para fatografias y etc., copiamos de cualfotografia.

TO TELL STEEL FROM IRON.

To distinguish steel from iron apply a drop of nitric acid and let it remain for a moment, then rinse with water. If the metal is iron a whiteish-grayish spot will remain; if steel, a black stain.

METALS.

Silver and lead are generally found together, and some scientists think that lead disintegrates into silver. Gold and copper are also found together. In New South Wales the great Cobar mine furnishes copper containing four ounces of gold to the ton.—Exchange.

WATERMELLON ICE.

Cut a chilled mellon in halves; scoop out the red meat and remove the seeds. Use the water that collects in each half and pulp flesh and water together in a bowl, adding one cup of granulated sugar. Pack into a freezer and turn a few minutes until it is frozen like soft snow, and serve at once.

SAID A PLENTY.

There was an Elk in Denver town,
And he was full of joy;
'Bout ev'ry half a block he'd yell:
"Oh, hello, Bill, old boy!"

While crossing Curtis street, to yell,
He started with great zest;
"Oh, hell——," just then a wheel struck him,
He cut out all the rest.

NEW SLOGAN IS ADOPTED BY THE MANUFACTURERS.

"Test Made, West Made, Best Made," is the new slogan adopted by the Colorado Manufacturers' association. It was the suggestion of a member too modest to present his name with it. The motto will be carried on the association's advertising matter and letterheads.

MEXICAN COSTUME THAT COST A LOT OF MONEY.

B. F. Smith of the Quien Sabe club of El Paso, Tex., is at the Albany hotel, and will probably appear in the Old Mexican costume, which attracted considerable attention at the Elks' reunion in Buffalo last year.

The suit cost over $2,000, and is one of the finest specimens of Mexican costuming. The zarapa of the costume cost over $1,000, and is said to be the finest zarape ever made.

CARE OF UMBRELLAS.

Umbrellas should always be set to dry open, with handle on the floor. If allowed to dry closed the moisture stands so long at the top it rots the silk and rusts the wires. Do not keep an umbrella in the case or rolled when in the house, as the silk thus tightly creased, soon cuts into holes. In rolling up the umbrella for its case grasp the ends of the frame rods tightly with one hand near the handle and roll from the opposite end with the other hand; unless the frame is thus held in place it is twisted and loosened in the rolling process.

JIU-JITSU NOTHING NEW.

An art of self-defense approximately equivalent to jiu-jitsu was known in Europe in the seventeenth century. Its principles are expounded in a work by one Nicholos Peters, published at Amsterdam in 1674, and bearing the lengthy explanatory title: "The Art of Wrestling, and how one can protect oneself in all kinds of quarrels that may occur; how one can without agility and rapidity repel all unfair attacks and meet one's adversary with science." The author anticipated many of the characteristic grips of the modern Japanese wrestlers.

MOTOR CAR A POWER PLANT.

The motor car of a Paris firm is designed to light the country residence of its owner, or to do other work in its hours of rest from travel. The car is immovably braked on two fixed rails placed in the auto house, the detachable crank provided is removed from the two-cylinder gasoline motor, and by means of a shaft with two universal joints the motor is connected with the dynamo or other machine to be driven. While this arrangement promises to be especially useful for furnishing electric light away from the usual power stations, it may prove a great convenience for driving pumps, wood saws or other domestic apparatus.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR EYES.

People who realize the importance of taking care of their health often quite forget that if we want to preserve them, it is just as necessary to take care of our eyes.

First of all, take care of your general health. Poor health often leads indirectly to various eye troubles.

Then remember that straining of the eyes is caused by a dazzling glare or a bad light.

Glare and gloom are equally bad to work in. You need not ask which is the worse for the eyes—one is as bad as the other.

The light should fall on book or work from behind us. The attitude while at work is of great importance. The head should, as far as possible, be kept erect. Stooping causes an increased flow of blood to the head and eyes—this is injurious to them.

EMERALDS AND THEIR WEARERS.

Emeralds are just now the fashionable stone, and are consequently becoming more expensive than ever.

Many are the legends concerning the mystic powers of the emerald. If you have a bad memory you should wear one, for it will help you wonderfully. It changes color when false friends or false witnesses are near, and as a love token it registers the degree of love. If it is pale, then love is waning; if it loses color entirely the lover is false and the love gone forever.

The emerald is a very particular stone and will not help anyone who is not scrupulously neat and clean. Its soft green color has a beneficial effect upon the wearer's own eyes, and is a good talisman for any eye trouble, but serpents are said to become blind if they even look at an emerald.

C. & S. BUYS LAND FOR TEXAS SHOPS.

The Colorado & Southern railroad has purchased 150 acres of land just outside the city limits of Fort Worth, Tex., on which to build shops for the Trinity & Brazos Valley line of the Colorado & Southern system. The road will have its Galveston connection completed by next September, and the shops will be built immediately.

A new line will be built by the Colorado & Southern from Dallas, Tex., to connect with the Fort Worth-Galveston extension. This line will run southwest from Dallas and strike the Trinity & Brazos Valley extension south of Fort Worth.

Plans are now under way in the Colorado

To Sufferers from Eye and Nervous Difficulties, Etc.

The complete Eye Chart and Pamphlet will interest you. Call or write. Consultation free.



I AM THE PATENTEE OF

The Ophthalmic Lensometer

Which is a marvel to the medical profession, and has proven a boon to sufferers, by this instrument *finding latent defects* without paralyzation, preventing loss of time from business, or suffering.

WE EXAMINE EYES FOR GLASSES

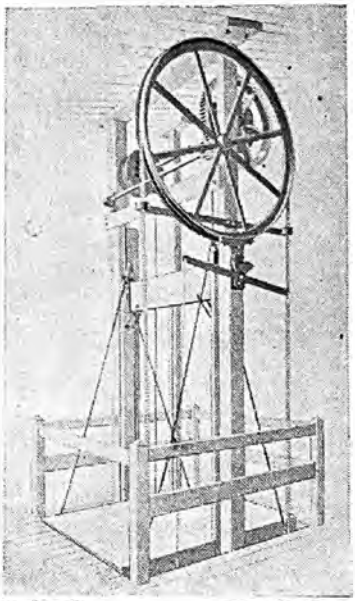
HUNDREDS OF FORMER SUFFERERS the most prominent citizens of Denver, of Colorado, and elsewhere, sing the praises of

The B. I. Price Eye System

Cateract, Giaucoma, Tearflow, Granulated Eyelids, Cross-Eyes, Dizziness, Headache, Seeing-Double, Floating Spots and the most severe cases of eye defects relieved and permanently cured.

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MACHINISTS

Manufacturers of

ELECTRIC, HYDRAULIC, POWER AND HAND ELEVATORS FOR FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

1844-50 Wazee St., Denver, Colo.

Maquinistas fabricantes de Elevadores eléctricos, hidráulicos y de mano para carga y pasajeros.

MOORE MANUFACTURING COMPANY



WOOD DEPARTMENT—School, Church, Opera Seating Bank and Court-house Fittings.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT—General Woodworking Machinery, Circular and Band Saws, Knives.

Write Us. *Springfield, Mo., U. S. A.*

DEPARTAMENTO DE MADERA—Escuelas, Iglesias, Operas Asientos.

DEPARTAMENTO DE MÁQUINA—Máquina de Madera general, Sierras Circulares y de Bandas, Cuchillos.

& Southern offices to build north from Fort Collins to Cheyenne, Wyo. This work has been held back until the Galveston connection was made. Work on the Orin Junction extension is expected to begin before the first of next year, and it is possible the grading on the Fort Collins extension will start at the same time.

BUCKING BULL IS CONQUERED.

Grizzly, the bucking bull of Colorado Springs, hitherto unconquered, met his master recently. Sam Scoville, Wyoming's champion buster, was able to stick to his back for half a minute.

Several punchers tried to ride him here, but came to swift grief. When the championship proper closed, and he had won the belt, and the owners of the bull were puffed up with the disaster which the animal had brought to all comers, he stepped up with an offer to ride him, and he said he had $50 to bet that he'd stick for 30 seconds. The bet was eagerly snapped up.

Grizzly, in less than two seconds, proved his title to the worst behaving bull in the business. The bull hopped, skipped and jumped, sideways and endways, on twos and on all fours. Scovill stayed for 29 seconds. Then the bull made a wild dash for the fence. It looked as though he intended to crash through. Scoville's position looked dangerous, and he so concluded himself, for just as the animal reached the fence he vaulted out of the saddle free.

The timers, however, showed that Scoville had been on the bull's back more than 30 seconds, the rider won his bet of $50, and Wyoming was vindicated.

The greatest riding contest in the world is scheduled to take place in Denver. It will be a congress of rough riders from every nation on the face of the globe, planned by John M. Kuykendall.

HIS SCHEME WORKED.

Late Saturday afternoon an Elk from the East got too much of the juice of joy, and it was necessary for his friends to lay him away for awhile. Some Denver men, noticing them, led them all into a local club, where the member of the "Down and Out Association" was placed on a sofa to sleep. Just about this time the storm came up and the lights went out. Candles were produced, and half a dozen of them were lighted. Then some member of the party had a bright idea. "Let's make Bill think he's dead and laid out," he said. "He's full enough to be tooled."

The others took up the idea with enthusiasm. Candles were placed all around the sleeping man and then he was awakened. As he slowly raised himself to a sitting posture, one of the others remarked that "the eorpse" looked exceedingly natural. The other acquiesced, and they continued to talk of "the corpse." It bothered the "Down and Out" man a lot. He was almost sober by that time.

"Say, fellows," he said, "what the devil are you talking about?"

Nobody paid any attention to him. They continued to talk of "the corpse" and "poor Bill."

"Hey," he said, growing exasperated, "I'm not dead. What the mischief does this mean?"

Nobody seemed to see or hear him. He grew desperate. Standing up, he almost yelled, "Here, you fellows, cut this out. I'm not dead."

The others continued their talk about "the corpse." Finally the "Down and Out" member decided to use a little strategy. He thought of a scheme to make the others see and hear him.

"Say, boys," he said, "Come on, I'll buy a drink."

The others "came out of it" at once. "Why, hello, Bill!" they said. The drink brought them around.

SIMPLE RECIPES FOR DELICIOUS FROZEN DESSERTS.

Ice Fig Pudding.—Cook half a cupful of rice in milk until soft and press it through a sieve, and to the pure ethus obtained add the beaten yolks of two eggs to half a cupful of powdered sugar. Stir well until thoroughly blended and add a teaspoonful of vanilla extract, one pint of whiped cream and a half pound of finely minced figs. Turn into the freezer and freeze very hard, serving in small squares on spongecake.

Strawberry Bomb.—Soften two tablespoonsful of gelatine in cold water, add one pint of hot strawberry sugar syrup; then stir in one pint of whipped cream when the syrup has become perfectly cold. Line a round, or bomb mold, as it is called, with the mixture; then fill with firm, fresh berries and finish with the gelatine mixture. Place in ice to become set and serve with whipped cream on a fancy dish, decorating with large berries.

Grape Sherbert.—One quart of water, one pint of sugar, one pint of grape juice, the juice of two lemons and one tablespoonful of gelatine. Boil the sugar and water a few minutes, adding the lemon juice and lastly the gelatine softened in cold water, adding the grape juice last. Freeze as usual in ice and salt and serve in small glasses.

Fruit Cup, although not actually a frozen dessert, belongs to the same class, and is often served as a first course at a luncheon as well as for a simple dessert. Let slices of peeled peaches, bits of pineapple, stoned cherries, peeled plums, white grapes, seeded and skinned, and orange sections stand in their own juice for an hour or so, placing the dish on ice, so that the fruit becomes thoroughly chilled. To serve, dispose in tall glasses, add if possible a little fruit sherbert and very finely crushed ice.

Frozen Boston Pudding.—Grate half a loaf of Boston brown bread that is at least 24 hours old and pour over it a pint of hot cream, allowing it to stand until cold.

Prepare a rich-boiled custard by scalding a pint of milk and then adding three eggs that have been beaten with two teaspoonfuls of granulated sugar, being careful to cook only until it thickens well, but does not boil. Remove from the fire, when cold, add the bread crumbs and half a pint of sweetened, whipped cream, flavor with a few drops of almond extract and turn into the freezer. When frozen remove the cream and pack into a flat pudding dish, covering the top with powdered maccaroons. Place the dish thus prepared into a water-tight receptacle and bury in ice and salt for three hours before serving. Serve in the pudding dish, accompanied by maple-syrup sauce.

SARAH CRANFORD.

Frank Brady, Pub., Denver, Colo.:

Please send me the Sister Republics, a commercial magazine, beginning with the October, 1904, number, to take in the Spanish lessons.

W. E. ROBB, Neal, Kan.

THE ALL-LEATHER TRUSS FOR HERNIA

Made to measure. No springs, webbing or rubber. Pad filled with antiseptic fibre. Can be worn night and day. Indorsed by leading physicians. Write today for particulars.

F. A. NIMS, Manufacturer
GREELEY, COLO.

BRAGUERO TODO DE CUERO
PARA LA HERNIA

Hecho a la medida. Sin tejido de resorte o goma. Almuhadilla rellena de fidra anteseptida. Puede llavarse de dia y noche. Recomendada por los principales medicos.

"The Scenic Limited"

The fast train between Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo. Leaves Denver every morning at eight o'clock via The Rio Grande and is made up entirely of Pullman equipment — Dining Car, Observation Car and Sleepers.

MEXICAN MINING LAWS

In English, and a sample copy of
MINING REPORTER
for the asking.

MINING REPORTER
DENVER, COLO.

4 Satisfactory Tests of an
ADVERTISING MEDIUM

1. The character of its readers.
2. The extent of its circulation.
3. The cleanliness of its columns.
4. Good results to its advertisers.

Judging by these Standards
THE NATIONAL BANKER
84-86 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.
STANDS AT THE TOP.

Send for advertising rates and testimonials. We reach thousands of banks and business houses, capitalists, investors and managers. Have you anything to sell that will interest any of these people?

WHAT IS YOUR INCOME?



And what your saving power? Do you spend all you earn? If not, what proportion do you save? What do you think you ought to save? If you were to ask us we would say not less than 10 per cent of your earnings—and more if possible.

Six per cent interest paid on deposits. One dollar starts you. By mail too. Write for booklet telling how.

THE FINANCIAL CONTRACT SECURITY CO.,
704 15th St. Denver, Colo.

Su renta ¿cual es? y ¿cual es su poder de ahorra? Gasta Ud. todo lo que gana? Si no ¿cual ahorras? Se debe ahorra 10 por cto. de sus ganancias, y si posible aun más. Seis por ciento pagado de depositos. Se puede abrir una cuenta con un peso y arriba, por correo. Escriba por libreto.

The Celebrated Kenwood Beautifiers

Used by thousands of English women, are the finest in the world.

YOUTH AND BEAUTY RETAINED AND REGAINED

Be your own "Beauty Doctor." Know just what drugs you are using on your skin.

Send for full particulars (enclose stamp, please). I have no preparations to sell.

AUGUSTA KENWOOD
"The Wonder Worker"
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FREDERICK G. FARISH
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER
COOPER BLDG. DENVER, COLO.

Specialty: Examining and reporting on mines for prospective investors. Ten years' experience in Mexico.

Cable address "Fredfarish, Denver." Code: Bedford McNeills. (Reference furnished.)

FREDERICK G. FARISH
INGENIERO DE MINAS CONSULTOR
COOPER BLDG., DENVER, COLO.

Especialidad en la Examinacion, e Informacion de minas. 10 años de Experiencia en Mexico. Direccion, Cable Fredfarish, Denver. Code Bedford.

LAS REPUBLICAS HERMANAS

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

PRECIOS DE SUSCRIPCION

Por un año, 50 centavos Oro en los Estados Unidos, México y Nuestras Nuevas posesiones-Suscripciones al Extranjero 75 centavos. Un ejemplar 5 centavos.

M. H. Mickey, Editor del Departamento Español

Dirijase toda correspondencia á THE SISTER REPUBLICS 1756 Champa Street, Denver, Colo.

Frank Brady, Denver, Colo.:
Enclosed please find 50 cents, for which send me the Sister Republics for one year. JOHN R. HODGES, Secretary Artesia Water, Power and Light Co., Artesia, N. M.

La limpieza de las calles de Berlín (487 kilómetros lineales) exige el empleo de quinientos hombres y quinientos niños.

En la India se usó por muchos años la mantequilla para aplicarla como ungüento sobre las heridas.

De todas las naciones Européas Francia es la que cuenta con ménos niños é Irlanda con más. Cada familia Francesa consta por término medio de 3'3 personas y cada familia Irlandesa de 5'2.

—Señorita, ¿me permite usted ofrecerlia mi paraguas?

—Muchas gracias, caballero: apenas caen unas gotas, y no vale le pena que usted se moleste.

—Entonces permitame usted acompañarla hasta que empiece á llover con alguna fuerza.

En Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas, el joven Mariano Gutiérrez ha inventado una máquina para medir y doblar géneros, la cual será utilizable en las fábricas de tejidos y tiendas de ropa.

El inventor ha solicitado de la Secretaría de Fomento le respectiva patente.

Perfumes Higiénicos.

Ciertos perfumes, según se asegura, ayudan á la higiene, destruyendo los microbios. Entre ellos se cuentan los de tomillo, limón, menta, espliego, eucalipto y aceite de rosas que son los más útiles.

Vía Ráptda de Comunicación.

Va á construirse un tramo de ferrocarril eléctrico entre las ciudades de México y Puebla, cuyo trayecto será recorrido en dos horas, llevando los trenes la velocidad de sensenta kilómetros por hora. Serán de gran potencia los motores que se empleen en esa linea, pues los carros que arrastrarán tendrán el tamaño máximo.

La Fiesta del 4 de Julio.

La colonia americana residente en Guadalajara celebró con gran lujo y entusiasmo el aniversario de la Independencia de los Estados Unidos. El adorno de los salones del Casino Americano donde se verificó un gran baile, llamó la atención, pues entre banderas norteamericanas y mexicanas se colocaron los retratos de Washington y Juárez, éste á la derecha con profución de luz.

Entre un viejo y una niña:

Mira, Mariquita, tú debes corresponder á mi amor.

—¿Por qué?

—Porque la Iglesia ha dicho al instituir el matrimonio, que el hombre y la mujer han sido criados para quererse el uno al otro.

—En ese caso usted ha sido criado para que lo quiera mi abuelita.

Con motivo de la construcción de San Francisco, California, se han embracado de todas partes del mundo numerosos arquitectos rumbo á la ciudad destruida. Los Perisienses se cuentan en mayor número.

Cultivo Cientifico.

En el Japón se acostumbra, como regla general, las pequeñas haciendas de labor y no hay un solo pié cuadrado que no se cultive. El propietario que tiene más de diez acres es considerado como un monopolista.

Curiosidades.

Hay en el mundo 2750 lenguas y dialectos.

La primera Biblioteca pública existió en Aténas, fundado por Pisistrato 540 años ántes de Cristo.

La Biblioteca de Alejandría contaba 400,000 libros el año 47 ántes de Jesu Cristo.

La Compañía de Seguros sobre le Vida se fundó primeramente en Lóndres el año de 1706; luego en Filadelfia y en América el año de 1812.

La luz viaja unos 308,985 kilometros por segundo.

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Un modesto artesano yucateco, el Sr. Albino Guillermo, ha inventado una máquina para hacer tortillas de maíz, que puede, aun siendo de madera en su mayor parte, y sin estar todavía perfeccionada, fabricar 42 tortillas por minuto, ó sean 25,200 en diez horas de trabajo.

La máquina en su parte principal, consta de un disco de 1.25 metros de liámentro, en el cual se adaptan los platillos des tinados á comprimir y moldear los tortillas. Dichos platillos son alimentados por un rodillo que pasa sobre el depósito de la masa. Una vez moldeada cada tortilla, cae en una banda de lona que le lleva á otro disco más grande de metal, giratorio en el que se efectúu la cocción.

El Trust del Café.

El Brasil tiene el proyecto de restringir su importación de café con el ojeto de adquirin el predominio en el mercado cafetero del mundo y superar desde luego á los mercados de Centro y Sudamérica, que producen bastante café.

Parece que el Gobierno del Brasil desea negociar el emprés tito de setenta y cinco millones de pesos, oro, y comprar le existencia del café.

Esta condición determina, por consecuencia, una alza de precios, lo cual es oportuna para los agricultores aficionados al ramo, para obtener grandes ventajas.

Una Costumbre Despreciable.

Durante los últimos diez dias, registran los periódicos territoriales como seis ó siete casos de asalto y baleamiento con pistola. Tenemos seis distritos de corte cuyos jueces hacen especial cargo á los grán jurados de cada condado, sobre la ley de Porte de Armas; estos jurados prestan solemne juramento de desempeñar su deber respecto á éste crímen, pero á pesar de todo esto no parece haber diminución de ofensas. Las pistolas causan la mayor parte del negocio criminal de las cortes de éste territorio, de una manera ú otra, y si todos los cobardes aficionados á ese crímen fuesen ejecutados en conformdad con la ley, muchas familias cerían más felices y el pueblo en general se libertaba de los gastos necesarios para le prosecución de matadores. La gente honesta debe despertar é insistir que los jueces de paz de sus respectivos precintos, y los grán jurados de los diferentes condados, tomen debido conocimiento de esto y que la ley se ejecute en plena fuerza.—E. Faról, Capitan, Contado de Lincoln, N. M.

Mentirillas de la Historia.

—El célebre Preste Juan, á quien nos pintan como Rey de país de Africa, no existió jamás.

—Guillermo Tell no fué el fundador de la confederación Suiza, y la leyenda de Gesler carece de base historica.

—El cuento del niño Jorge Washington y su hachita no tiene fundamento digno de fé.

—Los paladines de Carlo Magno no existieron, y la historia misma de ese monarca es tan mitológica que casi no merece crédito.

—El duque de Wellington no dijo en la batalla de Waterloo, "arriba, guardias, á ellos!" Estas palabras tienen su origen tan solo en la imaginación de algún escritor.

—La madre de Coriolano no intercedió con su hijo para que no asaltase á Roma. Esa leyenda no tiene mejor base que le de Horacio en el puente.

—No hay razón para creer que Tarqui no haya insultado á Lucrecia. Fué un tumulto popular lo que destruyó su poder y esto es lo que dió origen al cuento aludido.

—Pocahontas no salvó la vida á John Smith. Nadie ignora ya que ese digno inglés fué uno de los más hábiles prevaricadores de su época.

—Alfredo el Grande no visitó el campamento de los daneses, disfrazado de trovador, por la sencilla razón de que ni sabía cantar, tocar instrumento alguno, ni hablar el idioma de sus enemigos.

El Barbero en China.

Sin duda que en ninguna otra nación del mundo disfrutan los barberos de una posisión tan independiente y de tantos privilegios como en el Celeste Imperio.

Se comprende que así sea teniendo en cuenta que el chino, poco ó nada escrupuloso en el aseo y arreglo de su persona, por nada del mundo dejaría de ir con su cabeza afeitada y lisa como la palma de la mano y la trenza peinada con cierta coquetería: así es que, por mediocre que sea su posición, acude asiduamente á la barbería una ó dos veces diarias por lo menos.

Además del número crecidísimo de estos establecimientos más ó menos lujosos, diseminados por todas los barrios de las ciudades de China, no puede uno salir á la calle sin tropezar con un grupo de barberos ambulantes que á voz en grito ofrecen sus servicios,



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Estos discípulos de Fígaro llevan los chismes de su oficio en unua tabla á modo de planopia artísticamente dispuesta sostenida por una gruesa caña de bambú y rematando en una figura extravagante, que simboliza una de las ínfimas divinidades bajo suya protección ponen los supersticiosos chinos todos los actos de su vida.

Rara vez una misma persona se encarga de afeitar el cabello y peinar la trenza; por lo general son dos, y en ocasiones tres, estando destinado el tercero á perfumar la cabeza y untarla con pomadas ó ungüentos de deliciosos perfumes.

La navaja de afeitar es una especie de cuchillo de hoja ancha, perfectamente templada y muy bien afilada; el barbero chino tiene habilidad especial en manejarla; así es que, en un periquete, deja la cabeza y la cara tan bien afeitada como podría hacerlo el mejor de nuestros maestros, invirtiendo mucho más tiempo.—La Opinion Libre.

Predicciones Realizadas.

El desastre de San Francisco fué predicho el último Diciembre por Mr. Spangler, del Canadá. El dia 17 de aquel mes el "Times" publicó las profecías de Spangler para 1906, que son las siguientes:

La disolución de Russia.

La ruina de Turquía.

El asesinato del Czar de Rusia.

El asesinato del Sultan de Turquía.

Tres guerras evitadas por el Presidente Roosevelt.

Una prolongada guerra derazas en el Sur.

Crecientes destruetoras en los Estados Unidos.

Erupción del vesubio.

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Hasta la fecha se han experimentado la erupción del Vesubio, gran pérdida qkgbxvidas en el mar y un terremaq obsaseroso en California.

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Una casa inglesa acaba de adquirir las caídas de agua de Portezuelo en el Estado de México, con el objeto de producir potencia eléctrica. Esta energía será transportada á México.

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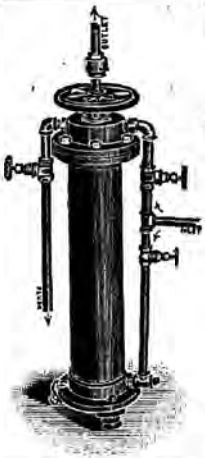


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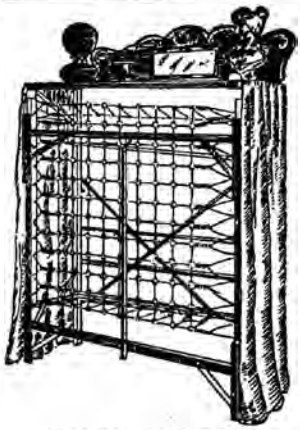
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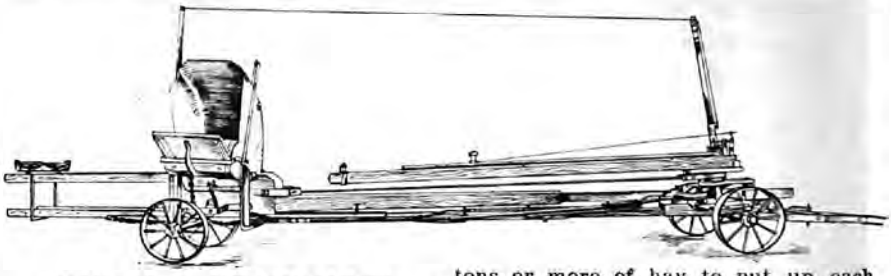
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Sirvase Mencionar esta Publicacion al Escribir a los Anunciadores.



HAY AS A MONEY-MAKER.

There is perhaps no crop that is slighted so much and handled so carelessly as the hay crop, and perhaps none that pays as well on the amount invested as the hay crop. If it is handled properly, it is about the easiest crop to raise and the surest money-maker. You do not have to plow, plant and cultivate it every year. All you have to do is to harvest it at the proper time to have first-class hay that will bring the top of the market at any time. It is generally conceded by the best hay men that the most economical way of making and taking care of hay is to bale it from the windrow. If handled properly it can be baled as cheaply, or nearly so, as it can be stacked. Then, if put in the barn, it is ready for market at any time.

It is a question in baling alfalfa as to whether you can bale it successfully from the windrow or not, but some good authorities claim that it can be done by storing the bales on edge and leaving an air space of three inches between the bales. This will allow it to go through the sweat without heating, in case some of it should be baled a little too green. The main point in making hay for market is to get it into the bale as cheaply as possible and at the proper time, and in order to do this, the farmer should be equipped with the best and most practical hay press. From our observation we feel confident in saying that the Auto-Fedan Hay Press Company, of Topeka, Kansas, whose ad you will see on page 23 in this issue, puts out one of the most practical and economical presses on the market today. While baling from the windrow two men can operate the machine successfully, while with other machines three are required. At $1.50 per day as the average wages, this machine will make you an actual saving of from $75 to $100 each season in labor alone. Any farmer having 50 tons or more of hay to put up each year will be well paid by investing in one of these machines. There is no other piece of farm machinery that will bring in as big returns and can be used to such good advantage during the whole year as the hay press. Two of the members of the Auto-Fedan Hay Press Company are practical hay men, having been in the hay business for 15 years, and used all the leading makes of presses. They make the claim that this press will save enough in help in two or three years to pay for itself over any other press on the market. It will pay anyone interested in hay to correspond with or see them.

THE THREE ZONES OF GUATEMALA.

Usually in describing the country it is divided into three zones. The tierra caliente, or hot lands, comprise the coasts of the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans.

The tierra templada, or temperate zone, covers the central plains, which range from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea level.

The tierra fira, or cold zone, comprises the highlands, as noted above.

The year is divided into two seasons, the winter or rainy season, lasting from May till October, and the dry season. The hottest months are March and April, and the coldest ones December and January. Except along the coast, the average temperature throughout the year is about 72 degrees F. The climate on the coast is rendered endurable by the refreshing sea breezes, which blow for several hours every day. Many people who live in the uplands, in the rarified atmosphere, find it agreeable and beneficial to their health to spend a few weeks every season on the coast lands. The climate would be hot and moist except for the variations caused by the mountains, which oppose themselves not only to the prevailing winds, but also in rainfalls to the humidity of the air. The winds are from the east and north, although along the Pacific coast there are southern and southwestern winds at certain times of the year. In regard to rainfall the general rule is that the regions confronting the moist winds from the ocean have abundant precipitation, while those defended by mountain ranges from the sea winds are dry.

the climate, taking the country as a whole, is an unusually healthy one. Fevers are not common and when they exist are confined to the warm and humid coast regions. No peculiar climatic diseases exist in Guatemala and the country rarely suffers from epidemics. This is largely due to the strict sanitary measures which are enforced by the government.



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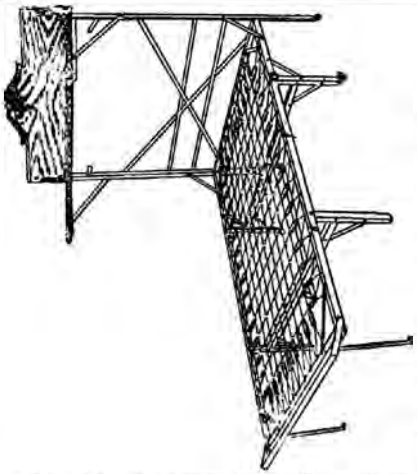
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THE MINING INDUSTRY OF BOLIVIA.

Senor M. V. Ballivian, Director-General of Statistics of the Republic of Bolivia, states that the mining industry in Bolivia has reached a notable degree of development and has come to be regarded as the national industry par excellence.

The mountains and heights of this republic inclose great veins of rich ores, forming the most varied combinations. They are not, however, being worked to their full capacity on account of the scarcity of capital and chiefly because of the lack of easy means of communication. In spite of this, Bolivia can boast of possessing an industry in the front rank of modern progress and can rely for the exploitation of its riches on the best miners in South America.

The distribution of the veins of ore in the territory of Bolivia is a matter which has attracted the attention of the geologist. A clever naturalist, speaking of the Bolivian highlands, called them "a table of silver, supported by columns of gold."

There is certainly not in all South America a geologic region more favored than that of Bolivia. It contains in marvelous abundance gold, silver, tin, copper, bismuth, wolfram, etc., and among its mineral substances not metallic may be named borax, coal, saltpeter, petroleum, and many others.

The gold mines of Bolivia, during a period of 210 years, from 1540 to 1750, produced the sum of £420,000, and from the last named year to the beginning of the nineteenth century the mines and wash hutches of the district of La Paz alone produced $14,000,000 gold. From 1818 to 1868 they produced $150,000,000. The product of the other mines of the nation from the middle of the eighteenth century to the closing years of the nineteenth is estimated at £25,000,000. At present the annual production of gold is estimated at 550,000 kilograms, with an official value of 275,000 bolivianos.

It is well known that Bolivia has for a long time occupied the third place among the silver-producing countries of the world. Within the limits of the republic there are more than 10,000 abandoned silver mines, idle not for lack of ore, but for want of capital, application of water power, and other obstacles. The hill of Potosi, celebrated in the mining annals of the world, has produced in the 320 years since its discovery, 3,631,128,352 silver dollars, or an average of 11,284,776 per year. At the present time there are but few companies engaged in the working of the silver mines, and among the few the first place is given to the Huanchaca company of Bolivia, whose production from the year 1873, the date of its organization, up to 1904, has been 4,600 tons of pure silver.

The exploitation of tin is a recent enterprise in Bolivia. Nevertheless, its annual production reaches about 30,000 tons. Each day brings discoveries of immense deposits of this metal in different points of the republic, the richest and most amundant being found in the districts of Potosi, Oruro and Inquisivi.

Copper is produced in the largest quantities in the district of Corocoro, where the annual output is from 3,000 to 4,000 tons. The other copper mines in the republic have been abandoned.

In addition to the minerals which have been mentioned, there are many others of great value, occupying a considerable portion of the Bolivian territory, but they are being exploited on a very small scale on account of the difficulties referred to above. Mining in Bolivia will make wonderful advances very shortly when the project for railway communication has been realized.

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endulzar, to sugar.
enfaldar, to prune trees.
enfermarse, to become sick.
enfilar, to file.
enfriarse, to become cold.
enganchar, to hook.
engañar, to deceive.
engordar, to fatten.
enjambrar, to hive, as bees.
enlazar, to be wedded; to lace.
enredar, to tangle up.
ensanchar, to spread out.
enseñar, to teach.
entablar, to undertake a business.
ensillar, to saddle.
entrar, to enter.
entusiasmar, to enthuse.
enumerar, to enumerate.
enviar, to send.
envidiar, to envy.
equipar, to equip.
escavar, to excavate.
esclavizar, to enslave.
escobar, to sweep.
escojer, to select.
esconder, to hire.
escribir, to write.
escupir, to spit.
escuchar, to listen.
espantar, to frighten.
especular, to speculate.
esperar, to hope; to expect; to wait.
espiar, to spy.
espumar, to foam.
estampar, to stamp.
estimar, to esteem; to estimate.
estofar, to stew.
estorbar, to disturb.
estrechar, to stretch.
evacuar, to evacuate.
evitar, to prevent.
exaltar, to exalt.
examinar, to examine.
exasperar, to exasperate.
exceptuar, to except.
exitar, to excite.
excusar, to excuse.
explicar, to explain.
exprimir, to squeeze out.
exultar, to exult.
Fabricar, to build.
falicitar, to make easy.
facturar, to make out bills.
falsear, to falsify.
faltar, to lack.
facinar, to facinate.
fastidiar, to fatigue; to disgust.
fastigar, to fatigue.
fechar, to date.
felicitar, to congratulate.
feriar, to exchange.
fiar, to trust.
fijar, to fix upon.
finalizar, to end.
finjir, to sham.
firmar, to sign.
flaquear, to become thin; grow lean.
florear, to flower out.
formar, to form.
formular, to formulate.
forrar, to upholster.
fortificar, to fortify.
frequentar, to frequent.
fregar, to rub.
fumar, to smoke.
fundar, to found.
fundir, to smelt.
Galopar, to galop.
ganar, to gain; to profit by.
garantizar, to guarantee.
gastar, to waste; to spend.
generalizar, to generalize.
girar, to draw upon (draft).
golpear, to strike.
gomar, to gum up.
grabar, to engrave.
gradar, to grade.
graduar, to graduate.
gruñir, to growl; to groan.
guardar, to keep.



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guiar, to guide.
gustar, to like; to please.
Habilitar, to habilitate; to set up.
habitar, to inhabit.
hablar, to speak.
hallar, to find.
heder, to stink.
heredar, to inherit.
hermosear, to beautify.
hilar, to thread.
herrar, to shoe (a horse).
hipotecar, to mortgage.
humar, to smoke (chimney).
hurtar, to steal.
Idear, to originate.
incitar, to incite.
identificar, to identify.
idolatrar, to idolize.
ilimitar, to be unlimited.
ilustrar, to illustrate.
imajinar, to imagine.
imitar, to imitate.
impeler, to impel.
implorar, to implore.
importunar, to importune.
imprimir, to imprint.
impugnar, to impugn.
inaugurar, to inaugurate.
inclinar, to incline.
incoporar, to incorporate.
indicar, to indicate.
iniciar, to initiate.
injuriar, to injure.
inocular, to inoculate.
inscribir, to inscribe.
insistir, to insist.
insultar, to insult.
intentar, to attempt; to intend.
interceptar, to intercept.
interrogar, to interrogate.
interrumpir, to interrupt.
intimidar, to intimidate.
intitular, to entitle.
intrusar, to intrude.
inundar, to inundate.
investigar, to investigate.
invitar, to invite.
invocar, to invoke.
inyectar, to inject.
irritar, te irritate,
Jabonar, to soap.
jadear, to pant.
jugar, to play; to gamble.
juzgar, to judge.
juntar, to join; to gather.
jurar, to swear.
justificar, to justify.
Labrar, to work on a farm
ladrar, to bark like a dog.
lamentar, to lament
laminar, to adorn.
lanzar, to launch.
lastimar, to hurt.
lavar, to wash.
leer, to read.
legar, to leave as a legacy.
levantar, to lift.
levantarse, to arise.
librar, to free
licensiar, to license.
ligar, to tie.
limitar, to limit.
limpiar, to clean.
liquidar, to liquify.
litografear, to lithograph.
lubricar, to lubricate.
luchar, to wrestle; to quarrel.
llamar, to call.
llenar, to fill.
llevar, to carry; to bring; to take.
llorar, to cry: to weep.
Macerar, to macerate.
madurar, to ripen.
magnificar, to magnify.
maltratar, to treat badly.
mamar, to suck.
mancar, to lack.
manchar, to stain.
mandar, to send.
manipnlar, to manipulate.

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manufacturar, to manufacture.
maravillar, to wonder.
manejar, to manage.
marchar, to march; to walk; to go away.
marcar, to mark.
marear, to guide a ship; to become sea-sick.
martillar, to hammer.
mascar, to chew.
matar, to kill.
matricular, to matriculate.
mesurar, to measure.
mejorar, to better; to improve.
mencionar, to mention.
menudear, to repeat often.
metalizar, ta metalize.
mezclar, to mix.
meter, to put; to meddle with.
mimar, to mimic.
minar, to mine.
ministrar, to minister to.
minorar, to reduce.
mirar, to look at.
moderar, to moderate.
modelar, to model.
modificar, to modify.
mofar, to make fun of.
mojar, so wet.
molestar, to molest.
monopolizar, to monopolize.
montar, to get up on; to set (jewelry).
mortificar, to mortify.
mudar, to remove.
multar to fine.
multiplicar, to multiply.
murar, to wall in.
murmurar, to murmur.
mutilar, to mutilate.
Nadar, to swim.
narrar, to narrate.
naufragar, to be wrecked.
navegar, to navigate.
necesitar, to need.
negar, to deny.
negociar, to negotiate.
nombrar, to name.
nominar, to nominate.
notar, to note.
noticiar, to give notice.
notificar, to notify.
nublar, to become cloudy.
nutrir, to nourish.
Objetar, to object.
obligar, to oblige.
obrar, to work.
observar, to observe.
ocasionar, to occasion.
ociar, to idle.
ocultar, to hide.
ocupar, to occupy; to be busy.
odiar, to hate.
ofender, to offend.
ofuscar, to confuse.
ojear, to look at with attention.
olvidar, to forget.
omitir, to omit.
ondear, to deepen.
operar, to operate.
opinar, to opine.
optar, to take a choice.
orar, to pray.
ordenar, to order.
ordeñar, to milk.
originar, to originate.
osar, to dare.
otorgar, to deed (law).
Pacificar, to pacify.
pactar, to make a compact.
pagar, to pay.
palpotear, to palpitate.
parar, to stop; to stay.
partir, to depart; to divide.
pasar, to pass.
pasear, to promenade.
pasmar, to frighten.
pastar, to pasture animals.
patalear, te kick.
patentizar, to patent.
patinar, to skate.
patrocinar, to patronize.

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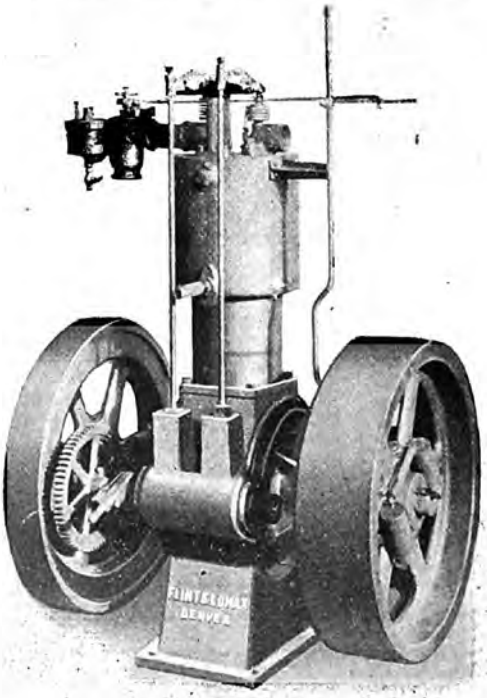
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