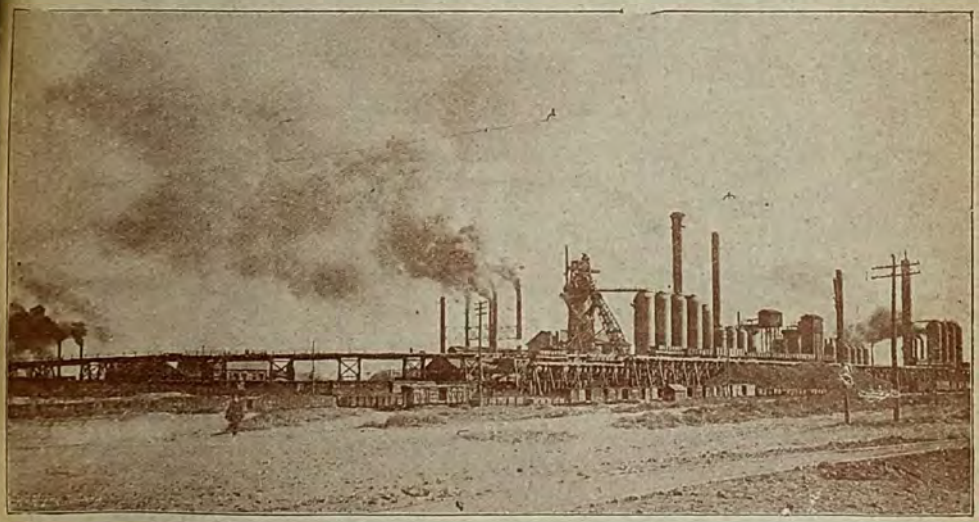
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THE SISTER REPUBLICS

A COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE

Vol. 8 No. 1 SEPTEMBER, 1906 English and Spanish



PLANT OF THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY, PUEBLO, COLORADO.
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This Publication Circulates in the Southwest, Mexico, Central and South America, West Indies and Philippines

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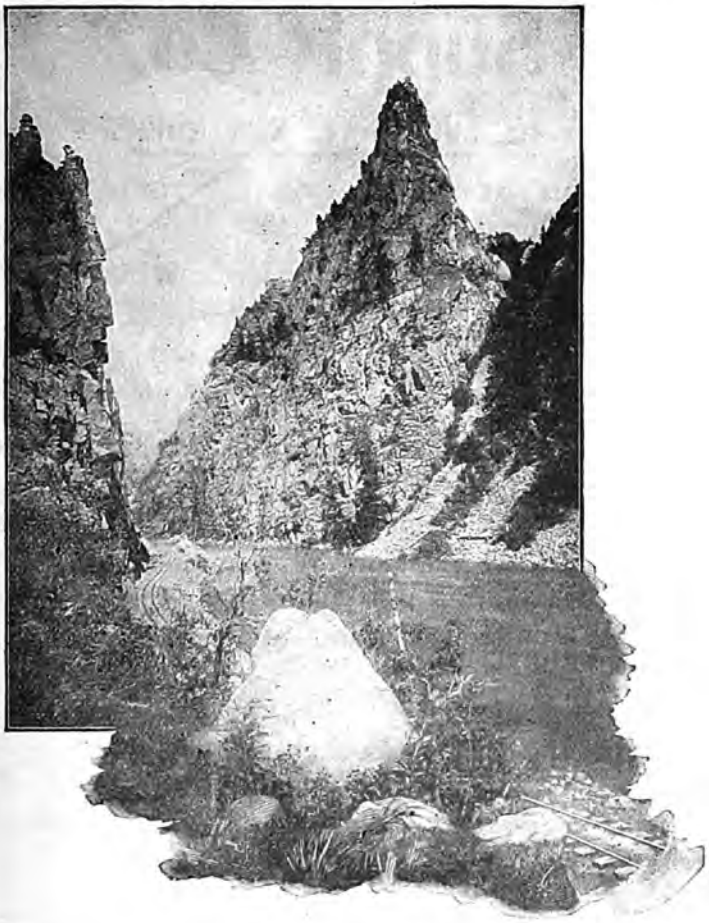
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PAN-AMERICAN NOTES

The Republic of Cuba produced during the year 1904-5, 1,083,258 tons of sugar.

The exports of lead from Mexico, whether in the shape of ore or as the product of smelting, are on an average 95,000 tons a year.

The Republic of Nicaragua produced, during the year 1904-05, 1,150,000 kilograms of molasses and 4,235,000 kilograms of sugar.

One thousand and two hundred ships of all kinds and nationalities entered and left the Costa Rican ports in 1905, with a tonnage of 1,500,000.

The total capital of the banking institutions of Peru in 1895 was $1,460,000; ten years later it was reported as $3,781,000, a gain of more than 150 per cent.

The existence of platinum has been recognized in Brazil in the Lages stream, in the Serro district, in alluvial deposits at Itabira do Campo, in the Ouro Preto district, and in the river Abaete, all in the State of Minas Geraes.

A bill which recently passed the Cuban Senate provides for the subvention of the Cuba Railroad Company by the Cuban Government by the advance of a credit of $798,450, which is to be paid to the company in installments and repaid to the Government within ten years.

The Argentine Republic leads the world in the number of sheep bred for commercial and domestic purposes, and the number of cattle slaughtered by the jerked beef factories in the Argentine Republic in 1905 was 1,515,000 in the Rio Plate and Rio Grande factories alone.

The copper deposits at Copaquire, Chile, are, being worked by an English company. They are situated in the rainless high altitude of Chile. The copper occurs in the form of sulphate, and the ore is of low grade. Valuable copper ore has been discovered at Huinquintipa. The lodes are of large size and the ore of good grade.

Colombia is developing a sand-lime brick industry which is promising very profitable results in the near future. The plant has been placed at Barranquilla by European enterprise, and the machinery has been imported from Germany. Its present capacity is 6,000,000 bricks a year, and the selling price of the product is $6 a thousand.

The Havana Central Railway Company 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 Havana and covering an extensive territory in the interior of the island which has hitherto been without transportation facilities.

A contract was given to the Bolivian Rubber and General Enterprise Company (Limited), during the year for the construction of a road

from La Paz to Puerto Pando, a distance of some 120 kilometers. The first 25 kilometers are said to be concluded. This new route will facilitate transit to and from the Beni, and is expected to supersede that of Sorata and Mapiri.

Hayti's crop of coffee for the year 1905 is estimated at over 75,000,000 pounds. This exceeds the crop of 1904 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 the year was very large, much greater than that of the preceding year.

The Argentine Republic produced in the year 1904-5, 130,000 tons of sugar, and the crop for 1905-6, beginning in May, 1905, amounted to 140,000 tons, as the cane fields were in somewhat better condition than last year. The average price paid for the year's crop for sugars of the first quality is $2.65 paper currency (4s. 7d.) per 10 kilorgams (22 pounds) free on rail at the place of production.

Many minerals are represented in Peru, and some of the useful metals occur in large quantities. There are now some 10,000 mining claims on the official register. Most of these mines are owned by foreigners. The chief metals and other mineral products found in this country are the following: Gold, silver, copper, lead, quicksilver, molybdenum, wolfram, nickel, sulphur, coal, petroleum, borax, salt, iron, mica, bismuth, tin and graphite.

The trade of Nicaragua with the United States during the fiscal year 1904-5 was as follows: Imports from the United States, $1,944,556; exports to the United States, $1,513,875. The rubber exports from Bluefields for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, were valued at $280,609.28, as compared with $201,661.78 in the preceding year. For the same period banana shipments from the port aggregated $647,423.09, as against $814,900 in 1904.

The copper mines of Mexico yield 11 per cent of the world's total output of this metal, the Republic ranking second only to the United States in its annual production. Following is a table of the location of the copper properties, as shown by the fiscal statistics of the Department of Fomento. Sonora leads with 239 mines; Jalisco has 102; Michoacan, 95; Lower California, 55; Chihuahua, 53.

The production of sugar in the Republic of Mexico during the year 1904-5 amounted to 107,038,785 kilos (107,000 tons), while the production for 1905-6 is estimated at only 105,000 tons. The export of refined sugar in the past two years has been: 1903-4, $2,594,178; 1904-5, $5,717,446. Of this 85 per cent finds its way to the United Kingdom.

The last conference held at Buenos Ayres in April, 1904, selected Montevideo as the place where the Third Latin-American Medical Congress should be held. Upon accepting the honor thus conferred the President issued a decree, under date of September 30 last, stating that the said third congress will be held from the 13th to the 20th of January, 1907. The sanitary convention will also be held on the same date.

The trade of the United States with Mexico in the fiscal year 1905 aggregated in value $92,000,000, as compared with $31,000,000 in 1805, and $18,000,000 in 1885. Of Mexico's total imports of merchandise, 53 per cent is drawn from the United States, and of her total exports, 71 per cent is sent to the United States. No other country, except Canada, draws as large a percentage of its imports from the United States as does Mexico; and no other country except Cuba sends as large a percentage of its exports to the United States as does Mexico.

The production of the emerald mines of Colombia for the period included between May 1, 1904, and January 31, 1905, was as follows, stated in carats: First-class emeralds, 262,548; second-class, 467,690; third-class, 22,700; and fourth-class, 16,000. These figures give a total of 768,938 carats sent to Bogota in the period under review. The profits of the Muzo mines for ten months were as follows: Ten per cent of the production, 76,893 carats; allow one-half for cutting, 38,446 carats; production, estimated value, £153,784; less wages and other expenses at mines, £10,784; net profit, £143,000, equal to $696,410.

Coffee, the principal article of export from Brazil, was shipped in 1905 to the value of $107,102,575, as compared with $99,787,815 in 1904. Rubber shipments for the two years were $72,078,845 in 1905 and $56,096,965 in 1904. Hides, which rank next on the export list, were shipped to the value of $6,941,775, followed by yerba-mate, $6,182,750; cotton, $5,788,570; cocoa, $5,197,675; tobacco, $4,126,030; skins, $2,316,145; gold, in bars, $2,100,640, and sugar, $2,029,770. Manganese shipments were worth $1,664,135, as compared with $1,533,995 in the preceding year, and monazite sand was sent abroad valued at a little over a half million dollars.

In the beginning its South America trade came to it unsought, and this is even yet true for the most part. What can be done with a little effort is shown in the case of exports of agricultural machinery to the Argentine Republic. The total exports of this class of machinery for the United States for the year 1905 was $22,124,312, of which the Argentine Republic took $5,733,615. The remainder of South America, however, took only about one-eighth of this amount. What has been done in the Argentine Republic in this case points the way to what can be done elsewhere in South America in other cases.

The total trade of Mexico with American countries, other than the United States, during 1904-5 was represented by the following figures: Central America, $1,013,871.15 as compared with $441,385.80 in the preceding year; South America—including returns for Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, the Argentine Republic and Venezuela—$138,766.99 as compared with $165,383.73 in the preceding year; Canada, $33,501 as compared with $12,376 in the preceding year, and Cuba $3,875,470, as compared with $4,260,288 in 1903-4. Other countries under the heading "West Indies" are credited with $2,700 in 1903-4 and nothing in 1904-5.

One of the most profitable of future industries in Guatemala undobutedly is that of banana culture. There are vast productive regions on the Atlantic slope, and these are certain to be cultivated, since the building of the Northern Railway insures opening up the lands by giving access to the New Orleans market within the time that is necessary for gathering and shipping the fruit. The annual production is now about 800,000 bunches, of which one-half are consumed at home and the balance shipped to the United States. It is estimated that within a year after the Northern Railway is completed the shipment to the United

States will exceed 750,000 bunches per annum and will soon amount to 1,400,000 bunches.

As a coffee producer Brazil continues to hold the leading position unchallenged, but it would be a mistake to undervalue the importance of her agricultural capabilities in other directions. In point of fact, no country in the world excels the possibilities of Brazil in regard to the diversity and value of the products of universal consumption and commerce. A very considerable portion of the Republic is admirably suited for cattle raising, and practical steps are being taken, both by the Federal and State authorities, to foster enterprises with a view to placing the agricultural and industrial activities of the nation on a broader and more productive basis. Already conspicuous development has taken place, and the policy of the Government with this object in view has so far been commensurately favorable.

The United States Geological Survey, in a bulletin on the production and importation of precious stones to the United States in 1905, says the value of the output of precious stones in 1905 reached $326,350, of which the yield from the sapphire mines amounted to $125,000. Next in value was the turqouise output, quoted at $65,000. The importation of precious stones amounted to $34,998,513, as compared with $26,008,813 in 1904. Diamonds represent the bulk of the imporations, the rough or uncut stones being valued at $10,281,111, while the value of the unset stones is placed at $20,375,304.

Santo Domingo has eleven ports of entry—Monte Christi and Puerto Plata on the north, Samana and Sanchez on the east, and Mocoris, Santo Domingo, Azua, and Barahona on the south coast, with the land ports of Tierra Nueva, Commendador, and Dabajon on the West. Fertile lands suitable for the production of amost any product of the tropical or the temperate zone may be purchased very cheaply, and stock raising has proved to be a very profitable industry, shelter for the stock not being required and nutritious grasses being found in abundance on the plateaus. Several fields of domestic enterprise await profitable occupation, particularly railroads, coasting steamers, banks and sawmills.

The popuulation of Salvador is largely engaged in agriculture. The chief product is coffee, under which culture there are abount 50,000 hectares. The coffee exports in 1905 amounted to 61,822,223 pounds. Other products are indigo, of which 524,628 pounds were exported in 1905; sugar, 6,007,304 pounds exported in 1905. The government is encouraging cotton growing by offering a bounty of one silver dollar on each centner of cotton exported. The mineral wealth of the republic includes gold, silver, copper, iron, mercury. The only mines worked are gold and silver mines, yielding chiefly gold. Operations are carried on by Salvadorian, United States and British companies. Full statistics of output are not published, but the exports of gold and silver in 1905 amounted to 8,330 pounds.

In November, 1905, the Philadelphia mint (United States) shipped to Panama an issue of $1,000,000 in new $1 silved 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. A large area of fine woods will become accessible when beter 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.

Peru has signified its adherence to the sugar convention, and the sugar duties have been reduced to the prescribed limits. The free list now includes sugar bags, motor cars, typewriters, and certain forms of iron, steel, copper and brass work, lead, zinc, mercury, curcibles, stills, explosives, agricultural and mining machinery and tools, textile and foundry machinery, pumps and fire engines, sails, railway and tramway rolling stock, coal, cement, timber, ships under Peruvian flag, naval stores (not canvas), packing, belting, printing type and machinery, and books. For special purposes additional duties are levied of 10 per cent at Callao and 8 per cent at other ports. Those at Callao include 1 per cent for drainage of the tion, which is almost completed. At Loreto, on the Amazon, there is a special tariff under which cereals, sugar, provisions, agricultural and nautical implemnts and machinery are free, hile export duties ranging from 8 to 20 cents per kilo are levied on rubber.

Trade of the United States with Brazil aggregates $110,000,000, a larger sum than with any other country of South America and is only exceded by trade with the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Canada and Cuba. Brazil stands third in rank among the countries from which United States imports are drawn; on the export side, however, Brazil stands twentieth among the ountries to which American merchandise is sent. The United States uses in manufacturing industries practically one-half of the crude india rubber produced in the world, and her people consume more than one-half of the coffee grown. As Brazil is the world's largest producer of india rubber and coffee, her sales to the United States are large, but as her principal ports lie upon the beaten track of vessels engaged in trade between Europe and South America, and as her merchants and consumers are of European origin and closely identified with European business interests and customs, she draws most of her imports from Europe.

The total freight carried across the Isthmus in 1905 amounted to 444,230 tons, an increase of about 30,000 tons. The through traffic showed an increase of 66 per cent of the total tonnage handled, as against 82 per cent for 1904. The total number of passengers carried over the railroad during the year amounted to 273,165, as against 114,000 in 1904. The total earnings for the year 1905 amounted to $1,912,552, an increase of $644,981 over the previous year. The revenue derived from merchandise and coal freight was $1,306,145, an increase of $198,620 over that of 1904. The passenger earnings ere $129,163, an increase of about 50 per cent over 1904. From transporting treasure and mail the receipts were $116,790, as against $110,792 for the year 1904. Revenue from through passengers decreased $3,372, although the number increased 1,425. The through rate of passage was reduced on first class from $10 to $6.50, and on second class from $5 to $4.50. The number of local passengers increased 185,867, amounting to $47,064, due to the resumption of work on the canal.

The trade of Guatemala with the United States during the fiscal year 1904-5 was as

follows: Imports from the United States, $2,654,575; exports to the United States, $3,082,062. The most important crop is coffee, of which the exports reached in quintals (100 pounds): In 1902, 856,744; in 1903, 631,505; in 1904, 716,537. The largest coffee plantations are in the hands of Germans. About 1,680 acres are devoted to tobacco culture, yielding 19,550 quintals. Sugar is grown on 41,000 acres, and the crop reaches 3,054,865 quintals. Bananas are grown on 12,000 acres, yielding 786, 830 bunches; cocoa on 7,500 acres, yielding 3,068 quintals. Other crops are wheat, maize, sweet potatoes, and beans. The rubber yield in 1904 amounted to 4,389 quintals. Over 5,696,470 square feet of timber were cut in 1904. Cotton is grown in small quantities. On the high plateaus the area of the cattle grounds is about 758,640 acres. The number of horses in the Republic in 1899 as estimated at 50,343; cattle, 196,780; sheep, 77,600, swine, 29,784.

Probably no country on the globe of equal extent has so many natural elements of prosperity within its borders as has Santo Domingo. Its agricultural, forest, and mineral resources, although comparatively neglected by its people, are remarkably varied and important. The principal products of the soil are sugar, cocoa, coffee, tobacco, bananas, and other tropical fruits. The mineral resources include gold, iron, copper, quicksilver, petroleum, rock salt, and other valuable minerals and metals. The products of the forests are also extremely rich, including mahogany, satinwood, lignum vitæ, lancewood, oak, pine, logwood, several species of palms, and many valuable fiber-producing and medicinal plants.

The total aggregate length of the railway lines of the Republic is now 17,170 kilometers. The Pan-American Railway continued its work of clearing, locating, and grading, and 20 kilometers of track were laid during the year. 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 at Santa Lucrecia was completed and opened to traffic. The new railway construction totals 304 kilometers, contributed by the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient, the Pan-American, the Cananea, Rio Yaqui and Pacific, the Linares-San Jose, and the Zitacuaro-Joconusco railways. On the Central's Pacific extension, between Tuxpam and Colima, a tunnel of 150 meters in length and a bridge of 90 meters span have been completed.

The silver at present produced in Bolivia comes almost exclusively from the famous mines at Huanchaca, San Jose, at Oruro; other mines produce insignificant quantities hardly worthy of mention. While the profits from silver mining of late years have been comparatively small, the situation latterly seems to be improving, due to more economical methods of treating low-grade ores by lixiviation, while in many cases the associated ores of tin, copper and zinc are of great assistance in improving values. According to official data the production of bismuth in 1904 greatly exceeded that of the previous year. The Chorolque mines, from which this mineral is principally extracted, are under the control of the well-known European combine. The rubber industry, which takes a leading part among the products of the country, is to all accounts progressing satisfactorily. The quantity produced during 1904 was superior to that of 1903, and if anything the prospects for the future seem to be encouraging.

Venezuela is rich in metals and other minerals. Gold is found chiefly in the Yuruari territory. The quantity sent from that district in the sixteen years, 1884-1899, was 1,394,480 ounces; in 1901, 49,355 ounces. There are silver mines in the States of Bermudez, Lara, and Los Andes. Copper, silver, and iron are abundant, while sulphur, coal, asphalt, lead, kaolin, and tin are also found. Iron mines at Imataca, on the lower Orinoco, are in the hands of an American company. Salt mines in various States are under Government administration. Petroleum is found in Tachira, but capital is wanting for its exploitation, and there are vast asphalt lakes, which are practically untouched. Round the island of Margarita and the neighboring islets off the north coast of Venezuela pearl fishing is carried on by the natives. About 400 boats are engaged in the industry, and the annual product, which might be largely increased, is estimated at about £20,000. The Government granted, on July 17, 1900, a concession for the exclusive right of fishing pearls, sponges, tortoise shell and some other products, on condition of receiving 10 per cent of the profits. The native fishermen are not to be disturbed in their industry.

Costa Rica is essentially an agricultural country, though on the Pacific side there are mines well worth exploitation and development. Seventy-three metric tons of rubber were exported in 1905, against 67 metric tons in 1904. This rubber is from uncultivated trees. Although Costa Rica, as regards soil and climate, offers a fine field for rubber planting, no considerable plantations have yet been made in the Republic. The export of cacao shows an increase from 119 to 149 metric tons. The home demand, which is considerable, is entirely supplied from cacao grown in the country. Costa Rica produced during the year 1904-5 1,415,000 kilograms of molasses and 2,305,950 kilograms of sugar. As to all the other products of the soil labor only is required to convert the primeval forests into rich fields of rice, cotton, maize, sugar cane, cocoa, rubber, etc., for which there is a large demand. while the cultivation of oranges and pineapples on a large scale will undoubtedly prove a great success, the great enemy, frost, being entirely absent.

Few countries of the size of Panama have such a large coast line. From the Costa Rican boundary on the Pacific and Atlantic it stretches to the mouth of the Atrato River on the Atlantic, and to Puerto Cocolito on the Pacific, the dividing line beteen Panama and Colombia —a distance, including both sides, of not less than 1,000 miles. The territory lies between 7 deg. 15 min. and 9 deg. north latitude and 77 deg. and 82 deg. west longitude from Greenwich, and has an area of 31,500 square miles. In the widest place the isthmus is about 160 miles, and at the narrowest between 35 and 40 miles, the extreme length being nearly 400 miles. The Republic has a population of 300,000, composed of pure and even wild Indians, Spaniards, Colombians, Panamans, English, Germans, French, Chinese, Italians, and Americans. It is estimated that there are some 40,000 Jamaicans (who are English), and about 2,000 Chinese, most of whom were attracted to the Isthmus during French canal days. The ports of the Republic on the Pacific are Panama, Agua Dulce, Pedregal, Montijo, and Puerto Mudis; and on the Atlantic, Colon, Bocas del Toro, and Puerto Bello. There is but one railroad in the Republic, and this extends from the Pacific at Panama to the Atlantic at Colon, and is operated by the Panama Railroad Company. It is 47 miles long and was completed in 1855, the first train pass-

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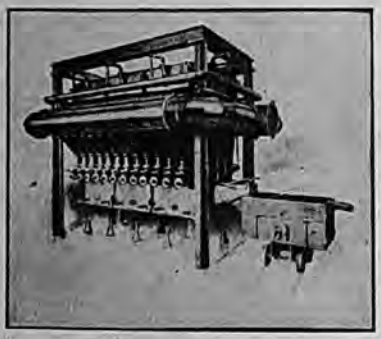
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Proyectamos los Hornos mas Modernos de Fundir y Construimos Instalaciones de Fundir y Beneficio De la Capacidad que se requiera.

Ditalles á Solicitud.

Sirvase Mencionar esta Publicacion al Escribir a los Anunciadores.

ing over the Isthmus, January 28 of that year. The cost of this road as $7,500,000, and the gross earnings for the year ended December 31, 1903, ere $1,267,570.91. The majority of the stock, formerly owned by the French Canal Company, has passed to the United States Government. The roadbed is in good condition and the rolling stock answers the purposes for the present. The principal offices of the company are located in the city of New York.

PROGRESSIVE MEXICO.

The St. Louis Brownsville and Mexican Railway—Building Boom—A Big Timber Deal—Minerals and Mines—Personals.

Montesey, N. L., Mexico, August, 1906.

To The Sister Republics:

A few days ago I met at the Marble Hotel Major W. J. Carnoham, the general superintendent of the St. Louis and Brownsville and Mexican Railroad who took a few days layoff to pay the Progressive Wontry a visit.

The major informed your correspondent that the St. L., B. & M. R. R. is destined to do much for the Gulf Coast of Mexico, Central and South America than any road that was ever projected in the United States to cross the Rio Grande. The St. L., B. & M. R. R. is a branch of the Rock Island Railway system.

The major informed your correspondent that the Gulf Coast Line, as it is called, is now entering the greatest era of prosperity that it has ever known. They are building branch lines along the main line to the principal points along the Gulf of Mexico from Hanet on to Brownsville on the Rio Grande. They have purchased large bodies of land along the line and they are having them cut up into small farms and truck gardens and will sell them to practical farmers and truck gardeners from the north and eastern states on easy terms, and they will give them low rates for the shipment of their products to the northern markets.

They are establishing towns at favorable points along the line and are building branch lines from the important to the bays and gulf, where they will erect hotels and club houses and make them a summer and winter resort.

They have purchased the G. H. & H. R. R. that runs from Houston to Galveston. The St. L., B. & M. R. R. will start from about mid-way of that road at Algoa in Galveston county, and it will cross the following counties to the Rio Grande. Galveston, Whorton, Matagorda, Jackson, Calhoun, Victorio, Goliad, Bee. Refugio. San Patricio, Aramas, Nuicos, Camaron, Hidalgo and Star on the Rio Grande.

The first branch road that they built from the main line in Matagorado county was the Bay City line; the second goes to Port Lavam in Calhoun county—both towns fronting the beach on the Mantagorda Bay.

The third branch will run into Rockport, fronting Aransas Bay; the fourth to Corpus Christi, which fronts the Corpus Christi Bay, and the fifth branch, which is already built from Brownsville to Point Isabel, which fronts the Gulf of Mexico, and where they are now erecting a club house at a cost of $125,000 gold.

They have built a branch line up the Rio Grande from Harlingen Station, which is situated a few miles north of Brownsville, to Sam Fordye in Hidalgo county, a distance of 80 miles. Across the Rio Grande in the state of Tamaulipas is the San Miguel station on the Monterey and Matamaras railway.

From the Sam Fordyce station they will build up the river to Rio Grande City, in Star county, and they may extend it up to Laredo in Webb county.

The company is cutting a canal from Sam Fordyce for the purpose of taking water from the Rio Grande to irrigate 125,000 acres of land that they own lower down.

The land that the road passes through from Galveston county to the Rio Grand is the equal of the richest land in the United States. It produces corn, cotton, including Sea Island cotton, sugar cane, rice, all kinds of vegetables, Irish and sweet potatoes, a great variety of fruit, tropical and semi-tropical fruit. It also passes through the best grazing land on the American continent. There are millions of acres of Misquite grass along the line. It is also the huntsman's paradise. The woods and the prairies are full of wild turkeys, squirrels, bears, deer, antelope, mountain lions, rabbits, foxes and coyotes, while the bays, lagoons and rivers are swarmed with wild geese and ducks that come up from the north to spend the winter; and the bays along the gulf, Galveston, Matagorda, Espirita Santo, Copano, Aransas, Corpus Christi, the Lagoon de la Madre, the Gulf of Mexico fronting Point sabel and the Rio Grande are full of fish and oysters. They now ship thousands of pounds of fish, turtles, shrimps and oysters in refrigerator cars from Point Isabel to the Northern Cities. They also ship dailty tons of vegetables and tropical and semi-tropical fruits, which matures the year around, in refrigerator cars, to the northern cities, and thousands of head of grass fat beeves to the northern and eastern cities.

The following are the principal towns that they have established along the line: Algoa, Bay City, Blessing, Paludo, Sintan, Robstown, Kingsville, Giffin, Harlingen and Sam Fordyce.

As soon as the company gets permission from the Mexican government to bridge the Rio Grande and pass into Mexico, they will build to Tampico, Tuxapan, Vera Cruz and down the coast to Central and South America. They will also build branch lines to the City of Mexico and the principal cities and towns and ports through Mexico, and the cities and ports along the Gulf coast through Central and South America.

This road, when completed, will be the shortest and most direct route to those countries, and it will open up an immense territory and populate it with an intelligent and progressive population, both Americans and Europeans.

The road is destined to do much for Mexico. It will open up and develop that portion of the country, much of which has never been trod by the white man.

ON A BUILDING BOOM.

Nineteen hundred and six is a banner year for the erection of one, two and three-story modern style buildings in Monterey. There has been more two and three-story brick and stone buildings, residences and business houses, under construction this year than there has been in the past ten years.

Mr. W. H. Hollingsworth, who is the largest building contractor in the Republic, has more work on hand this year than he has had during the past three years. His work is not confined to this city, but it extends to Saltillo, Torrean, Durango and San Luis Potosi, Victoria and Tampico. As he has a large manufacturing plant in this city, he manufactures and ships doors, sash, blinds, store fixtures and water tanks to the above cities.

There is scarcely a block in the Central part of the city but what one, two and three-story residences are being built, and many of the old one-story stone buildings are being remodeled and a second and third story added to them.

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The Ideal Epworth Acetylene Generator



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Luz Ideal Producida por la "Ideal Epworth Acetylene Generetor." Dan un buen resultado, enteramente seguras. No hay ninguna tan barata, que sean de alto grade.

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CANDIES,
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Manufactura de extractos para dulces, Licores y Aguasn Gaseozas, Premiada en la Gran Exposicion de 1905, St. Louis, Mo.
Pidan lista de precios y manden sus pedidos

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC



A Rev Bought at Least 12 Doz. 10

Plainville, Kan.

Since the last eight years I have bought at least twelve dozen of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic. I kept it always on hand for people who need it in my mission. I know that it always has the desired effect. Rev. J. B. Vornholt.

Rev. Sister M. Vida, of Moberly, Mo., writes: "I was suffering from defective circulation, brought on by overwork in school. I consulted several physicians, but I became worse. I couldn't sleep and almost became desperate for want of sleep. I then took one dose of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, which made me sleep all night, and then took the Tonic for two more weeks, till I could sleep again without it half the night."

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

Hace ocho anos que acostumbro comprar cuando menos una dozena de batellas del Tonico para Nervios Pastor Koenig siempre lo he tenido la mano para personas que lo necesitan en mi mision se pue siempre de el resultado deseado.

EL REV. J. B. VORNHOLT.

La Hermana M. Vida, el Moberly, Mo., escribe: "Y sufria de circulacion defectiva, a causa de demasiado trabajo en la escuela. Consulte varios medicos pero no obstante empeoraba, me era imposible dormir y casi me desperaba por falta de sueno Entonces tome un doris del Tonico de Nervios de Pastor Koenig y pude dormir toda la noche.

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.

The Monterey red dry pressed brick is rapidly superceding the seiares, of which all the old buildings were built. The vitrified brick are also taking the place of the stone cobbles. These brick are manufactured in this city by Col. J. A. Robertson.

Mr. William Grant of this city has a galvanized plant in this city. He manufactures all kinds of galvanized work, for building, such as cornices, water pipes, roofing and water tanks. He does plumbing and steam fitting.

Messrs. MacMullan and Boothwell of Saltillo, have opened a branch house in Monterey.

A BIG TIMBER DEAL.

A number of prominent lumber men from the States and Canada have of late been exploiting the timber lands of Mexico, and some of them have purchased hundreds of thousandes of acres of timber land.

Mexico has a world of good timber, but it is mostly confined to the Pacific slope of the Sierre Madre, and as yet beyond the reach of railroads, and will cost a world of money to get it out.

Mr. T. H. Buckman, a millionaire lumberman of Kansas City, was in Monterey a few days ago. In speaking of the lumber situation in the United States and Mexico, he remarked: "There ill undoubtedly come a time when the United States will have to look elsewhere for its lumber. As our magnificent country extends from sea to sea, it is only natural for us to look to the north and south of us. The railroads in the United States consume over 25,000 acres of timber per day. That sounds like an extravagant statement but I know whereof I speak. When one considers the mileage of roalroads in the United States and the amount of car building, repairing and tie-laying that is constantly going on, he can begin to see that we need a great deal of lumber.

John MacRea, a prominent lumberman of Winnipig, is in Mexico for the purpose of examining its lumber resources. In speaking of the lumber dealers he remarked: "The lumbermen of the United States and Canada have played the fool, and now the country at large are suffering in consequence. They made no efforts to preserve the timber lands. Perhaps the old lumbermen did not realize, I know that I did not. What an enormous demand for lumber in time would develop. I was in it the same as the rest of them."

MINERS AND MINES.

There has been a number of prominent miners in the city during the last week in July. C. C. Pierce and Victor Morell of Laredo, Texas, and James Dignouity, Jr., of Washington, D. C., who is associated with his father and eastern capitalists in mines in the state of Chilma and Zacatecas are in the city. All of them brought samples of silver-lead ores with them to be assayed. Mr. J. H. Morlan, manager of the Guadalupe mines near Villaldama, came in with several sacks of silver-lead ores to be assayed. Prof. Sam D. Bridge of this city, who is interested in a number of silver-lead mines in this and adjoining states arrived home a few days ago with his grip sack full of silver-lead ores that he took from new mines that he and his associates have recently denounced.

PERSONALS.

The following Texans and tourists are registered at the Hotel Marble: Fred Werner and wife, Miss Laura Mudd, Prof. P. J. MacMahan Laredo, W. C. Firtsch, John Welch, wife and three sons, J. G. McGail and family, T. M. Lackey, C. G. Breeden, Chas. Lentz and wife of Ceuto, W. J. Carnohan of Kingsville, Rev. Dean W. G. Richardson of San Antonio, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Fergusbn of Huston, Mr. and Mrs. C. Robenet of Luling, S. W. Tremble of Del Rio, Texas; D. M. Barns of Oklahoma, Rex. Wm. Cross, Hon. Phi C. Hana, Mrs. Jose K. Hall of Montery and A. S. Putman of Pueblo, Mexico, Mrs. C. A. Wheatly and family, Miss Emma Giddings of City of Mexico, Miss Edith Giddings of El Paso, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Russell, Misses Cornel, Willie and May Russell of Saltillo, Mrs. M. Bert of Durango, Dr. C. B. Hanson, Mrs. Hanson and Chas. Lee Hanson of Monterey.

EDMOND LEVAN.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Blessed are the pure in heart, for they are few and far between.

Some men have so much book learning that they have no room for common sense.

He who waits never heads a procession—except in the company of an undertaker.

A man is never so busy but what he can find time to stop and kick about how busy he is.

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

Dress authorities in the east say the fad the women have of wearing very few clothes this summer is very popular with the fair sex. It is also making a hit with the men.

An old maid of Kalamazoo
Wore a waist of the style peek-a-boo
Till a man on the street
Spoke of mumified meat—
Then she covered it up p. d. q.

The man who pasted a printed copy of the Lord's prayer on his bed post and pointed to it every night before retiring with the remark: "Them's my sentiments, Lord." must take a back seat to the Denver man who has commissioned a phonograph to say his evening prayers for him.

A PICNIC POEM.

A Denver bank clerk, who attended a picnic with his best girl recently, sends the following original "poem" in:

Now doth the active little ant
Go to the picnic ground,
To play in pies and sandwiches,
Which always there abound.
It must be lots of fun to get
In butter and in honey,
But most of all to take a stroll
Where Mary carries money.

HE'S A BUDDING HUMORIST.

There's a young boy in Denver who, if he doesn't look out, will be conducting a "Smoke Wreaths" column in some newspaper some day. With a relative he was in Cheyenne during the Frontier celebration recently and was in the press stand. People kept crowding onto the stand and bothering the newspaper writers. One of those who got on the stand without invitation was a big Sioux Indian, dressed in gorgeous warpaint and feathers. The newspaper people all noticed him and one of them said:

"Look at that big Sioux! I wonder what paper he represents?"

Quick as a flash the small boy came back with: "He's probably representing the Sioux City Journal."—Post.

EMPIRE ZINC COMPANY

820 EQUITABLE BUILDING
DENVER, COLO., U. S. A.

J. H. Troutman, Treasurer.
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PURCHASERS OF ZINC CONCENTRATES AND ZINCIFEROUS ORES



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THE MEXICAN INVESTOR

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ASSAY OFFICE AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY

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Gold & Silver Bullion Refined, Melted and Assayed OR PURCHASED.

Concentration Tests—100 lbs. or car load lots. Write for terms.

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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.

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Se compra Oro molido, Retortas y Minerales Ricos. Muestras por correo recibiran cuidadosa atención.



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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 botonea 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.

TRADE NOTES.

We are pleased to announe that the firm of Barteldes and Co., 1521 Fifteenth street, has been inorporated under the laws of Colorado, and will hereafter be known as The Barteldes Seed Company, and the wholesale department for seeds will be conducted at the Barteldes building, corner Sixteenth and Wynkoop streets.

The Hendrie and Bolthoff Manufacturing and Supply Company of Denver, Colo., are now publishing a bright and interesting paper known as the "Equipment News." This paper is under the supervision of Mr. F. S. Cronk, who is in charge of the Department of Publicity in the above firm and we wish to congratulate them upon the appearance of his publication. It is of convenient size, artistically illustrated and e are sure it will be of interest to any one ishing to send for a copy, especially to those interested in mining and electric machinery, etc.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., of this city are doing an immense business throughout Mexico and Latin-America, as well as in all parts of the entire world in general. The growth of this firm, under the present efficient management has been phenomenal. We remember them very distinctly twenty years ago when they had only small offices over the Victoria Hotel, Pueblo, Colo. So immense has their trade became that they now occupy two entire floors of the Boston block on 17th and Champa streets. We wish to call attention to the cut on front cover of this issue which illustrates the plant of one of the largest and most important firms in the west.

East Las Vegas, N. M.—A big meeting of business men on August 22 decided to hold a second northern New Mexico fair in Las Vegas Sept. 24, 25, 26 and 27, and elected F. H. Pierce president, George A. Fleming, secretary, and M. W. Browne, treasurer. It is proposed to give a big list of attractions, including baseball, racing and carnival features. The northern part of the territory has had one of the most prosperous years in its history, and it is believed the fair will be largely attended.

Colorado cauliflower is taking its place beside the Rocky Ford cantaloupe and the Grand Junction peach. The demand for it in the East has spread so widely that the business of raising high-class califlower is being taken up by agriculturists as an industry by itself and hundreds of acres of the vegetable are being planted in all parts of the state. "It is surprising how the demand is increasing," says Clarence A. Lyman, the real estate man, who is an expert on agricultural and horticultural matters in Colorado. "We have not fully demonstrated yet that better caulifiower can be grown here than in the East, and I don't know that we will be able to do so. Yet the results so far are remarkable."

Colorado Springs, Colo.—The boulder on which the Pike memorial tablet is to be mounted has been selected. The huge granite block is on the north side of the peak at the highest point and overlooks the bottomess pit. The tablet, commemorative of the Pike centennial, will be mounted on the boulder Sept. 26, with fitting ceremonies. The inscription will be as follows:

"In Recognition of the Notable Career of Zebulon Montegomery Pike, Soldier-Explorer, the People of Colorado Have Placed This Tablet on the Summit of the Great Mountain First Seen by Pike, November 15, 1806. Genera Pike Was Born at Lamberton, New Trenton, N. J., January 5, 1799; Died April 27, 1813. After a Victorious Attack on York, New Toronto, Canada. Buried at Madison Barracks, N. Y. This Tablet Commemorates the One Hundredth Anniversary of Pike's Southwestern Exposition."

GOOD INVESTMENTS.

The demand for copper already exceeds the supplv, with every indication of higher prices for the coming year. Copper stocks have made a rapid and phenomenal advance.

The investing public is beginning to realize that copper stocks contain more genuine merit and intrinsic value than any other possible form of investment. It seems that every man or woman should make it his or her business to secure an equitable share in the enormous profits to be made by the development of copper.

In another part of this issue is the statement of the Montana Belle Copper Company, which appears to be a very promising enterprise. Before accepting this advertisement, we made a careful examination as to the responsibility, integrity and capability of the management of this Company and are fully satisfied that it is all that is represented and fully worthy of the confidence of the investing public.

Its properties are situated in a recognized copper producing section of Arizona, which has earned the reputation of having the richest copper deposits in the world.

Arizona is the home of the famous United Verde copper mine, which is paying 120 per cent dividend annually on a capitalization of $3,000,000.

RUBBER PRODUCTION IN MEXICO.

Improved Methods of Other Countries Are to Be Studied.

President Diaz is determined that the real truth and the whole truth shall be known as to the naturally fortunate circumstances and conditions surrounding the rubber industry in his country, and not only so, but that it shall have every encouragement, says Cent Per Cent. To this end he has given personal letters to a representative of the cultivated rubber interests there—introducing him to the authorities in foreign tropical countries where rubber growing has been carried on successfully for many years—whose purpose is to study the methods of rubber growers in Ceylon and Malaysia, in which countries the rubber business is far advanced. The superiority of Mexican soil and climate for the rubber tree, the splendid results which the plantations have already produced, to be supplemented by whatever devices of tapping, etc., are most modern, are reasons enough for the confidence which is now general that Mexican cultivated rubber is going to equal in quality the finest Para, if it does not in some respects excel it; and the fact that Mexico is at our very door will make America an ideal market for all that can be produced.

President Roosevelt of course realizes that we have annexed Mexico commercially; that about $700,000,000 of American money is now invested in various enterprises down there, and that this sum is constantly growing larger; hence his interest, which he had manifested by also giving letters of introduction to the representative of Mexican rubber interests who is to visit the East Indes in search of knowledge. But his interest may have a deeper significance, for he doubtless has in mind the possible repetition with Mexico as to rubber of the arrangement long ago made with Hawaii as to sugar, by which the production of that article was increased thirty-fold. There is a difference in conditions between our relations with one of our own possessions and with Mexico, but that would not necessarily

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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

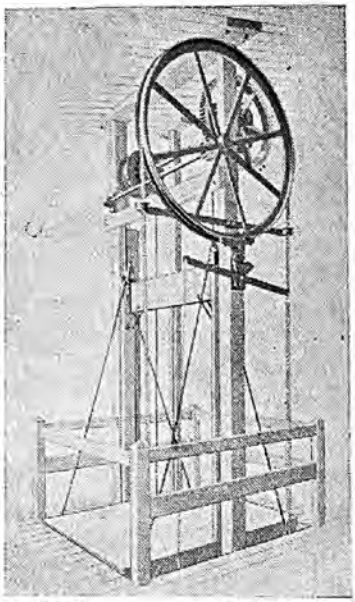
HUNDREDS OF FORMER SUFFERERS the most prominent citizens of Denver, of Colorado, and elsewhere, sing the praises of

The B. I. Price Eye System

Cateract, Glaucoma, 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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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.

prevent reciprocity; and if our government were to continue to admit Mexican cultivated rubber free of duty and place a high tariff on the rubber from every other country, the effect would be to make Mexico the greatest rubber-producing country in the world, so tremendous would be the stimulus to cultivation.

VALPARAISO THE PROMISED LAND OF LEHI.

Mormons Consider Stricken City Point Where Colony Arrived About 600 B. C.

SAGELY WATCHING EVENTS.

They Believe Prophecies in the Book of Mormon Will Be Fulfilled—Ogden Visitor Tells of Smith's Followers.

"The Mormons of Utah are more interested in the destruction of Valparaiso, Chili, by earthquake than any other people on the North American continent," says Arthur L. Watson of Ogden, a guest of the Brown hotel.

"This interest arises from the fact that the Mormons accept this city as being near the point at which Lehi and his colony are supposed to have arrived about 600 B. C., as recorded in the Book of Mormon. The story told there is to the effect that Lehi and his family, with a few chosen friends, left the City of Jerusalem in the region of King Zedekiah. His wanderings were as extensive as those of Aeneas, the Trojan, and ended after many adventures in various lands and with numberless tribes and races near the South American city recently destroyed. This was the 'promised land' for Lehi's followers.

"Lehi's colony was the second one to come from the Old World to the New. The first, according to the Book of Mormon, came shortly after the destruction of the Tower of Babel and landed on the Eastern coast of Central America.

"Lehi died after putting the colony on a firm foundation and Nephi and Iaman, his two sons, divided the colony between them. Many centuries after Nephi's descendants met with the descendants of those who came to this country after the destruction of the Tower of Babel.

"The recent earthquake is not the only one that has visited that section, according to the Mormons. Laman, Lehi's eldest son, refused to carry out the commands of his father. The disobedient son and his followers, who had retained possession of the city founded by Lehi, were driven away by an earthquake, which was even more destructive than the recent one. The descendants of Laman's followers, who escaped destruction, are the forefathers of the American Indians.

"The recent earthquake had been forecast by the Book of Mormon and other interesting events of great import to the Mormons, are expected to follow fast on the heels of this disaster."

Mr. Watson says he is not a Mormon but has taken great interest in the tenets of that religion. The Mormon elders, according to the Ogden man, have been very mysterious since the reports arrived telling of the destruction of Valparaiso and are awaiting following events to see whether they will come as laid down in the Book of Mormon.

UTOPIA VIA WONDERLAND AND FAIRYLAND.

A 20th Century Marvel.

Before the Argentine Central Railroad is many years old, or out of its infancy we might say, its fame as one of the marvels of a truly marvelous country will have spread far thro' the world. It is no venture. Everything is there to make it the grand success its promotors and friends unhesitatingly predict for it.

In engineering skill, the grand and mighty scenery it affords, the region it traverses and the wonders of Nature to be seen in the marvelous ice-palaces which, last but not least, are included in the itinerary of a trip over this wonderful road it is unsurpassed.

Beginning at Silver Plume where connections are made with the Colorado and Southern, the Argentine Central winds up, up and ever up until the very summit of Mt. McClellan, one of the proudest peaks of the Rocky Mountains, is reached. Here the vista of towering, snow-clad peaks, shining majestically in the rays of Colorado's matchless sun, the 200-mile stretch of the grandest and most sublime scenery to the north, to the south, to the west and east to where the horizon meets the pulsing plain, the novelty, the exhilarating experience—all, and more beyond the power of words to fitly describe—all these within a few hours' journey of the Queen City of the Plains.

The Argentine Central is a master-piece of engineering skill and ingenuity.

It has long been kown that the country known as the "Argentine District" and from which the railroad derives its name, was rich in precious metals although little exploited owing to the extreme ruggedness of the country. All is now changed and the advent of the Argentine Central into this almost inaccessable country is heralded by the citizens of Colorado as an event to be classed as an epoch in the history of the state.

Note.—Looking eastward from the summit of Mt. McClellan the city of Denver is easily seen. It appears almost as phantom cities are seen in desert mirage—airy, fantastic and withal beautiful beyond compare—even beautiful as the Denver of reality.

EDWARD J. HEATLEY, JR.

"NOT OVERDREW,"

Nelson L. Drew is now the G. P. A. of the A. C. R. R. We think a man ought to be proud of all that and we have no doubt but Mr. Drew is proud too—only he is so modestly quiet!

Mr. Drew is more of "booster" that a "hoaster."

But the offiials of the Argentine Central Railway are tickled almost to death. They boast of having for their General Pessenger Agent not only a popular and energetic young railroad man (we believe Mr. Drew is young), but one who knows his business from A to Z, and then on to the end of the line and clear back again.

There are men and men and men. Also there are places and places and places. Mr. Drew is both the man and the place.

Vive el Senor G. P. A. Drew!!

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M. H. Mickey, Editor del Departamento Español

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

Sr. Frank Brady, Denver, Colo.:
Muy Sr. Mio.:

Ruego a Usted me dispense por no haberme dirijido a usted antes, solicitandole se me remita su periodico, adjunto me es grato remitirle el valor de la suscrición por un año, contando con los números que tengo recibidos.

De Usted Su afma atta y S. S.,
SILVINA R DE TREJO,
Chihuahua, Mexico.

—El gobierno de Guanajuato inauguró el 24 de Julio, talleres gratuitos para señoritas, donde podrán hacer costuras las que carezcan de máquinas; y otras propios para artesanos.

Tres Millones de Pesos.

"El Amigo de la Verdad," periódico católico de Puebla de Zaragoza, dice que tan sólo las per las que adornan á la Virgen que se venera en el templo de los Remedios de aquella ciudad, valen tres millones de pesos.

¡.....!

La Prolongación Marfil á Guanajuato.

La empresa del Central ha dispuesto, de una manera definitiva, prolongar su vía férrea de la estación de Marfil á la ciudad. de Guanajuato Sólo hay seis kilómetros de un punto á otro, y ellos eran recorridos desde hace 23 años por los pasajeros, en tranvia, con las molestias consiguientes al transbordo.

Los trabajos de la nueva construcción comenzarán el 10 de Agosto próximo; su duración sera de 8 meses, y su costo de cerca de $600,000.

Vía Directa á Tampico.

La antigua vía proyectada desde el Estado de Hidalgo á Tampico, de la cual fué concesionario para su construcción el Sr. Honey, va á ser por fin construída por una empresa á la cual hizo la cesión respectiva dicho Sr. Honey.

La nueva vía quedará terminada en el breve espacio de cuatro años y ofrecerá una comunicación rápida y directa entre la capital de la República y el puerto de Tampico.

Su extensión será de 500 kilómetros y su costo de $35,000,000.

Nuevos Explosivos.

Se está arreglando con el Gobierno Federal el permiso para establecer en Monterey una factoría para la producción de pota samita, un explosivo que se dice tiene decididas ventajas sobre la dinamita para los trabajos mineros. Los trabajos de construcción darán principio inmediatamente que se obtenga el permiso, y se ha escogido ya un lugrr adecuado para el establecimiento, en un cerro inmediato á la mencionada ciudad.

El Hombre Solo, es el más Fuerte.

Sea, pero aislados son los leones
Sea, pero aislados son los leo nes
y las águilas. Aisadas son las cimas formidables.

Ser odiado, es ser admirado. Los topos odian el sol. El odio es una consagración; el aplauso de las multitudes es una profanación...

Ser popular, es ser vulgar.

Hay hosquedades de águila en los sagrados génios.

.....

Los leones domesticados dan piedad.

Las águilas se aprisionan, pero no se domestican, mueren de coraje, con las alas entreabiertas, en un esbozo de vuelo, las pupilas rojas, nostalgía de luz, mirando al sol.

El odio fortifica. El aplauso, debilita.

La maldición enaltece. La bendición deprime.

Las almas pequeñas se alimentan del aplauso.

Las grandes almas viven de la soledad y del dolor.

VARGAS VILA.

—Por cablegramas recibidos, procedentes de Nueva Orleans, se sabe que los coroneles guatemaltecos Felipe Pineda y Alfredo Sifontes, fletaron allí un vapor, en el cual embarcaron una numerosa expedición revolucionaria, la cual se dirijirá desde luego á las costas de Guatemala, para emprender una activa revolución contra el Presidente Estrada Cabrera. Se esperan grandes acontecimientos.



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Sus ventajas:

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Trabajos Ferrocarrileros en Chiapas.

La construcción del ramal que ligará á Tapachula, Chiapas, con al vía del ferrocarril Panamericano, está ya terminada en todo su primer tramo, ó sea de dicha vía a Pijijápam.

El segundo tramo, partiendo de este punto, terminará en la referida ciudad de Tapachula, en una longitud de 48 kilómetros.

Ya comenzaron los trabajos de construcción de ese tramo.

Nuevo Cónsul Americano en Cananea.

El Sr. J. H. Brathitt, ha sido nombrado para servir ese empleo, en substitución del que fué destituido; aquel Cónsul Galbrahit, que por su miedo cerval y por su odio á nuestra raza, fué el principal causante de los deplorables desórdenes de Cananea, pidiendo á gritos una intervención armada.

El Carácter.

El carácter es la cualidad más simpática en el individuo.

Desde que se vive en constante cambio de opiniones y afectos, es imposible inspirar confianza ni aprecio.

Quien sostiene hoy una teoría y la abandona mañana, es muy lejero ó muy tonto.

Quien ama hoy y olvida mañana, es muy falso ó muy variable.

Quien cambia cada paso de manera de pensar ¿que seguirdad inspira?

Odio á los hombres veletas y no me parecen ni siquiera hombres completos.

Tengo lástima á las mujeres veletas que á cada paso sultan de uno á otro, porque ellas mismas ultrajan la cualidad más delicada de su sexo: la seriedad.

Nueva Industria.

Se sabe desde hace poco que la fibra del maguey puede ser ventajosamente aprovechada en la fabricación de tales y cordajes.

A esta fecha varios capitalistas del Estado de Puebla han adquirido extensos magueyales que piensan explotar en esta nueva industria.

Una Excelente Cosecha de Maíz.

Escriben de Torreón lo que á continuación copiamos:

Nos informan de Matamoros, Laguna, que este año ha sido como munca, abundante la cosecha de maíz, porque se han levantado en ese Municipio unos 146,000 hectólitros de dicho grano, cuyo valor pecuniario se calcula en $500,000.

Contra el Alcoholismo.

El Poder Ejecutivo de Chihuahua ha expedido un decreto, confecha 27 del mes próximo pasado, declarando que en aquél Esta la venta al menudeo de bebidas embriagantes, y que sólo temporalmente y con ciertas restricciones legales podrá permitirse la venta referida de dichas bebidas alcohólicas.

"El Norte," apreciable diario chihuahuense, ofrece publicar el reglamento á que se sujetará la repetida venta, y, lo tendremos presente, llegado el caso, para que sea conocido en Michoacán.

El Petroleo Como Combustible.

Mr. Morcom, Superintendente actual del Ferrocarril Mexicano, acaba de llegar de Londres en suya capital inglesa radica la Junta Directiva de ese ferrocarril. Mr. Morcom trae la autorización de la Junta para comenzar á usar el petroleo como combusible en el servicio de las locomotoras de esa empresa.

La innovación va á introducirse desde luego entre Orizaba y la ciudad de Veracruz. Más tarde la substitución del carbón se hará compañía.

El Sr. Morcom opina que la empresa realizará una economía grande con la substitución del carbón por el petróleo.

Inundación en Durango.

Recientemente ocurrió en aquella ciudad una formidable inundación que ha dejado sin hogar, sin pan y sin abrigo á millares de personas. Los teatros, los templos, los cuarteles y muchas casas particulares han abierto sus puertas para abrigar á innumerables víctimas del tremendo de sastre. La caridad ampara á esos seres infortunados; pero aun falta mucho para aliviar tanta desgracia.

¡Oialá que los poderosos acudan con su óbolo en auxilio de nuestros desventurados hermanos!

Otro Monumento á Iuárez.

El día 18 de Julio último se inauguró en el pueblo de Ocampo, Distrito de Cuautitlan, Estado de México, un monumento erigido á la memoria del insigne Ciudadano Benito Juárez.

Se levanta en la plaza principal de la localidad, tiene una escalinata de cantera sobre la cual se alza una

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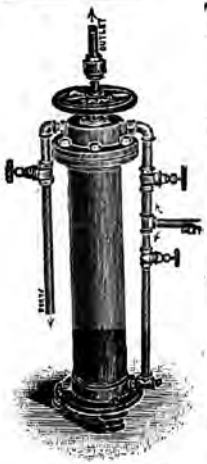


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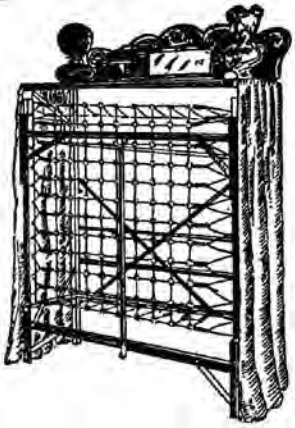
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It is made entirely of steel, except top and back which is oak. The mantel is just the right heighth. It does not have to be pulled from wall to unfold It has the best National spring It is LIGHT, DURABLE, SANITARY and CHEAP. Bedbug proof.

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Sirvase Mencionar esta Publicacion al Escribir a los Anunciadores.

pirámide cuadrangular, esbelta y bien ejecutada, sobre la que se destaca el busto del patricio. La altura total del monumento es de más de siete metros y en los cuatro lados de la pirámide se ven lápidas de mármol estatuario con inscripciones alusivas.

Fué construído este monumento por iniciativa del Juez auxiliar Don Esteban Vázquez y dirigida la construcción por el Señor Don Máximo Romero.

Terrible Catástrode en Chihuahua.

En el ciudad de Chihuahua se acaba de registrar una horrible desgracia que ha conmovido á toda aquella sociedad.

El día 15 las 2 y 20 de la tarde, se produjo una detonación tan estruendorosa, y tan formidable, que en un momento se apoderó de las gentes el pánico, pues se creía fuese una explosión natural como la de San Francisco, y también hubo quienes creyeran que eran los hueluistas amotinados. La explosión debió su causa á que un jovensito de corta experiencia, disparó un tiro de rifle de salón, sobre ciento treinta cajas de dinamita, que explotaron en la hacienda Robinson, junto de Tabaloapa. Las fincas cercanas fueron destruidas totalmente y el número de personas muertas se sabe hasta la fecha que es el 12, los heridos son muchos. Esta triste desgracia ha conmovido hondamente á los habitantes de Chihuahua, quienes en inmensa romería, han salido á impartir auxilio á los damnificados. Los cadáveres están siendo identificados.

Elección del Modelo de Esclusa Para el Canal de Panamá.

El 21 de junio de 1906, el Senado de los Estados Unidos acordó definitivamente adoptar el modelo del canal que se ha construir á través del Istmo de Panamá.

El texto del proyecto de ley por virtud del cual se adoptó el sistema de esclusa es como sigue:

Que se construya un canal á traves del stmo de Panamá, que conecte las aguas del Atlántico y el Pacífico, del modelo general propuesto por la minoría de la junta de ingenieros consultores creada por orden del Presidente con fecha 24 de junio de 1905, en conformidad con una ley intitulada "Una ley para proveer lo necesario para la construcción de un Canal que conecte las aguas de los Océanos Atlántico y Pacifico, aprobada el 28 de junio de 1902."

Inundacion en la Frontera.

De Monterrey con fecha 9 del actual han telegrafiado lo siguiente:

En Castaña población cercana á Monclova. Estado de Coahuila, ha llovido tanto, que el tráfico internacional ha que dado completamente interrumpido.

La ciudad de Bustamante, del Estado de Monterrey, quedo, como Castaña, totalmente inundada por la lluvia torren cial que cayó la noche del sábado último.

En Golondrinas, cerca de Lampazos de Naranjo, se des lavaron más de 7 kilómetros de vía, lo que interrumpió la comunicación con Laredo.

Varios jacales se cayeron, dejando á sus habitantes en la mayor miseria.

Afortunadamente no se han registrado desgracias personales.

De diversos puntos han salido cuadrillas de operarios para reparar la vía. Por ahora es imposible llegar á la frontera.

Invento Curiso.

Taretas Que Hablan.

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pausar, to pause.
pecar, to sin.
pechar, to pay tribute.
pegar, to stick to; to strike.
peinar, to comb.
pelar, to peel.
pelear, to fight.
penetrar, to penetrate.
perdonar, to pardon.
perfilar, to deliniate.
perforar, to perforate.
perfeccionar, to make perfect.
perfumar, to perfume.
perjudicar, to injure.
permitir, to permit.
perpetrar, to perpetrate.
persistir, to persist.
perturbar, to disturb.
pesar, to weigh; to hurt one's feelings.
picar, to prick.
pisar, to step upon.
pintar, to paint.
planchar, to iron clothes.
plantar, to plant.
platear, to plate.
platicar, to talk.
portar, to carry.
portarse, to behave one's self.
poseer, to possess.
postular, to postulate.
practicar, to practice.
precipitar, to precipitate.
predicar, to preach.
preguntar, to ask a question.
prendar, to pawn.
prender, to catch.
preparar, to prepare.
prescribir, to prescribe.
presenciar, to be present at.
prestar, to lend.
pretender, to pretend; to aspire.
principiar, to begin.
pringar, to baste meats.
privar, to deprive.
proceder, to proceed.
proclamar, to proclaim.
profanar, to profane.
profesar, to profess.
progresar, to progress.
prohibir to prohibit.
prolongar, to prolong.
promediar, to prorate.
promulgar, to promulgate.
propagar, to propagate.
propinar, to tip a servant.
protestar, to protest.
protocolizar, to transcribe in a book (law.)
proveer, to provide.
provocar, to provoke.
projectar, to project.
publicar, to publish.
pudrir, to make into powder.
pulverizar, to pulverize.
purgar, to purge.
purificar, to purify.
Quebrantar, to break down.
quedar, to remain.
quejarse, to complain.
quemar, to burn.
querellarse, to bring action (law).
quietar, to quiet.
quitar, to take off.
Racioncinar, to reason.
radiar, to radiate.
rasguñar, to scratch.
rasurar, to cut the beard.
ratificar, to ratify.
rayar, to rule lines.
razonar, to reason.
realizar, to realize.
rebajar, to reduce.
rebuznar, to bray.
recapitular, to recapitulate.
recetar, to prescribe.
recibir, to receive.
reclinar, to recline.
reclutar, to recruit.
recobrar, to recover something lost.
recojer, to gather.
reconciliar, to reconciliate.

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recrear, to take recreation.
recriminar, to recriminate.
rechazar, to repel.
reemplazar, to replace.
refinar, to refine.
reflejar, to reflect.
reformar, to reform.
refrescar, to refresh.
refugiar, to take refuge.
refutar, to refute,
regalar, to make a present.
regañar, to scold.
regar, to irrigate.
regatear, to bargain.
regenerar, to regenerate.
registrar, to register.
regular, to regulate.
reinar, to reign.
relatar, to relate; to report.
relinchar, to neigh.
rellenar, to refill.
remar, to row.
remitir, to remit.
remunerar, to remunerate.
renegar, to scold.
renovar, to renew.
rentar, to rent out.
renunciar, to renounce.
reparar, to repair; to balk.
repeler, to repel.
reposar, to repose.
reprender, to correct a person.
representar, to represent.
repudiar, to repudiate.
repugnar, to be repugnant to.
repulsar, to repulse.
reservar, to reserve.
residir, to reside.
resignar, to resign.
resistir, to resist.
respetar, to respect.
respirar, to respire.
responder, to respond.
restaurar, to restore.
resusitar, to resuscitate.
resultar, to result.
retirar, to retire.
retornar, to turn.
retractar, to retract.
revelar. to reveal.
retrasar, to put backward.
revocar, to revoke.
revistar, to review.
rezar, to pray.
ridiculizar, to ridicule.
rifar, to raffle.
rimar, to rhyme.
riñar, to quarrel.
rizar, to curl.
robar, to rob.
rociar, to fall dew.
rodear, to surround.
romper, to tear; to break forth.
rubricar, to put on a seal (law).
Sacar, to take out.
sacudir, to shake; to dust.
salar, to salt.
saldar, to balance an account.
saltar, to jump.
saltear, to assault.
saludar, to salute; to hail.
salvar, to save.
sanar, to gain health.
santificar, to sanctify.
saquear, to sack (a town).
saturar, to saturate.
sazonar, to season.
secar, to dry.
secundar, to second.
segar, to reap.
sellar, to seal.
semblar, to resemble.
sembrar, to sow.
señalar, to point out.
separar, to separate.
sepultar, to bury.
significar, to signify.
silbar, to whistle shrilly.
sympatizar, to sympathize.
simplificar, to simplify.

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sitematizar, to systematize.
situar, to situate.
sobrar, to be more than sufficient.
sobrepujar, to advance a person.
socorrer, to help; to succor.
socavar, to undermine.
sofocar, to suffocate.
soldar, to solder.
solemnizar, to solemnize.
solicitar, to solicit.
sombrar, to shade.
someter, to submit.
sonar, to sound; to ring.
sonrojear, to blush.
soñar, to dream.
soplar, to blow.
sortear, to try one's luck.
sospechar. to suspect.
suavizar, to soften.
subir, to go up; to raise.
subjetar, to subject.
sublevar, to rise in rebellion.
subordinar, to subordinate.
subsistir, to subsist.
subyugar, to subjugate.
suceder, to happen; to become a successor.
sucumbir, to succumb.
sudar, to sweat.
sufragar, to help; to be enough.
sufrir, to suffer.
sumar, to add up.
sumir, to submerge.
suplir, to supply.
suprimir, to suppress.
surtir, to stock up a business.
suscribir, to subscribe.
suspender, to suspend.
suspirar, to sigh.
Tajar, to trim with a knife.
taladrar, to drill.
tantear, to measure; to average up.
tapar, to cover up.
tardar, to be late.
tasar, to tax.
tejar, to put tiles on.
tejer, to weave.
telegrafiar, to telegraph.
temer, to fear.
templar, to temper.
teorizar, to theorize.
terminar, to terminate.
testificar, to testify.
tintar, to dye.
tirar, to throw; to draw a load.
tocar, to play a musical instrument; to touch; to ring; to be the turn of.
tolerar, to tolerate.
tomar, to take.
topar, to strike against.
torear, to fight bulls.
tormentar, to torment.
tornar, to turn.
toser, to cough.
trabajar, to work.
tranquilizar, to tranquilize.
tranformar, to transform.
transmitir, to transmit.
trasquilar, to shear.
trastornar, to overturn.
tratar, to treat; to try.
trazar, to trace.
trillar, to thresh.
trinchar, to carve.
triplicar, to triplicate.
triturar, to triturate.
triunfar, to triumph.
trotar, to trot.
tumbar, to throw down.
turbar, to disturb.
tutear, to thee and thou a person.
Ubicarse, to be situated.
ulcerar, to ulcirate.
ultrajar, to outrage.
undalar, to undulate.
unir, to unite.
untar, to grease.
usar, to use.
usurpar, to usurp.
utilizar, to utilize.
Vacar, to vacate.
vacir, to empty.
vagar, to wander.
valuar, to put a value on.
variar, to vary.
velar, to watch.
vender, to sell.
ventear, to be windy.
visjar, to travel.
vibrar, to vibrate.
vindicar, to vindicate.
visar, to vise (law).
visitar, to visit.
vivir, to live.
voltear, to turn over.
Zarpar, to lift anchor.

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Milligram (1/1000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
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Decigram (1/10 gram) equals 1.5432 grains.
Gram equals 15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter equals 0.908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.0388 fluid ounce.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.388 fluid ounce.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 0.845 gill.
Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6418 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.418 gallons.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.18 gallons.

METRIC MEASURE OF LENGTH.

Millimeter (1/1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch.
Centimeter (1/100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch.
Decimeter (1/10 meter) equals 3.937 inches.
Meter equals 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.
Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches)
Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

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Sírvase Mencionar esta Publicacion al Escribir a los Anunciadores.

EN EL HOTEL OXFORD.

1. ?Se hospeda usted en este hotel?

2. Si señor siempre que vengo a Denver paro aquí; por que, es uno de los mejores de la ciudad y del estado.

3. Se halla situado en la calle 17 a una cuadra de la estacion ferrocarilera, y esto es una comodidad para los viajeros.

4. Los carros electricos salen del frente del hotel para todoslos puntos de la ciudad.

5. ?Tiene buenas comodidades y buen servicio en este hotel?

6. Lo mejor que el huesped puede desear: es de cinco pisos y en todos ellos, las habitaciones son muy espaciosas, y se observa el orden mas completo en todo el hotel.

7. El personal ó servidumbre es excelente.

8. ?Ye el restaurant?

9. Aquí esta á la derecha.

10. Pues vamos a comer.

11. Mozo tenga la bondad de alcanzarme la lista del menú.

12. ?Que ordena usted?

13. Yo deseo pescado, trucha, salmon, longosta, y un biftek de filete á la inglesa.

14. A la española.

15. Termino medio.

16. Gallina asada, Cordorniz, Perdiz, ect.

17. Postres, frutas.

18. Mozo Traiganos usted vino.

19. Yo tomaré un plus cafe.

20. Subamos al cuarto en el elevador, llamemos el muchacho.

21. Está aquí.

22. Haganos el favor de subirnos tobacos (puros).

23. Sin duda los empleados de este hotel son muy atentos.

24. ?Desea usted tomar algo?

24. Deseo tomar vino jerez.

26. Pues bajemos en el elevador.

27. El elevador es una gran comodidad sin el tepdriamos que bajar por las Escaleras.

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5. Has the hotel good service and good accommodations?

6. The best that one cold wish; it is of five stories and in all of them the rooms are large, and the best of order is observed throghout the hotel.

7. The service is excellent.

8. And the restaurant?

9. Here it is to the right.

10. Well, let us go to eat.

11. Waiter, have goodness to hand me the bill of fare.

12. What will you order?

13. I wish fish, trout, salmon, lobster, and a beef steak rare.

14. Well done.

15. Medium.

16. Roast chicken, quail, partridge, and ect.

17. Deserts, fruits.

18. Waiter, bring us wine.

19. I shall take Posse cafe.

20. Let us go up to the room in the elevator and call the bell boy.

21. He is here.

22. Do us the favor to bring us up some cigars.

23. Without doubt the attendants about this hotel are very attentive.

24. Do you wish to drink anything?

25. I should like some sherry wine.

26. Let us go down in the elevator.

27. This is a great convenience. Without it we should have to go down the stairs.



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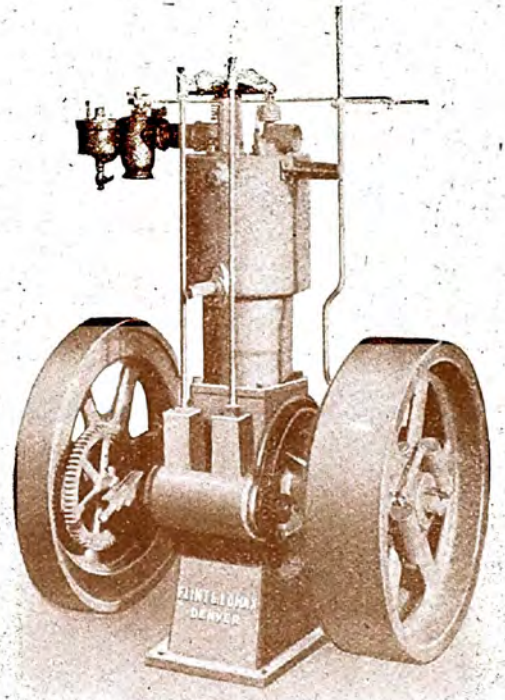
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A COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE

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WORKS OF THE C. H. SHAW PNEUMATIC TOOL CO.,
Thirty-fifth and Wazee Sts., Denver, Colo.

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Pan-American Notes, Spanish
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This Publication Circulates in the Southwest, Mexico, Central and South America, West Indies and Philippines

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OCTOBER, 1906

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PAN-AMERICAN NOTES

The Arizona Territorial Fair will be held November 12 to 17 at Phoenix. Vernon L. Clark, Phoenix, is secretary-treasurer.

The total imports of wine in Brazil in 1903 were about 7,000,000 gallons, in 1904 about 7,500,000 gallons, and in 1905 reached well toward 8,000,000 gallons.

A new plant called "malva" has been discovered in the state of Sinalao, Mexico, that produces first-class fiber. Its cultivation requires little or no labor. It is much drier than the famous maguey plant.

According to statistics furnished by United States Consul J. C. Kellogg, of Colon, the Republic of Panama has within its territory about 65,000 cattle, 28,000 hogs, 3,000 goats, 17,000 horses and 1,500 mules.

A presidential decree has been issued by the Argentine government prohibiting, from September 8, 1906, the importation of cotton seed from regions infected with the cotton weevil (Authonomous grandis). All cotton seed introduced into the country is to be carefully

The Treasury Department of Chile, by decree of May 31, 1906, published in the "Diario Oficial" of June 21, 1906, has declared that invoices of merchandise from foreign countries shipped to Bolovia by way of Valparaiso are exempt from vise by Chilean consuls, provided that the manifests thereof are annoted to that effect.
disinfected.

United States Consul F. S. S. Johnson makes a report from Puerto Cortes that decree No. 139 of the Honduros government having expired on March 29th certain goods which were admitted for five years free of all duty will now pay import taxes. The list includes carts, wagons, barges, oars, sheets of zinc, wire for fences (barb, etc.).

The amount of silver coined into Mexican dollars exported during the nine months July-March, 1905-6, was $36,148,848, as against $650,884 in the same months of the preceding fiscal year. an advance of $35,497,964 being thus indicated in the later period. The coinage shipments in 1905-6 were all of the old mintage as distinct from the peso of the reformed currency, none of which is exported.

The Uruguayan legation at Washington has been authorized by the Uruguayan government to enter into a contract with Dr. Daniel E. Salmon, late chief of the bureau of Animal Industry in the Department of Agriculture, to go to Montevideo and organize, by introducing the latest scientific American methods, the School of Veterinary Surgery of Uruguay. Doctor Salmon has also undertaken to purchase in his country all materials, instruments, etc., for the laboratory, library and museum of the school.

By a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States passed on June 25, 1906, it was provided that the purchases of material and equipment for use in the construction of the Panama canal shall be restricted to articles of United States production and manufacture from the lowest responsible bidder, unless the President shall, in any case, deem the bids or tenders to be extortionate or unreasonable.

According to a decree published in the "Gaceta Oficial" for May 9, 1906, the Government of Honduras has approved the concession authorizing Mr. F. P. Vacarro, of New Orleans, to extend the railway line now under construction in the Ceiba district. The line is to be constructed from the Zecate river to Ceiba and from the Salado river to the Bay of Hizipo.

Sales of rural properties in the Argentine Republic in 1905 amounted to 15,382,902 hectares, at an average price of $14.70 per hectare. In 1904, the number sold was 10,531,289 hectares, averaging $13.20 per hectare, and in 1902 there were sold 6,361,761 hectares, at an average valuation of $14.30. Thus within the last four years land sales have more than doubled.

Mr. William B. Sorsby, United States minister to Bolivia, writing relative to the Bolivian railway construction, reports that the banking house of W. R. Grace & Co., of New York, with branches at San Francisco, Lima, Peru; and Valparaiso, Chile, established a branch at La Paz on June 1st. With the establishment of this branch the commercial and banking facilities between Bolivia and the United States are materially facilitated.

Figures published by the treasury department of the Mexican government show that for nine months' period July-March, 1905-6, gold in bars was exported to the alue of $22,515,345.17, as compared with $19,433,082.32 in the corresponding period of the preceding year, an advance of $3,820,262.85 being thus indicated. During the same period the shipments of silver bars were valued at $51,380,730.95 and $37,570,918.28 respectively, the increase in the latter nine months being $13,809,812.67.

Contracts have been signed between the overnor of Mazatlan, Mexico, on the one hand, and President Randolph, of the Sonora and Guadalajara Railroad, and Engineer McKay, on he oher, for the construction, at Mazatlan, of a smelter to cost over half a million dollars. This will be beneficial to the many Americans who own and operate mines in that vicinity, their holdings in this industry amounting to over $12,500,000.

On March 27, 1906, the Government of the Republic of Salvador made a contract with Messrs. Felix Mugdan and Jose Gonzalez Asturias for the construction of a tramway line between the Port of La Libertad and the City of Nueva San Salvador; the works of construction must begin, simultaneously at La Libertad, and Nueva San Salvador, within two months after the approval of the contract by the legislative body. The motive power may be either steam or electric, for passenger coaches, and animal traction may be employed for freight cars.

The department of Foreign Relations publishes in the "Diario Oficial" of July 5th a list of foreigners naturalized in the Republic of Mexico for the fiscal year 1905-6. In all, there were 65 persons granted certificates of naturalization, of whom 24 were from Spain, 21 from Guatemala, 9 from China, 2 each from Germany, Cuba and Turkey, and 1 each from Greece, Norway, Austria, England and the United States.

The following Nicarauguan custom-house law went into effect June 5, 1806: Consular invoices of any shipment must be in successive numbers—No. 1 and so on, according to the sheets necessary—and must bear date of embarkation or one previous to it, which will be compared with the corresponding bill of lading of same date and is to be sent at the same time according to provisions of article of decree dated May 4, 1900, which says: "No registry of merchandise will be verified unless three copies of consular invoice and same number of bills of lading are presented, nor if any bill of lading includes several invoices and different consignees. In case of difference of dates of invoices and bills of lading of one shipment, a fine, amounting to 50 per cent of the respective duties of such merchandise, will be imposed." To avoid any unnecessary delays and fines to importers here, our exporters at home should strictly comply with the foregoing instructions.

Information relative to the progress made in building the Gonaives Railroad in Haiti is furnished by Consul John B. Terres, of Port au Prince, and reproduced herewith from the Daily Consular Reports of the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States. About 15 miles of the track is laid and quite a distance graded, the work heing pushed forward and a train now running over the portion of the road completed, transporting the materials as they arrive via the Hamburg-American line. In a short time the first section will be finished and after examination and acceptance, done by Government engineers, payment will commence of the 6 per cent guaranty on every $15,000 expended in the construction. This line will extend through a fertile part of the country, densely timbered with logwood, mahogany and many varieties of hard cabinet woods and through a large coffee and mineral section. The whole of he district is a rich productive soil and the transportation that will he thus offered will no doubt lead to a rapid development of the country."

President Cabrera, on June 21, in the Santo Domingo railroad station at Guatemala City, initiated the work on the new railroad which is to be the link between the Central Railway and the Northern Railway of Guatemala, thus connecting San Jose on the Pacific by way of Guatemala City and Zacopa with Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic. The act of the president in driving the first spike, a golden one, is the beginning of a work long desired by all having an interest in the development of Guatemala. With the completion of this connecting link and the reconstruction of the Northern Railway, Guatemala will possess a transcontinental railroad from its principal port on the Pacific hy way of the capital to the Atlantic, opening up a rich territory which has been heretofore hut partly accessible to the Pacific and almost inaccessible to the Atlantic.

In September, 1906, there will be held in the City of Mexico an International Geological Congress, for which delegates have been selected from all parts of the world. Germany and France have given their enthusiastic support to the promoters of the congress, but other countries have also responded affirmatively to the invitation to participate, so that about 600 delegates, representing centers of geological research, have been appointed. From the United States 140 engineers and geologists are expeced, and there is no douht that this aggregation of skilled geologists will aid materially

in spreading abroad a skilled knowledge of the geological formation of Mexico, and coincidentially information as to the great mineral resources of the country. Meeting of the congress, with supplementary excursions, are scheduled from September 7 to September 15, inclusive.

It is reported that the Southern Pacific interests headed by E. H. Harriman and Epes Randolph, will shortly organize a company to build a monster smelter at some point on the American side of the Mexcan border and establish a new town. The location will be somewhere between Nacos and Nogales. The cost of the smelter, as estimated by the promoters, will be $5,000,000. The plant will do custom work.

The "Diario Ofical" for May 16, 1906, publishes the text of a contract concluded between the Colombian government and Mr. Allen Webster, whereby the latter is authorized to exploit the gold bearing areas between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Republic. The exclusive right of exploitation is granted for a period of twenty-five years, the concessionnaire being obligated to form a company for the purpose, within two years in the United States. The capital stock of the company will be at least $100,000. The government is to receive, during the first four years of the life of the contract, 15 per cent of the annual returns, and subsequently 10 per cent of the gross output.

The terrible cost in life and health of the seringa-rubber trade in the Amazon country is leading governmental and other agencies interested in the business to devise some means or reducing it, and the movement may take the form of a development of the mangabeira trade. Of the 65,557 kilos of the managbeira shipped out of Rio de Janeiro in the nine months of the current season, Germany has taken 43,727 kilos, the United States 15,768 kilos, France 5,948 kilos, and England 114 kilos. Of the total production of the country, however, the United States is taking about 36 per cent.

As a result of the action of the Treasury Department of the United States in construing the Dingley tariff to admit zinc silicates, only, free of duty, and imposing a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on all other zinc ores or concentrates and combinatons, the price of zinc ore in the United States is rapidly increasing, as the competition with foreign products has been practically eliminated. Prior to such action, large quantities of zinc ores were shipped from Mexico and the industry was being rapidly developed in the Republic. With the prospective advance of zinc ores to $50 per ton, however, profitable exporation may be made. The customs agents along the Rio Grande border have been advised that shippers can take samples from carloads of zinc from Mexico, and the importer can then give a bond for twice the estimated value of the duties, take the shipment to the smelter and pay the duty after the sample has been inspected by the government inspector. With the establishment of assay offices in the vicinity of the smelters it would be possible to have all the ore shipped in bond.

United States Consul-General G. E. Anderson reports from Rio de Janeiro that while the shipments of managabeira rubber from Brazil last year amounted to only 1,401,639 pounds, as compared with 1,881,457 pounds the year before, the shipments from the port of Rio de Janeiro are on the increase, and it appears, therefore, that the business of gathering rubber from this variety of the rubber tree in other portions of the country than the Amazon Valley is on the increase. Most of the mangabeira now being shipped comes from the states of Minas Gereas, Matto Grosso, Bahia and Goyaz, with some from Pernambuco and Piauhy. There are three grades of it, the first being known as "good," the second as "poor," and the third as "refuse." It is rather peculiar that so much of the product should come out of the interior by way of Rio de Janeiro instead of following the water routes north and thence to the seaboard, but the indications are that the business will soon be so developed in volume that the permanence of the trade by this route will be assured.

The Yucatan exports for 1905 consisted of 597,289 bales of sisal fiber, valued at $29,625,430 Mexican, $117,500 worth of skins, and $18,200 of chicle. During the last ten years the single production of sisal has produced the enormous sum of $297,000,000 Mexican silver, as income to the state and people. New cattle ranches are springing into existence, and the exportation of hides and hair will become of more importance. Chicle is the milky sap of he sapote tree, and is used for chewing gum. This gum is now largely exported from other territories than Yucatan. The principal imports for the calender year 1905 were machinery and hardware, including railway supplies; corn, flour, hay, lumber; groceries, including preserves, canned goods, and cheese; druggists' supplies; dry goods, including ribbons, thread, and the finer cloths; felt and straw hats, and wines and liquors. During the calender year 1904 the total value of exportation from Yucatan reached the sum of $32,000,000 Mexican. Of this considerable sum about 75 per cent, or $24,000,000, filters out of the country again, of which four-fifths is in payment of imported materials, one-tenth is used in impost duties and payments of interest, and one-tenth, or over $2,000,000, is spent by the people of Yucatan in travel abroad.

REDUCTION IN IMPORT DUTIES ON UNITED STATES PRODUCTS.

["Diario Official" of July 3, 1906.]

The following is a translation of the decree No. 6079, of June 30, 1906, granting a reduction of 20 per cent in the import duties on certain articles of United States origin in Brazil:

The president of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, for the purpose of promoting the development of the commercial relations of Brazil with the United States of America and considering that this country is the largest importer of coffee, which enters free of duty:

That article 6 of law 1142, of December 30, 1903, reenforced by article 18 of law No. 1452, of December 30, 1905, authorizing the government to adopt a differential tariff for one or more articles of foreign production in compensation for concessions made to articles of Brazilian production; decrees:

Art. 1. During the present fiscal year, beginning with the 1st day of next July up to December 31, the following articles of United States production when imported into Brazil shall enjoy a reduction of 20 per cent in the import duties: Flour; condensed milk; manufacturers of rubber classed in No. 1023 of the tariff; watches; inks classed in No. 173 of the tariff, except writing inks; varnishes; typewriting machines; refrigerators; panos; scales; windmills.

Art. 2. All contrary provisions are hereby revoked.

ECUADOR.

Development of National Industries.

A decree issued by the Ecuadorian government on June 26, 1906, and published two days subsequently in the "Registro Oficial," grants the free use of streams, cascades, and all other natural water powers to such persons as will establish industries within the republic necessitating hydraulic or electric power. Furthermore, if the lands on which such establishments are erected shall be the property of the state, a grant of 25 hectares with a 200 meter right on the river or stream employed is conceded. Should the property required for improvement belong to an individual, the right of expropriation for public utility shall be granted.

For the cultivation of hanequen, ramine, flax, maguey, or any other fibrous plant, public lands to the extent of 200 hectares shall be granted. Persons desirous of engaging in stock raising are granted the free importation of herds during the space of ten years. The free use and exploitation of such permanent lakes as exceed 100 meters in extent is granted for a period of ten years. The free importation of seeds and plants for all uses other than consumption is granted. All workmen engaged in industries exploited under the foregoing decree are granted exemption from military service, and products of the national industries shall be exempt during ten years from fiscal and municipal taxes if together they shall equal more than 50 per cent of the import duty paid for similar products from abroad. Industrial competitive expositions shall be held every three years, and the government shall appoint one or more commissioners, who shall examine and promote the establishment of new industries throughout the country.

PROGRESSIVE MONTEREY.

The Topo Chico Mineral Waters.—Who Owns Them.—How They Are Managed.—Where the Water is Brought From.—Where They Are Shipped to.—How They Preserve and Recover Lost Health.—What Diseases They Will Drive Out of the System.—Short Stops.—Personals.

Monterey, Mex., September, 1906.

To the Sister Republics:

The Topo Chico Mineral and Soda Water Works were established as an experiment by the late Major Julius A. Randle, who was the promoter and builder of the street railroads in this city, and a line to the Topo Chico Hot Springs, where he erected bath houses and operated them until he died some five or six years ago, when the property passed into the hands of his brother-in-law, S. W. Slayden, a banker and capitalist of Waco, Tex.

Messrs. Randle and Slayden married two widowed daughters of the late Colonel Miles, who was one of the founders of Denver, Colo. Soon after the death of Major Randle and wife, their property was turned over to Mr. Slayden, including the street car lines in the city and the line to the springs, "the bath house and bottling works."

As Mr. Slayden is interested in the banking business in Waco, Tex., and New York, it occupied his whole time, so he sold a half interest in the plant to Don Emilion Hellion, proprietor of the Iturbide Hotel in this city, and he was elected president of the company, and Prof. L. Rodgin was installed as general superintendent.

Mr. Slayden brought with him Prof. L. Rodgin, who is an expert chemist, and he installed him as general superintendent. Prof. Rodgin was not long there until he put the plant way beyond the experimental stage, and the products of those bottling works are being shipped to every town and city in the Republic.

Prof. Rodgin set to work to enlarge the plant. He ordered new machinery, and he put in an electric light plant, also placing large orders in the United States and in Germany for bottles and chemicals, and he raised the capacity of the plant from 30,000 to 45,000 bottles per day.



PROF. L. RODGIN.

HOW THEY ARE MANAGED.

A few days ago I paid a visit to the bottling works, and was taken in charge by Prof. Rodgin, who took me through the building and pointed out the various classes of machinery that they had installed, for the manufacture of numerous classes of soda and mineral waters that they put up, and the process that the water is put through before they reach the bottles.

Perfect cleanliness was the first thing that attracted my attention; the floors are paved with the Monterey dry pressed red brick, and they are kept as clean as water and brush can keep them; the tables and washing troughs were also free from dust and dirt; the machinery was kept in perfect working order and the brass works showed as bright as one of Uncle Sam's gold dollars just issued from the mint. Cleanliness, perfect cleanliness, was the first rule laid down by the professor, the next, a place for everything, and everything in its place.

WHERE THE WATER IS BROUGHT FROM.

The water that they use is piped from the Topo Chico Hot Springs, which are situated about one hundred yards to the west of the building, and they are then filtered and run through charcoal, so as to remove atmospheric dust or any other source of infection.

Before the water is bottled, it is charged with carbolic acid gas, in a pure state, by means of a suitable apparatus to which the water is conducted with every possible precaution and cleanliness.

The bottling process is not started until the vessels and stoppers have been carefully washed and perfectly sterilized; therefore, by means of this operation, the consumers at every point of the country, may be sure that when they

THE PIONEER MINING MACHINERY HOUSE OF THE WEST.

THE HENDRIE & BOLTHOFF MFG. AND SUPPLY CO.

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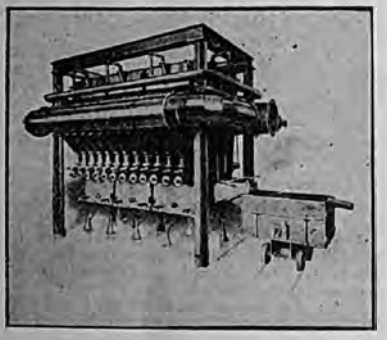
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COLORADO IRON WORKS COMPANY

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Proyectamos los Hornos mas Modernos de Fundir y Construimos Instalaciones de Fundir y Beneficio De la Capacidad que se requiera.

Ditalles á Solicitud.

come to drink the water bottled in this manner, they will be found to be as fresh and pure as they were when they left the factory.

WHERE THEY ARE SHIPPED TO.

The Topo Chico bottled mineral water is shipped by rail to every town and city throuhout the republic. At many of the stations, towns and cities along the lines of the railroads they are shipped from there on carts and wagons to the interior towns. They are also shipped to Havana, Cuba, via Tampico, and not a few cases of them are shipped across the Rio Grande to Texas.

HOW THEY PRESERVE AND RECOVER LOST HEALTH.

Without any intention on their part, nor do they claim that the water which they have made a study of is a panacea for all the diseases that the human race is exposed to, but they point out all the diseases which can be guarded against by the use of these waters, and how they recover lost health.

They strengthen the digestive organs, circulating system, respiratory organs, nervous system, lymphatism and scrofula, tuberculosis, rheumatism, gout, diabetes, anemia, gastro-intestinal affections, etc.

Persons who have been affected with any of the above diseases, by making a liberal use of these waters, they will drive them out of the system and recover their lost health; inasmuch as the public, men, women and children, must and will purchase cool and wholesome drinks, it is a great blessing to them that the management of the Topo Chico Bottling Works fell into the hands of two such men as Don Emilio Hellion and Pro. L. Rodgin.

Don Hellion came to Monterey fourteen years ago and leased the Iturbide Hotel, a hotel that broke everyone who had leased it since the Mexican National railroad reached this city, in September, 1882. Many predicted that he would be the next man who would go broke.

As soon as he took charge of it, he had it remodeled and refurnished throughout, and it was not many months until the traveling public found out that the hotel had fallen into the hands of the right man at last. He was in it only a few years when he had to put a third story to it, and frequently he has had to turn people away for want of room. His daily register frequently bears more signatures than those of the leading hotels in this city.

The same is true of Prof. Rodgin. When he took charge of the Topo Chico Bottling Works, three years ago, he found it run down. The plant and machinery was full of dirt and filth, and there was no demand for the water. But he was not there many weeks until he had new life put into it. The dirt and filth was removed, the bottles and tables were kept clean and the public was served with pure, wholesome mineral and carbonated bottled water to drink.

The analysis of the Topo Chico mineral water, made by the International Chemical, Central of Mexico, are as follows:

FIXED SUSTANCER PES LITER.

Sodium chloride	0.142
Bicarbonate of calcium	0.240
Bicarbonate of sodium	0.098
Silicia	0.044
Sulphate of lime and magnesia	0.085
Traces of iron.	
Total	0.510

M. DE MARIA Y CAMPOS,
Professor of Chemistry.

SHORT STOPS.

MacMillan & Bothwell, plumbers and dealers in plumbing material, of Saltillo, Coah., have established a house in this city.

Governor Bernardo Reyes has granted the Wire Nail Manufacturing company a concession for the manufacture of wire nails. This concession exempts them from state and municipal taxes for a number of years.

The Monterey Water Works and Sewer company, limited, are now receiving the iron pipes from Glasgow, Scotland. Eight car loads of about one kilometer of twelve-inch, and eight hundred feet of four-inch pipe, has already arrived.

Much interest is now being taken in the cultivation of henequen in this section. A company will soon be organized to exploit the business on a large scale.

The Christian Institute, which is the largest and best equipped school in the city, will open this month.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. H. Paul and wife, Denver, Colo., are late arrivals, and are stopping at the Hotel Windsor. Mr. Paul is interested in a number of mines in this and adjoining states.

S. Lyon, manager of the Vallecillo, N. L. and W. D. Petts and W. E. Petts, prominent men at Cuatro Cienegas, Coah.; and G. Aslett, of Ebano mines, San Luis, Potosi, are late arrivals, and are registered at the Windsor hotel.

Col. Calvin, G. Brewster and C. Pierse, Laredo, Tex., who are interested in mines in Durango, were in the city a few days ago, and were guests of the Iturbide hotel.

J. V. Dignowity, Jr., New York, who is interested in mines in Zacatecas, and J. F. Price, Manager Zaragoza, are registered at the Baron hotel.

P. M. Dodge, who is connected with the new smelter at Saltillo, N. Cochrane, Mapimi, and W. H. Foster, Velardella, also J. P. Mason, prominent mining men, were late arrivals at the Iturbide hotel.

F. N. Baldwin and wife, San Bernabe, Topo Chico, general manager of the bottling works; J. M. Stratton, a prominent merchant, Cueso, Tex., and James Mortan, who are interested in mines in the Velardeña District, are late arrivals at the Hotel Windsor.

T. R. Ryan, Mexico City, general frieight agent of the Mexican Central railroad, and E. C. Bryant, local agent, were registered at the Hotel Iturbide a few days ago. Mr. Ryan was on a tour of inspection.

J. H. Garnet, Vallecillo and Dan Dodo, El Meno Coah., who are interested in mines in their respective districts, are late arrivals at the Windsor hotel.

L. Rodgin, Topo Chico, J. O. Rodgers, Kansas, and E. W. Case, Lan Luis, Potosi, are registered at the Iturbide hotel.

Thomas Davidson, the traveling representative of the Continental Lumber company, Houston, Tex., left his autograph at the Windsor hotel last week.

J. S. Nickerson, who is building the branch of the Central railway from Torreon, on the Monterey and Tampico division, is a late arrival at the Baron.

J. H. Searles, manager of the local office of the Gould railway lines and the Mallory Steamship company made a flying trip to Durango to attend the marriage of his brother, Orin Searles, in that city. Mr. Searles is connected with the mining camps of Mapimi.

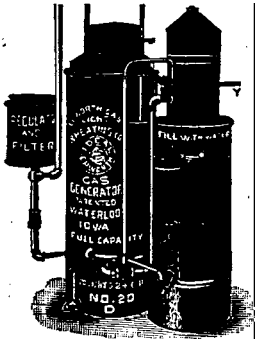
Mr. Richard D. Dewey, formerly of Denver, is now a citizen of Monterey, and has charge of the Monterey News, as city editor.

EDMOND LEVAN.

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Slept Like a Brick. 11

Brooklyn, 285 Marion St., 1903.

I have been suffering from nervousness since twenty-five years, but nothing has done me so much good, if any, as a bottle of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, of which I took the first dose just before going to bed, and I slept like a brick. The Tonic had a wonderful effect and is well worth the price. A lady from Rochester, whose little girl was cured by the Tonic from the most violent fits, told me about it and almost begged me to try the wonderful Tonic. Mrs. Julia F. Saurez.

Rev. F. P. Kervick writes from Greenville, Texas: "I had wonderful success with Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic in three cases of failing sickness. One bottle of the Tonic cured the worst case."

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

Brooklyn, 285 Marion St., 1906.

He estado sufriendo por 25 anos de nerviosidad, pero ninguna cosa me ha hecho tanto bien como una botella de "Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic" del cual tome un dosis antes de acostarme, y dormi como un piedra. El Tonico produjo un eferto maravilloso, y bien vale el precio. Una Senora de Rochester cuya nina habia sido curada de violentos ataques me imploro que usase el maravilloso Tonico.

SRA JULIA F. SAUREZ.

Nos escribe de Greenville, Texas, el Rev. F. P. Kervick que ha tenido gran exito con el "Pastor Koenig Nerve Tonic" habiendo curado casos care incurables.

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

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Looking on the dark side of things causes some people to become lopsided mentally.

Tell a woman she's good looking and she'll like you, even though she knows you're lying.

"Some people cannot mind their own business," says the Eagle Enterprise, "because they have no minds and no business."

In France it costs a woman $10 for a license to wear male attire. In this country many women wear the pants and pay nothing for the privilege.

"The average man," says the Hon. Alex Applehy, "never brags about his own greatness when anybody who has known him all his life is within hearing distance."

NOT A STATE.

Ticket Agent—Do you want a state-room?
Young Woman—No; I'm going to Arizona. It's a territory, you know.

To be sure, there is no place like home, but it is just as well to be certain that you are in the right home before you go ahead. We don't have to go back to ancient history in order to demonstrate the wisdom of this home-ly saying.

IT'S TRUE.

[Leavenworth Post.]

"Little drops of printer's ink,
Scatered here and there
Will tell the public how to buy,
When to buy, and where."

So many Missourians have moved into the Big Horn country that the Basin Rustler claims they have ruined the climate. The Rustler says they have brought rain with them, and that that part of the state is mud all of the time now.

A tenderfoot got on an outlaw horse up in Central Wyoming last Saturday and was quickly thrown. Arising to his feet, he said the horse couldn't do it again. "Why can't he?" asked a cowboy standing near. "Because I'm going to keep off the blamed fool," was the tenderfoot's reply.

BANANA PIE.

[What to Eat.]

Choose yellow bananas not quite ripe. Cut in quarter inch slices, mix one-fourth cup of sugar, one saltspoonful salt and one tablespoonful of lemon juice and spread half of it on the crust. Dot with a teaspoonful butter, then put in a layer of bananas, then sugar and another layer. Cover with a rich crust and bake quickly.

The first clipping bureau in the world was started in Paris in 1879 by a Frenchman named Cheri. There are now forty clipping bureaus in the United States, of which ten are in New York. There are clipping bureaus in every country and every language on earth sufficiently advanced to have newspapers.

THE WORST.

There once was a lady named Doud
Whose peek-a-boo waist was quite loud;
When she went out at night
The moon at the sight
Blushed deep and went under a cloud.

HERE IS ANOTHER ONE FROM THE GENERAL.

I see that my old friends, the Cuban patriots, have left the reservation and have gone out after the fat of office. It has been a long time between drinks for the fellows on the outside, and the fellows at the head of the present movement think they have a good chance of success if Uncle Theodore keeps his hands off and allows them to settle things according to their own liking. General Gomez says that a revolution is the only method of election that is known in Latin America, and that this is election year. He expects to carry a number of the outside wards by a large majority. The government has seized time by the forelock, and put a number of the most active candidates for office where they will do the most good for the government. There will be no lasting peace in Cuba until it becomes a part of Mexico or of the United States.—Anglo-American City of Mexico.

FOOTBALL COMING.

See the surgeon laughing!
Hear his joyful tones;
Season's almost on us
Of busted heads and hones.

FOOTBALL WAS ROMAN PASTIME LONG YEARS AGO.

How old is the game of foothall?

Well, if you don't know, Dr. Reithmueller of New York will tell you, for he has looked it up back to the days of the Cæsars.

"In its rudiments," says the doctor, "football is a Roman institution. In the Roman game of harpstum, in which it was the aim of the players on one side to seize the ball and carry it over a line drawn behind the players of the opposite party, we have in embryo the principles of modern football. In this crude form the game is played in German schools to this day. At the beginning of the Christian era, football was played more frequently, and as early as 1314 King Edward II issued an edict prohibiting the population 'to romp over a big ball in the streets of the city of London, since mischief of all sorts might arise therefrom.' In the statute of King Edward III, of the year 1349, the sheriffs were ordered not to permit foothall any longer. In tbis statute the name of 'foothall' which the game has preserved to this day, is for the first time officially mentioned. Up to the time of Charles II foothall was considered as illegal, which, of course, did not prevent the lower classes from participating the game.

"In spite of all prohibition, football was a general sport. As to the substance of the ball and the strategy of the game, Barclay gives some interesting items:

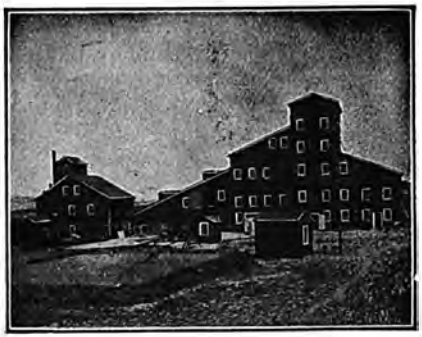
——And now in the winter, when men kill
the fat swine,
They get the bladder and blow it great and
thin,
With many beans and peasor put within:
It ratleth, soundeth, and shineth clere and
fayre,
While it is throwen and caste up in the ayre,
Each one contendeth and hath a great delite
With foote and with hande the bladder for
to smite;
If it fall to the grounde, they lifte it up
agayne,
And this waye to labor they count it no
payne."

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Sirvase Mencionar esta Publicacion al Escribir a los Anunciadores.

DISCOVERY OF PIKE'S PEAK.

Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike was sent by the government of the United States, in 1806, to explore and investigate the then unexplored territory of Louisiana, and it was while on this trip that he and his party caught a glimpse from the Arkansas river in Western Kansas, on November 15, 1806, of what they called the "Mexican mountains."

Worn and hungry, Pike and his little band, composed of a squad of soldiers, guides and a doctor, gave three cheers at the sight of "the great white peak," and determined to press on until it was reached.

The nearest the party came to the peak was on November 27, when Pike and some of the followers climbed a mountain near what is now Pike's Peak, and the lieutenant recorded in his diary, on November 27, that the great mountain, hungry and thirsty looking, seemed to be at least twice as high as the one upon which it stood. At that time the party was practically without food, and their clothing was worn and held around them with difficulty.

After taking note of the peak, which is Pike's Peak, the discoverers returned to the Arkansas valley. While he was on this trip he had been promoted to a captain, and after death the title of general was given him.

RECIPES FOR FALL PRESREVES.

APPLE JAM—Boil eight pounds of apples with eight pounds of sugar and half a pint of water till it is reduced to a pulp; flavor with grated orange or lemon peel, and when it begins to set, rub it through a hair seive.

APPLE MARMALADE—Pare and core any kind of sour apples, cut small, and allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to every pound of fruit. Boil over a slow fire till it is all reduced to a fine pulp; put into jars and keep in a very cool place.

CRAB APPLE JELLY—Take the apples and free them from the specks, cut in halves and stew with sufficient water to cover, till reduced to a pulp. Pour into a jelly bag and pour off juice. Allow a pound of sugar to each pint of juice. Put this in an oven in an earthenware dish to heat, taking care that it does not discolor. While this is going on boil the juice for twenty minutes. When the sugar is added to the juice it should be quite hot, and make a hissing sound. Stir all together till dissolved, and then place in glass jars.

LEMON MARMALADE—Sometimes it is possible to purchase lemons very cheaply; then is the chance for the industrious housewife to turn out a delicious preserve. Boil some fresh, clean lemons for two hours in as much water as will cover them; during the cooking pour off the water two or three times, replacing with fresh boiling water. Drain the lemons and cut them into thin slices, removing the pips. Weigh fruit, and to every pound allow two pounds of loaf sugar and a pint of the water in which the lemons were last boiled. Boil the sugar and water for ten minutes, then add the pulp and boil for half an hour. Place in jars, and when cold cover very closely.

ORANGE MARMALADE—Select some large, thin-skinned, sour oranges, put into a stewpan whole with enough water to cover them and stew till quite tender, changing the water two or three times; drain, then remove rind, and take away pips from the pulp, weigh the pulp, and allow one and a half pounds of loaf sugar and a half pint of the water the oranges were last boiled in for every pound of pulp. Boil the sugar and water together for ten minutes, add the pulp and boil for another ten minutes, and throw in the peel, which has been cut into strips, and boil for ten minutes more. Put in pots two hours to boil the oranges.

QUINCE MARMALADE—Slice quinces into a preserving pan, adding sufficient water to make them float, stew till reduced to a pulp, stirring constantly. Pass pulp through a hair sieve, weigh it, and to each pound add three-quarters of a pound of loaf sugar broken small; place on the fire and stir well from the bottom of the pan, and when done it will become like jelly if dropped on a plate. Put in jars while hot, covering with oiled paper when cold. Allow three hours to boil quinces and three-quarters to boil pulp with sugar.

TOMATO PRESERVE—Slice six fresh lemons without removing the skin. Take out the pips and add to these one peck of green tomatoes and six pounds of sugar; boil till transparent and the syrup is quite thick.

RAISED BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

Take a small crock or large earthen pitcher, put into it a quart of warm water or half water and milk, one heaping teaspoonful of salt; then stir in as much buckwheat flour as will thicken it to rather a stiff batter; lastly add half a cup of yeast; make it smooth, cover it up warm to raise over night; in the morning add a level teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a little warm water; this will remove any sour taste, if any, and increase the lightness.

Not a few object to eating buckwheat as its tendency is to thicken the blood and also to produce constipation; this can be remedied by making the batter one-third cornmeal and two-thirds buckwheat, which makes the cakes equally as good. Many prefer them in this way.

HUCKLEBERRY CAKES.

Made the same as above leaving out one cup of milk, adding one tablespoonful of sugar and a pint of huckleberries, rolled in flour. Blackberries or raspberries can be used in the same manner.

PIKE CENTENNIAL.

The centennial of the "Louisiana purchase" started a long train of minor centennials which will be celebrated in the trans-Mississippi country as the years pass. Recently, in Colorado and Kansas, a week's celebration of the centennial of Captain Zebulon Pike's tour of exploration, which was notable for the discovery by the captain of Pike's peak, November 16, 1806. That expedition has never been so celebrated as the earlier journey of Lewis and Clark in the northwest, or the later explorations of Fremont, yet it was an episode of great interest and significance to the southwest. Captain Pike's route was from St. Louis through Missouri and Kansas to the mountain peak that now bears his name, his wanderings being along the river courses, and from the peak he passed south and struck the affluents of the Rio Grande. The Spaniards seized him as a prisoner on February 26, 1807, for invading their territory, an act in which they were probably justified inasmuch as Captain Pike was an officer of the United States Army and on an official mission of exploration. He was escorted out of Mexican territory, and, just about a year after his start from St. Louis, he reached the United States again. Captain Pike's official report on northern Mexico, which then embraced what is now New Mexico and part of Colorado, as well as Texas, served to stimulate the American desire to possess that region, and thus prepared the way for the Mexican war of con-

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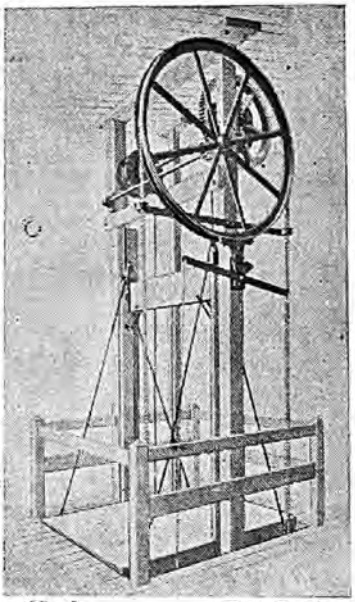
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La maquina de Gasolina "Cushman" cualquiera puede operala. La maquina mas ligera, par lugares de gran elevación. No tiene valvulas. Escribid por catalogo.

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quest. Captain Pike deserves to rank high among the heroes of romance associated with the American frontier. He was killed in the war of 1812 at the capture of York in Ontario, where he commanded the American forces. His immortal fame springs, however, not from his exploits in war, which were credible yet inconsiderable, but from his discovery of the imposing mountain, which in later years, was fittingly given his name. The location of the peak on the western edge of the west interior plain of the republic, and the ease with which it can be approached and ascended, have made it perhaps the best known of the higher mountains in America.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

THE FLOWERS OF MEXICO.

List of the ornamental plants, but not complete.

Published expressly for the Botanical Department at Washington, D. C.

Following is a partial list of the flowers, mainly European, cultivated in the Mexican gardens:

Mexican Name.	English.
Acacia comun.	Acacia.
Acanto.	Thistle.
Adelfa.	Rose-bay.
Ajenjo.	Wormwood.
Aleli.	Gilliflower.
Ambrosia.	Buckthorn.
Anana.	Pineapple.
Alhucena.	Lavender.
Anemona.	Anemones.
Apio.	Celery.
Argentina.	Satin cinquefoil.
Artemisa.	Artemisia.
Azahar de naranjo.	Orange flower.
Azahar de limon.	Lemon flower.
Azahar de cidra.	Citron flower.
Azahar de toroja.	Shaddock flower.
Azahar de Chirimoya.	Anona flower.
Balsamina.	Balsam apple.
Betonica.	Botony.
Cacaloxochitl.	
Centaura.	Century.
Calendula.	Marigold.
Camelia.	Camelia.
Campanilla.	Bell flower.
Capuchina.	Nasturtium.
Clavel rojo.	Pink (red).
Clavel blanco.	Pink (white).
Clavellina.	Mignonette.
Chicharo or Guisante.	Sweet pea.
Dalias.	Dahlias.
Dulcamara.	Bitter-swet.
Encnia olorosa.	Oily evergreen oak.
Espino blanco.	Whitethorn.
Espino rosado.	Buckthorn.
Floripundo.	Magnolia.
Geranio olorosa.	Cranesbill.
Helecho.	Fern-flex.
Heliotropo.	Heliotrope.
Heptacia.	Liverwort.
Inmortal.	Immortal.
Jacinto.	Hyacinth (4 species).
Lirio blanco.	Florentineiris.
Lila blanca.	Lilac (white).
Madresselva.	Honeysuckle.
Margarita.	
Magnolia.	Magnolia.
Mirto.	Myrtle.
Narciso.	Daffodil.
Nardo.	Tuberose.
Peonia.	Peony.
Roseda.	
Rosas.	Roses (every variety).
Sardonia.	Crow-foot.
Serpentaria.	Snake-root.
Tomille.	Thyme.
Toronjil.	Balm.
Trinitaria.	Pansy.
Tuberosa.	Tuberose.
Tulipan.	Tulip.
Valeriana.	Valerian.
Violetas.	Violets (all species).

Among the many flowers which embellish the meadows and adorn the gardens of Mexico, says the old historian, Clavigero, there are some worthy to be mentioned, either from their singular beauty or their extraordinary forms.

The Floripundo merits the first mention, on account of its size, a beautiful white and odoriferous flower, more than eight inches in length and four in diameter. The Jollocxochitl, the flower-of-the-heart, is so fragrant that a single one will fill a whole house with its perfume, while the Coatzontecoxochitl, or viper's head, is of incomparable beauty, and highly esteemed by the Mexicans. The Oceloxochitl, or raven-flower (the franglpinni), is very odorous and is made by the Spaniards into conserves; the Chempoalxochitl, is the Indian carnation.—Edmond Levon.

SOAP THAT GROWS ON TREES.

In the West Indies and South America grows the soap tree (Sapindus saponaria), whose pulpy fruit is generally used by the natives instead of soap for washing. This substance, if used to excess or too frequently, injures the texture of the fabric; but it has such excellent cleaning qualities that it will clean as much linen as sixty times its weight of soap.

Then there is a tree in Peru (Quillaja saponaria) whose bark in infusion yields a soapy liquid much valued for washing woolens. This bark is extensively exported to Great Britain and also to other countries for this purpose. The juice of the soapwort (saponaria officinalis), a weed well known in America, whose common name is the "Bouncing Bet," forms a strong lather with water, and was much valued by our grandmothers for use in scouring dresses.

In California the roots of the Phelangium pomaridianum, which grows there abundantly, are much used for washing clothes. This plant has a strong odor of brown soap in its leaves and stem, as well as in the roots.

The Egyptain soap root (Gypsophila struttium) and the Spanish soap root of the same genus, have been employed for washing from time immemorial in southern Europe and in Egypt, and are to some extent exported for use in cleansing fine articles.

Some of the tropical South Sea islands produce a species of vine (Vitis saponaria), the thick part of whose stem, cut into pieces and softened by cooking on hot stones, produces in water a rich lather like that of soap.

The berries of the Solarium saponaceum, which is found in South America and the islands of the Caribbean sea, are also used as a soap substitute.

There are bodies of water, also, which are so strongly alkaline in their nature that greasy fabrics rubbed in them for a few moments produce a strong lather of a cleansing nature.

As the Big Ones See Us.

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Como se Hace en Nuevo Mexico.

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 Julió, 1906. Su atto y S. S.,

DIONISIO TRUJILLO.

El Comercio de Yucatn en 1905.

En 1905 las exportaciones de Yucatán consistieron de 597,289 pacas de henequén, valuadas en 29,625,430 pesos mexicanos, 117,500 pesos mexicanos de pieles y 18,200 pesos mexicanos de chicle. En los diez últimos años sólo el henequén le ha producido al Estado y al pueblo la enorme suma de 297,000,000 de pesos mexicanos. Se están fomentando haciendas de crianza de ganado, vacuno, y le exportación de cueros y de pelo será cada día más importante. El chicle es la savia lechosa del árbol del sapote y se usa para hacer goma de mascar. En la actualidad esta goma se exporta mayormente de otros territorios que ho pertenecen á Yucatán.

—En Rincón Antonito, principal estación del Ferrocarril de Tehuantepec, se han registrado últimamente frecuentes fenómenos seísmicos que tienen muy alarmados á los habitantes de aquel lugar, pues los temblores se verifican algunos con gran intensidad, y sabiendo de las últimas catástrofes de San Francisco y Valparaiso, justa es la alarma.

Importante á los Albañiles.

En Chihuahua son tan numerosos los edificios que se están construyendo, que faltan albañiles y peones para esas obras.

El salario ínfimo que en simple peón está ganando actualmente es de un peso veinticinco centavos diarios. La demanda de los trabajadores ha aumentado esos jornales, pues anteriormente, hace uno ó dos años, era posible todavía encontrar jornaleros por setenta y cinco centavos.

El Congreso Internacional Geológico.

En septiembre de 1906 en la ciudad de México se celebrará un Congreso Internacional Geológico, para el cual se han nombrado delegados de todas las partes del mundo. Alemania y Francia le han prestado ya su apoyo entusiástico á los iniciadores de dicho congreso, pero además otras países han contestado también afirmativamente á las invitaciones que se les han hecho para que tomen parte en él, de manera que ya se han nombrado como delegados que representan los centros envíen 140 ingenieros y geólogos, y no cabe duda de que este refuerzo de geólogos expertos contribuirá considerablemente á difundir en el extranjero el conocimiento de la formación geológica de México, é incidentalmente generalizará los conocimientos tocante á los grandes recursos minerales del país. En el programa se expresa que del 7 á 14 de septiembre, inclusive, el congreso celebrará reuniones y excursiones adicionales.

—En Coahuila ha establecido el Gobierno del Estado, anexo al Hospital Civil un gabinete antirrábico.

—El valor de la casecha de trigo recolectado en Chihuahua este año, alcanzó la cifra de $2,500,000.00 cs.

—Se va á formar en México una compañía para la explotación de azúcar, extraído del zumo de maguey, que será riquísimo.

—El garbanzo mexicano esta obteniendo gran demanda y altos precios, en todos los mercados de España.

—Otra gran mina de opalos se ha descubierto en Querétaro, la que va á explotarse en grande escala por una compañía anglo-mexicana.



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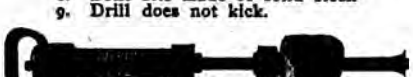
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—En la semana anterior se remitieron de México para Yucatán, ciento veintiún rateros, para extupar á toda costa esa terrible plaga de la Metropoli. Solo así.

—Una gran parte de la ciudad de Mazatlán acaba de su frir destructora inundación, y aunpue no se han publicado aun noticias pormenorizadas, se sabe que las perdidas ascienden á muchos miles de pesos.

—Un grupo de damas y caballeros mexicanos y norte americanos, va á fundar en México una casa de trabajo y moralización para ciertas mujeres que quieran reconciliarse con la honradez.

—Dentro de tres meses será inaugurado en Chapultepec, Mexico, el centro de espectáculos titulado "El Luna Park." Este será enteramente igual á los centros de diversiones del mismo género que existen en los Estados Unidos del Norte.

—En Nueva York se ha constituido una Compañía minera bajo la denominación de "Indé Gold Mining Company," la que se dedicará á laborar minas de oro y plata en el Estado de Durango La Compañía fué organizada con un millión de pesos.

Las Minas de Cobre en la Republica.

La producción de este metal en Michoacán ocupa el tercer lugar en la República, según las estadísticas fiscales de la Secretaría de Fomento. Sonora ocupa el primer lugar con 239 minas Jalisco con 102, Michoacán con 95, Baja California tiene 65 y Chihuahua 53.

Aumento de Salarios.

Las Compañías Mineras de Santa Eulalia, Chihuahua, ha aumentado con cincuenta centavos, diarios el salario de sus operarios, siendo ahora de dos pesos el número de los jornales.

La Policia de Nueva York.

La policía más costosa del mundo es la de Nueva York, pues su presupuesto anual es de oncemillones y medio de dolars. Para vigilar sus 4,-521 kilómetros de calles y efectuar 138,870 arrestos, durante uno de los ultimos años, se empleó una fuerza de 7, 368 individuos de todos grados y categorías.

—Habiendo determiando el Gobierno General, establecer una colonia penitenciaria donde los sentenciados puedan alcanzar su regeneración por medio del trabajo, se va á dar principio á las obras para un establecimiento en las Islas Marías, situadas en el Territorio de Tepic.

Mister Bryan en Nueva York.

El 30 del próximo pasado agosto hizo su entrada triunfal en Nueva York, Mr. W. J. Bryan siendo aclamado y vitoreado por el pueblo neoyorkino que frenéticamente lo aclama para presidente de la gran República que libertara Washington.

En la noche de ese día se celebró en el Madison Square Garden un miteen en el que se des bordó el entusiasmo por Mr. Bryan, que ha recibido una de las ovaciones sin precedente en los anales de las recepciones de hombres notables.

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Hernestina Wirth.

Conferencia Pan-Americana en México.

La Conferencia Internacional Pan-Americana, ha acordado, despúes en un gran debate entre sus miembros, que la próxima Conferencia, debe y será celebrada en México, pero que á la proposición debe acompañársele la recomendación en favor de Buenos Aires, pues que en el año de 1910, México y otras repúblicas del Sur, celebran el centenario de su independencia.

La Conferencia, acordó que se revise y estudie la doctrina Drago relativa al asunto del cobro de deudas por la fuerza, y al efecto se ha mandado al Tribunal del Haya, para el alegato indicado.

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Also where dust is an objectionable feature, we would recommend this particular machine. Quite a number of the users of this drill have made the remark: "I can't get miners' consumption with this drill, as I can use water."

Another excellent feature of this wet machine is that the hole can be quickly and easily cleaned by suddenly flushing it out just before changing drill points, and in that manner the cutting end of the fresh drill comes into immediate contact with the face of the hole, and time and air are saved by not having to drill through an accumulation of dust in the bottom of the hole before the drill comes to the solid rock.

Esta ilustracion representa nuestra maquina, humeda No. 3 completa, esto es un brazo alimentador de coluna 100 pies de manguer a ¾ de pulgada con sus conexeones y un juego de preforadoras.

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—La Compañia del Express Wells Fargo sufrió hace poco un gran robo. En la estación de Corona, Nuevo México, tenía empleado á F. O. Ryan, el cual desapareció internándose en México. La Compañía mandó varios retratos suyos ofreciendo $300 de premio al que lo capture. Toda la policía secreta de la República persigue sus huellas. No se dice cuál sea, á punto fijo, la cantidad robada, pero se sabe que es grande.

Ryan fué en años anteriores empleado del Ferrocarril Interoceánico, de suerte que es muy conocido en México.

La Revolucion en Cuba.

El Encargado de Negocios de los Estados Unidos en la Habana ha enviado un cablegrama al Departamento de Estado de Washington anunciando que en las provincias de Pinar del Río y de la Habana han registrádose manifestaciones armadas.

En Pinar del Río cosa de 100 hombres armados tomaron parte en la manifestación, y en la Habana un número casi igual.

En otras provinicias no se han registrado desórdenes similares.

Varios conocidos "leaders" revolucionarios han sido arrestados en la Habana.

La insurrección comenzó la noche del 19 en la provincia de la Habana, cuando el General Quintín Banderas (el mulato que se distinguió en el guerra por la independencia), sadió de Arroyo de Arenas, 20 millas al Oeste de la capital, con una fuerza que se estima en veinte hombres á lo más; pero que se cree ha sido aumentada por una banda de hombres armados de cañones y con parque, que salió de la Habana.

El Gobierno admite que Quintín Banderas se ha levantado en Armas.

Cincuenta guardias rurales de la Habana y cien de Santa Clara han sido enviados á Pinar del Rió.

El General Rodríguez, Comandante de las fuerzas rurales, dice que los guardias en Pinar del Rió, incluso los refuerzos que se han envaldo, no pasan de 600 hombres.

El Senado y la Cámara de los Representantes se reunieron esta tarde, para considerar detenidamente la situación—El Reproductor.

A HOT SHOT FROM GENERAL AGRAMONTE.

I have been waiting some weeks to print the obituary of that pestiferous little cuss, President Castro, of Venezuela. It is about time that the opera buffonery in Central and South America was done away with. If Mr. Roosevelt wants to keep Europe from attending to her legitimate affairs on this side of the pond he had better organize a spanking brigade. France should have shot Caracas full of holes months ago and if a tenth part of the insult that has been offered to the French flag by Castro had been offered by a nation the equal of France, there would have been an international mix-up weeks ago. Castro is relying on his littleness to be overlooked. He is little enough the Lord knows, but he is big enough to be given a severe lesson.

The same paper says:

A gentleman who thinks the Anglo-American has been too severe upon him writes to say that the paper has not "done him justice." Perhaps not. As a matter of fact it would be pretty hard to do the gentleman full justice without going to Belem for ninety-nine years, but I have done him as much justice as the law will allow. I expect to see the police take a hand in the matter pretty soon and give him the rest.

PREHISTORIC IRRIGATION IN THE NAVAHO DESERT.

It has not been established that irrigation in anything more than a very rudimentary form was generally practiced by the aboriginal inhabitants of the arid sections of our southwest prior to the Spanish invasion. The practice of impounding the drainage of small catchment basins in natural depressions and artificial ponds by the construction of dams of earth and stone was common wherever the Pueblo mode of life prevailed, but in only a few localities have remains been found that point to anything like a system of irrigation. That a well developed system existed in the Gila drainage has been fully established.

In the midst of the appalling waste (the Navaho desert), about 90 miles northwest of Jemez, is the famous Chaco canon group of ruins. They extend for a distance of about 30 miles along the dry wash of the Chaco and form the most imposing group of ruins in the Pueblo region. Not all the large ruins of the group are in the narrow valley of the Chaco, nor on the mesas immediately overlooking it. Several of the most important lie in the desert some miles to the south of the Chaco and it is about these that ancient irrigation works are most conspicuous.

The best example of irrigation works in the entire Chaco system is that at Kinbineola. This ruin is about 15 miles southwest of Pueblo Bonito. The ruin is in the basin of a wash of the same name which is tributary to Chaco canon. The valley is here quite broad and on the eastern side is limited by a low mesa, at the base of which stand the ruins of the Pueblo. The wash is about one-third mile to the west. South of the ruins is a large natural depression, which was made to serve as a reservoir for the flood waters diverted from the wash. A ditch fully two miles long conducted the water from this lake to the fields, which were quite extensive. The ditch is carried around the mesa and along a series of sand hills of a fairly uniform grade. The ditch was mainly earthwork, but whenever necessary the lower border was reinforced with retaining walls of stone, portions of which still remain in place.—Edgar L. Hewett in Records of the Past.



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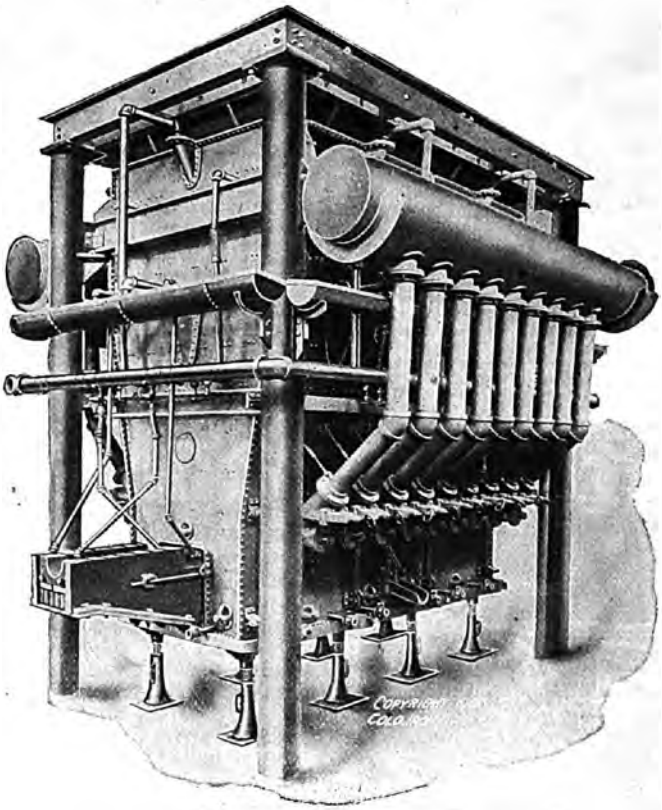
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New Type of Copper Matting Furnace.

The accompanying engraving represents the latest type of copper matting furnace recently built by the Colorado Iron Works Co. for the New World Smelting Co., whose plant is being installed near Livingston, Mont. This furnace is equipped with angle-inlet tuyeres, combination trap spout and two tiers of steel jackets. The trap spout is simple and efficient, made of cast iron plates bolted together and lined inside with magnesite or other highly refractory brick. The overflow end is fitted with water jacketed tip of pure copper, to resist the cutting effect of the matte. The tuyeres shown are the latest type of the Colorado Iron Works Co., the blast inlet entering at an angle of 45 degrees, thus avoiding the sharp corner and excessive friction. The furnace size is 42x120 inches, at the tuyeres and has a capacity of about 150 tons of charge per twenty-four hours.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

Lemon juice will remove fruit and vegetable stains from the hands.

Do not bathe immediately after eating, or when overheated from a walk.

Rest tired, overheated feet by a cool foot bath, and put on fresh hosiery and another pair of shoes.

Fishhooks imbedded in the flesh should be removed by a chemist or doctor, if such assistance is near at hand.

Puncture wounds caused by a pin or black lead pencil should be sucked to extract any poisonous matter.

Remember that too much ice water in hot weather increases the flow of prespiration, besides being bad for the stomach.

Take a daily bath in the summer. If a cold plunge is too severe, have the water hot and leave the cold water faucet running until the water in the tub becomes cooler.

A bottle of good toilet water is an excellent addition to the dressing table; bathe the forehead, the back of the neck and the temples with the refreshing liquid when overheated or tired.

When very warm, let the cold water faucet run on the wrists for a few minutes at the pulse. This cools the heated blood passing here near the surface of the skin, and so cools the whole body by circulation.

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EXERCISE FOR BRAIN WORKERS.

Plentiful light and ventilation are absolute essentials to the good health of a household, but even when all of these requirements have been fulfilled the ordinary laws of hygiene must also be observed, else health will deteriorate.

A man may have a large, airy bedroom, but if he spends half the night smoking and reading he will find his brief sleeping time avails him little.

The dining room may be quite in the latest style and its decorations of the newest, but if the cooking is bad and the mealtimes are irregular and hurried, dyspepsia may be expected.

The man who works outdoors has all the advantage, and the brain worker is most in need of regular care of his health.

If his employment does not necessitate exertion he must take some physical exercise, else his system will become clogged with rich food and he will grow lazy, and disinclined to exert himself. Men and women who engage in clerical work must guard against this tendency, and especially as years increase.

Walking is of great value, but one should always have some goal in view and a companion.

Tennis, swimming, fencing, boxing and kindred sports pursued under favorable conditions of light and air of all valuable.

Scientists have calculated that every day a man should take exercise in some form or other equal to the work of walking nine miles. How many New Yorkers walk nine miles a day? With the Subway, the "L" road, the surface road and cabs by the thousand, it is only too true that walking is becoming a lost art.

Perhaps generations of non-walking people will produce a race that cannot walk. And electricity and gasoline will be to blame.



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EL TIEMPO—THE WEATHER.

¿Que tiempo hace?

Hace bonito tiempo.

Hace frío.
Hace calor.
Hace fresco.
¡Que calor hace!
¿Tiene Vd. calor?
¿Tiene Vd. frío?
¿Piensa Vd. que lloverá?
¿Cree Vd. que nevará esta noche?
Pienso que sí.
Creo que no.
¿Hace frío en México?
No señor, el clima es muy templado.
¿Hace mucho calor en Cuba?
Si, señor, hace muchísimo calor.

¿Prefiere Vd. el verano ó el invierno?

Prefiero la primavera y el otoño.
El invierno es la estacion fría.
Las noches son frías en las montañas
Tomamos una siesta al mediodía.
Es nubloso.
¿Hay muchas nubes?
Sí hay, lloverá esta mañana.
¿Hay mucha calentura en esta localidad?
No hay mucha.
¿Cuando llega la estacion lluviosa?
En los meses de julio y enero.
¿Cuando hace mas calor?
En los meses de mayo y junio.
En los Estados Unidos del Norte hace frío en diciembre, enero y febrero.
Hace mucho viento en marzo y abril, setiembre, octobre y noviembre son los meses agradables.

¿Cree Vd. que hará mucho viento hoy?

Quien sabe, me parece que no.

Espero que no tronará
Pueda que relampague

How is the weather? (What weather makes it?)
The weather is beautiful. (It makes beautiful weather.)
It is cold. (It makes cold.)
It is warm. (It makes heat.)
It is cool. (It makes cool.)
How hot it is! (What heat it makes!)
Are you warm? (Have you heat?)
Are you cold? (Have you cold?)
Think you that it will rain?
Believe you that it will snow to-night?
I think so. (I think that yes.)
I believe not. (I think that not.)
Is it cold in Mexico?
No sir, the climate is very mild.
Is it very hot in Cuba?
Yes sir, it is very, very hot.
Do you prefer the summer, or the winter?
I prefer the spring and fall.
Winter is the cold season.
The nights are cold in the mountains.
We take a nap at midday.
It is cloudy.
Are there many clouds?
Yes, there are, it will rain this morning.

Is there much fever in this locality.

There is not much.
When arrives the rainy season.
In the months of July and January.
When is it warmest?
In the months of May and June.
In the United States of the North it is cold in December, January and February.
It is very windy in March and April, September, October and November are the pleasant months.
Do you think it will be very windy to-day?
Who knows, it seems to me that it will not (be.)
I hope that it will not thunder.
It may lighten.

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These trains, when established at the beginning of the tourist season, met with instant favor on the part of the traveling public, and their operation during the summer has developed so great a demand for train service of this character through the Rocky Mountains that it has been decided to resume the service on or about the 1st of May, 1907.

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October 2, 9, 16.

In addition to above, Summer Tourist tickets, at reduced rates, good thirty days from date of sale, will be on sale from May 15 to October 31.

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Buenos días, señor, señora or señorita.	Good morning, sir, madame or miss.
Buenas tardes, señor, señora or señorita.	Good afternoon, sir, madame or miss
Buenas noches, señor, señora or señorita.	Good evening or good night, sir, madame or miss.
¿Como está Vd.?	How do you do?
Estoy muy bueno, gracias, ¿y Vd.?	I am very well, thanks, and you?
¿Come se encuentra Vd.?	How do you find yourself?
¿Como le va, amigo? (familiar)	How goes it, my friend?
¿Como se siente Vd. esta mañana?	How do you feel this morning?
Me siento un poco malo.	I feel a little ill.
Lo siento mucho; ¿que tiene Vd.?	I feel it much (I am very sorry); what have you (what is the matter with you)?
Tengo dolor de cabeza.	I have a pain of head. (I have a headache.)
¡Cuanto me pesa!	How much it weighs on me. (how sorry I am.)
¿Como ha pasado Vd el tiempo?	How have you passed the time?
Muy bien, gracias á Vd.	Very well, thanks to you.
¿Qué hay de nuevo?	What is there of new. (what is new?)
¿Qué ha sucedido?	What has happened?
No hay nada de nuevo.	There is nothing new.
Con que, adios, amigo.	Well then, good bye, my friend.
Hasta la vista.	Until I see you again.
Hasta luego.	Until later.
À mas ver.	At more to see. (until I see you again.)
Que Dios vaya con Vd.	May God go with you.
Adios.	Good bye.
Que pase Vd. muy buenas noches.	May you pass a very good night.
¿Que tal?	What is new. (what such.)
¿Q se ofrece?	What can I do for you. (what is offered.)
E ro que Vd. tenga buen viaje.	I hope you may have a good journey.
Que tenga Vd. larga vida.	May you live long.
!Oiga! Venga Vd. acá.	Hello there! Come here.
Vaya Vd. al diablo.	Go to the d——
Pase Vd. por aquí.	Pass this way.
¿Como van los negocios?	How goes the business.
¿Como está la familia?	How is the family.
Muy buena, gracias, y ¿la de Vd?	Very well, thanks, and yours.
Así, así.	So, so.

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LA HORA DEL DIA—THE TIME OF DAY.

¿Que horá es?
Son las diez y cinco.

Son las tres ménos ocho.

Es la una y media.

¿Qué hora tiene Vd.?
Tengo las ocho y un cuarto.
¿Qué horas dan?
Dan las ocho.
Es casi medianoche.
Ha pasado el mediodia.

¿Sale Vd. para New York el lúnes?
No, señor; salgo el mártes próximo.
¿Qué día es hoy?
Hoy es miércoles.
¿Es mañana juéves?
Creo que no, será el viérnes.
¿Va Vd. el sábado próximo á Filadelfia?
Iré pasado mañana.
¿Que día de la semana es hoy?
Hoy es domingo.
¿A cuanto estámos, hoy?

Estamos á trece.
¿Cuanto tiempo hace, qué Vd. está en esta ciudad?
Hace tres años.
¿A que hora sale el tren para ——?
A las tres en punto.
¿A que hora va Vd. á la iglesia los domingos, en la mañana?
Voy á las once ó las once y media.

¿A que hora se abren las puertas de los teatros?
Se abren á las siete y media.
¿A qué hora volverá Vd.?
¿Quien sabe? Pueda que á las diez ó un poco antes.
¡Adios, hasta mañana!

What hour is it?
They are the ten and five. (It is five minutes after ten).
They are the three minus eight. (It is eight minutes to three.)
It is the one and a half. (It is half-past one.)
What hour have you?
I have the eight and a quarter.
What hours do they give (strike).
They strike (give) eight.
It is almost midnight.
It has past the midday. (It is past midday.)
Do you leave for New York the Monday?
No, sir; I leave next Tuesday.
What is to-day?
To-day is Wednesday.
Is to-morrow Thursday?
I believe not, it will be Friday.
Are you going next Saturday to Philadelphia?
I shall go the day after tomorrow.
What day of the week is to-day?
To-day is Sunday.
At how much are we to-day? (What is the day of the month to-day.)
We are at thirteen. (It is the thirteenth.)
How long is it since you have been here?
It makes three years. (It is three years.)
A what hour does the train leave for—?
At three o'clock sharp.
What hour do you go to church on Sunday mornings?
I go at eleven o'clock sharp or at half-past eleven.
At what time are the theater doors opened.
They are opened at half-past seven.
At what hour will you return?
Who knows? Perhaps at ten o'clock or a little before.
Good bye, until to-morrow.



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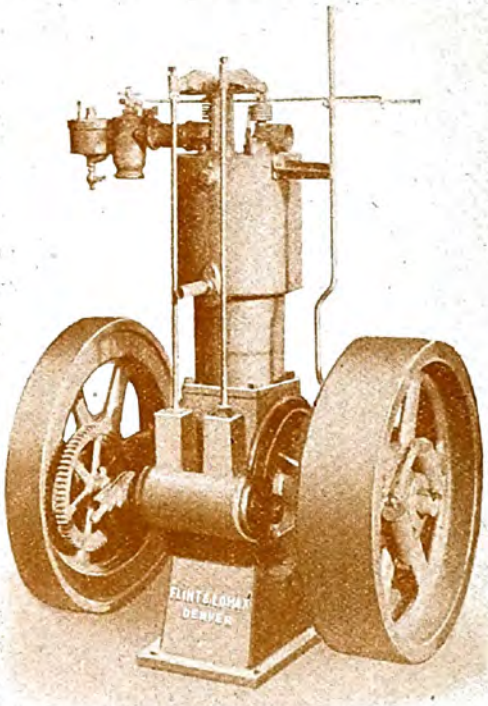
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A COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE

Vol. 8 No. 4 DECEMBER, 1906 English and Spanish



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REMINISCENCE OF THE LOST MINES OF THE SOUTHWEST.

The discovery, in late years, of some of the long-forgotten and historic treasure leaves the early Spaniard and Aztec in that country known as the "Southwest" and Mexico, has aroused considerable speculation and no little amount of interest.

As the great West becomes more and more the permanent home of the husbandman—as the vast areas of untrammeled wilderness yield yearly a portion of their solitude to the occupancy of the man of progress—so, too, will that same glorious West continue to astound the world of commercialism and society with its stories or romance, adventure and (as in every age) its stories of the greed of the past.

'Tis only recently that the revelations, growing out of the discoveries (or rather uncoveries) of vast and unbelievable stores of wealth in what is now within the boundaries of the United States, have been given to the world of intelligence to marvel and to wonder.

Historians in their written reminiscences of fact, archaeologists through their tracings of signs of antiquity, geologists and students in the studies of what is past and done, tell us that in that region affected by the rule of Spain through her Captain General Cortez and his lieutenants, there are yet to be found riches beyond the dreams of avarice, hidden away and concealed from the searching eye of the prospector and daring adventurer.

And such facts are indisputable.

The Aztec and the Spaniard were wise in their age and generation.

If from Mother Earth their riches were taken in times of peace and plenty, in that same bosom did they hide that wealth when avarice and oppression threatened the atonement for weakness or inferiority.

So it was when the mighty Cortez invaded that land of romance—Mexico. Fired by the success of triumphant invasion of Mexico, the restless Spaniard sought new fields to conquer. From the North (or that region known now as New Mexico and Arizona) came rumors that gold, silver and other precious metals were as dross among the nations.

They heard these tales and their eyes narrowed with the squint of covetousness. Greed and avarice grew apace with the exultant pride of conquest and with each invasion. The invasions of the South, however, bore a bitter fruit for the harvest of sorrow and unhappiness was to be reaped by the invader and invaded. They had taught the barbarous native somewhat of the cross value of precious metals (else why this eager search?) and their innocent happiness was blighted by the spirit of commercialism and open confidence gave place to secretions and deceit. On the other hand, it had forced to the realization of the invading host the inevitable loss of valuable and brave men, and the resultant strife of intrigue and treachery.

To the northward there lay the goal that was the hope for added riches that were to enhance the dowries of old Spain. There, in that country, lay the possible realization of the soldier's dream—that glorious dream born of transcending though always forgivable deceit—to return to the beloved mother country, infirm and descrepit with the wounds of battle and siege perhaps, but laden with the gold of foes—a tribute to his valor in the performance of duty well performed and loyalty to the mighty sovereign state.

But he had reckoned without his host! Mystery surrounds the almost uncanny manner in which news of dire foreboding or great promise is transmitted in a country where there are none of the modern vehicles of transmission. Faster than the spoken word "Fire," in a crowded theater, does it apparently travel. Who can explain it?

Events sorely proved to the ambitious Spaniard, however, that he was not to gain his coveted prize without resistance—failing that, the knowledge of the suffering and cruelties endured by their people further south, induced the Indians to resort to expedients which the capacity of their enemies had taught them. The great apathy of the blood of North America was aroused! Failing in all else, there yet remained the hope that to hide their hoarded wealth and enjoin the secrecy of the tribes, on pain of death, would be their only salvation.

Accordingly, when the followers of Coronado were camped on the plains north of the Rio Grande, they found themselves in the midst of a people outwardly friendly, though suspicious and on the alert.

This invasion of subjection was made by Coronado in 1541. All familiar with the history of that period know that the Indians were at last forced to yield to the dominance of the invaders, who compelled them to slave in the mines of that wonderfully rich region.

The galling yoke proved too much for the proud spirit of the Indian. The worm turned.

Previous to the rebellion of the natives a veritable king's ransom, amounting in all, so history says, to approximately $13,500,000, was given Cortez as a peace offering and an inducement to leave them in peace. Had the Spaniard's thirst for the yellow metal not been so great his endeavors were well expended, but he tried to force them to a belief in his own religion. Adding insult to injury had a dire effect, as the native Indian had now grown to detest the name of Cortez. Rebellion was rife. The Spaniards were forced to retreat from the seat of government—the city of Mexico, leaving their gold behind them.

It remained for Coronado to retrieve the losses suffered by his compatriots in the South. Urged by his king and the lust for gold, the adventurer instituted the wanton cruelties and atrocious barbarity that marred his career and resulted in an opposition born of stubbornness unequalled, and of pride unyielding.

So it was that untold wealth was lost to the crown through the lack of mercy and foresight on the part of her soldiers of that day, and riches that long ago would have gone out to enrich the world were lost for centuries.

During the musty years of the dead past the wonderfully rich mines were worked on an extensive scale; but guarded by such jealousies as only they could know, and, it may be said, worked secretly.

When, in the event of forced removal the owners of these mines left, in not one single instance did they do so without so effectually obliterating the clew as to their location as to make a re-discovery a difficult problem or entirely due to mere accident! Indeed, accidents have been the indirect cause of the recovery of more than one of the very few that have been made.

A few of the old prospectors in New Mexico and Arizona yet remain who have data and secrets of the fast disappearing remnants of the tribe of Montezuma and gleaned unwillingly from the stocial red man only after proven friendship. Even when great favors were done and patience shown, the recipient of such valuable information was compelled, forsooth, to solace himself with

[Continued on page 8]

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Please find herewith the addresses of 10 subscribers I have secured, and the amount of the subscriptions. Will send more soon. E. F. OROZCO,
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PAN-AMERICAN NOTES

In a resolution passed the 23d of June 1906, the executive of the Republic of Uruguay states that the following seed serials may be imported free of duty during the year 1906: Wheat, maize, barley and oats.

A document from the government of Costa Rica, dated July 4, 1906, ratifying the Universal Postal Convention signed in Washington June 15, 1897, has been deposited in the Department of State of the United States.

Official figures covering the growing of rubber in Bolivia show an advance in production, the 1904 output having exceeded that of 1903 by more than 500 tons. For the two periods mentioned, the Acre region is omitted from the calculations of native rubber.

During the fiscal year 1905-6 there were collected at the national custom-house of La Paz, Bolivia, the amount of 777,636.39 bolivianos for import and export duties. The principal exports during the fiscal year were india rubber and tin, the former figuring on the customs lists for 62,220.59 bolivianos and the latter for 32,033.77 bolivianos.

The exact date of the establishment of San Marino, the oldest republic in the world, is not known, but according to tradition, it was in the fourth century, by Marinus, a Dalmatian hermit, and has ever since remained independent. It is mountainous and contains four or five villages. The word "liberty" is inscribed on its capitol.

The total revenues of the various custom-houses of the Chilean republic during the first half of 1906, according to official data, amounted to 45,918,964.75 pesos; 19,469,088.75 pesos being for import duties, 25,543,595.55 pesos for export duties, and 879,280.45 for miscellaneous receipts.

On June 6, 1906, a decree was issued by the executive of the republic of Chile providing for the advertisement of bids for the construction of the port works of Antofagasta. Bidders were required to make a deposit of 30,000 pesos, national gold currency, with the Director of the Treasury. The bids were to be opened at the beginning of August, 1906.

The British Vice Consul at Sucre reports that the Bolivian Departments of Santa Cruz and the north and east of Chuquisaca turn out annually about 750,000 pounds of raw, unrefined cane sugar, which is consumed for domestic purposes to the same extent as the foreign article, even though freight charges bring the price up to 12 to 25 per cent higher. The method of manufacturing the native product is very crude, the cane being crushed by horizontal stone rollers, driven round by an ox harnessed to a pole. The surplus of the cane is fermented into alcohol. The raw product grows almost wild in districts within 18 miles of Sucre, at an altitude of 7,000 feet above sea level.

The Brazilian Lloyd inaugurated its regular monthly service of steamers between Santos and New York on August 25. This line is to be devoted mainly to the fruit trade between Brazil and the United States, and with the object of developing this trade the company offered to transport fruit free of charge on this first trip. The vessels of this line will make a monthly trip between Santos and New York, stopping at Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Geara, Maranhao, Para and Barbadoes.

The government of Bolivia is constantly in receipt of petitions for grants of rubber concessions, 31 petitions being filed in the Department of Cochabamba in the first half of 1905. In the Department of La Paz 51 such petitions were registered in the second half of 1904 and 84 during 1905. An official report on the rubber production on the Rio Beni for one year shows 459 estradas to have been worked by 461 picadores, the production being 309,599 pounds. Each estrada is supposed to contain a group of 150 Hevea rubber trees, so that the average yield per tree would be a trifle less than 4½ pounds.

The Brazilian government has granted a concession to M. Buarque & Co. for the establishment of a steamship service between Santos and New York, touching at Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Geara, Maranhao, Para and Barbadoes. By the terms of the concession M. Buarque & Co. bind themselves to order three more vessels of 5,000 tons each, having accommodations for 100 first-class passengers and 200 third-class passengers, with cold storage accommodations for 200 tons of fruit. As soons as these steamers are ready it is the intention of the company to make two trips per month, one line of steamers running to New York, the other to New Orleans.

United States Consul-General G. S. Anderson, of Rio de Janeiro, reports a movement on the part of the large coffee planters toward rubber production. He writes: "There is a boom on in rubber. Several large companies are being formed in London for operations in Brazil, and some of the large coffee planters in this country are paying some attention to the development of rubber gardens on their estates. Conditions seem to justify the greatest optimism in the rubber business. The rise in the price of the high-grade Para variety has been very rapid in recent months.

According to the report of the Department of Colonization and Agriculture of the Bolivian Government, the production of tin in the republic during 1905 was 14,910 metric tons. The export figures for the year are given as 296,120 metric quintals. Exports of Bolivian tin during the first six months of 1906 are reported as amounting to 15,953,508 kilograms, on which a fiscal revenue of 765,284 bolivianos was collected.

"The healthiest city in the world is not Paris, nor Berlin, nor London, nor any other city in Europe or the United States; it is the city of Buenos Ayres, in the Argentine Republic. In fact, according to the Anuario Estadistico de la Ciudad de Buenos Ayres (Statistical Annual of the City of Buenos Ayres), XVI year, 1904, edited by Senor A. B. Martinez, published recently, the percentage of mortality, that a few years ago reached 30 per cent, decreased in 1904 to 14.6 per cent. The percentage of mortality is 27.9 per cent in Madrid, 20.3 per cent in New York, 18.2 per cent in Vienna, 17.8 per cent in Paris, 16.5 per cent in London and 15.5 per cent in Berlin.

In July, 1906, the Department of Public Works of the Cuban republic granted a concession for the construction and exploitation of electric railways in Santiago to Messrs. Eduardo J. Chibas and Ricardo S. Perro, organized as a corporation under the name of "Compania de Electricidad y Traccion de Santiago." The work of construction must commence within six months and be completed within eighteen months. The system of cars to be adopted is of a new type similar to that of the summer cars of New York, but with still greater ventilation, in order that they may be perfectly suitable to the climate of Cuba.

A precious plant discovered in Brazil, is a new textile growth, which is called the Brazilian, or Perini, flax. Its fiber is said to combine the qualities of hemp and flax. Dr. Vittorio Perini first discovered it in its wild state at an altitude of about 1,000 yards above sea level. Having gathered some weeds, he experimented with the product at his plantation near Roderio. By this means he was able to classify and domesticate the plant and to learn how its domesticated culture could be perfected, and to study its practical value in the manufacture of cloth, cordage and paper. It is said that the new material has been successfully used in Italy.

An act passed by the General Assembly of the Republic of Uruguay on May 19, 1906, and approved by the president on June 2, 1906, authorizes the executive to invest the sum of $50,000 gold in the purchase of seed wheat of good quality; the same act provides for the organization of a special committee presided over by the director of the Department of Agriculture, which shall be entrusted with the purchase of said seed and its sale or distribution among agriculturists. In order to enforce the law in reference and pursuant to Section 4 thereof, the executive, on June 23, 1906, issued a decree containing the rules and conditions to be observed in said distribution.

An interesting statement made in the North American Review for September 21, 1906, by Mr. John Barrett, United States Minister to Colombia, is to the effect that if the United States had spent in Latin America one-fifth part of the money expended in developing Asiatic trade, commercial intercourse between the republics of the Western Hemisphere would be double or triple what it now is. The value of Latin-American trade is evidenced by the fact that its total foreign commerce in 1905 amounted to over $1,700,000,000—$1,000,000,000 being sales and $700,000,000 purchases. Of the first total, the United States bought of Latin America to the value of $350,000,000, and of the second sold to the value of $189,000,000. An analysis of this result indicates that the major portion of South America bought only 14 per cent of its imports from the United States. It is to combat the existing trade condition that Mr. Barrett's paper on the "United States and Latin America" is written, and as the first means toward the accomplishment of that purpose he advises a better reciprocal understanding of national characteristics and aims, as well as a more thorough knowledge of conditions prevailing throughout the New World.

The executive of the Chilean republic has issued a supreme decree relating to reshipment of foreign merchandise containing the follow-

ing provision: "The custom-houses of the republic shall require from persons reshipping foreign merchandise subject to import duties a bond, duly guaranteed, for the value of the corresponding duties. In order to have this bond canceled the interested party must produce a certificate from the foreign port of destination, in which certificate the unshipment of such reshipped merchandise shall be clearly and specifically stated. This certificate must be viseed by the Chilean consul, or a consul of a friendly nation if there be no Chilean consular officer, and presented at the custom-house of origin within ninety days from the date of the promissory note if the certificate is from a South American port, or within 180 days if it is from other foreign ports."

Mexico's treasure is its ready made soda. Under the blazing sun of the great desert south of Yuma, at Adair bay, surrounded by bleak and barren sand dunes lie vast lakes of crystals of carbonate of soda, to all appearances great masses of snow and ice, but in reality a substance which will be making millions of tons of soap and millions of panes of glass. At only one other place in the world is natural soda found under conditions which admit of industrial development, and at that place it must be shipped several hundred miles by rail, and many tons of water must be evaporated by coal to obtain a ton of the product. The lakes are within 300 yards of the sea, and the fierce sun and heat of the desert attend to the evaporation. The world's consumption is large, amounting to several hundred thousand tons annually, and at present nearly all of it is manufactured from common salt and with the use of expensive machinery. At Adair bay, in Mexico, when the temperature is right, the water of the lake crystalizes into pure carbonate of soda, nature doing what man requires expensive machinery and vast amounts of coal to do. The source of the soda is evidently found in the numerous springs of comparatively fresh water around the edges of the lakes. This water contains a small percentage of carbonate of soda, but centuries of continual evaporation of the water, leaving the soda residue, having formed a practically unlimited amount of pure soda. An engineer estimates that there is enough on the surface to produce 100 tons daily for 75 years.

Additional evidence of American enterprise in Mexico is furnished by a projected railway in Sonora. It will be the means of opening a most valuable mining territory hitherto kept from advancing because of its comparative inaccessibility, except by burro and wagon trains. As originally intended, the new road was to be built from Port Lobos, on the Sonora side of the Gulf of California, to Cabreca, a distance of about fifty miles, concessions for which have been obtained. After surveys had been made the field looked so promising that it was determined, if possible, to extend the line 150 miles farther to Tucson, crossing the boundary line at a point near the junction of the Altar and Magdalena districts. A concession has recently been granted by the Mexican government for the strip from Cabreca to the boundary line. The route from the Gulf port to Cabreca has been completely surveyed, and the work of building that portion will begin early in November. Surveys of the route between Cabreca, Sonora and Tucson will be taken up by the railway engineers next month, or just as soon as the rainy season is ended, and will be vigorously pushed to a conclusion. As soon as practical construction work will begin, and every effort made to have the new line between the Gulf and Tucson completed at an early date. As Port Lobos is about 300 miles above Guaymas, on the Gulf, the new line will save about 250 miles.

The scheme of cutting a canal across the isthmus originated with Spanish adventurers of the fifteenth century. From the time of Columbus, Spanish explorers have sought "the secret of the strait"—the fabled passage which should afford a waterway to Europe and the Indies, but the first to be convinced of the desirability and practicability of creating such a strait, if one were found not to exist, was Cortez, who went so far as to suggest to the king of Spain the possibility of a canal. After Cortez this pioneer in this ambitious scheme was one Alvaro de Saavedra Celon, who had been a follower of Balboa. Galvano, the historian and explorer, relates that as early as 1517 Saavedra turned his attention to the secret of the strait. Doubting the existence of a natural strait, he recalled the narrowness and low elevation of the isthmus at Panama, where he had been with Balboa, and in 1529 he prepared plans for the construction of a canal at that point, and was about to lay them before the king of Spain when death cut short his promising career. Galvano relates that Saavedra was sent by Cortez on an expedition to pass through the Patagonian strait which Magellan had discovered, and to go to the Moluccas and open up navigation between Mexico and the East Indies. He reached the Moluccas in 1528, and in 1529 essayed to return.

THE HARBOR OF MANZANILLO, MEXICO.

Mr. Philip Carroll, United States Consul at Manzanillo, has forwarded the following interesting paper on the harbor and environs of that port:

"Manzanillo was founded about three hundred years since. Cortez visited it some time later, and is said to have pronounced it one of the most beautiful places he had visited. It is situated on a narrow strip of land between the bay of Manzanillo and the Cuyutlan Lagoon, and has a fluctuating population of from 600 to 1,500. The town has, or will have when the improvements in course of construction and in contemplation are completed, two ports or harbors.

"The bay of Manzanillo has been compared to that of Naples, and, while I can see no resemblance, there is a peculiar beauty connected with Manzanillo bay which that of Naples does not possess, although the latter is much more spacious.

The harbor, while comparatively small, is said to be the finest on the Pacific coast, and the adjacent mountains, looming up on all sides, save that toward the sea, makes it a most picturesque and beautiful spectacle. The business part of the town is on the small plateau intervening between the amphitheatrically formed mountains, while the residence portion is on the slopes or tops thereof. As now located the town has little chance of expansion, in view of the limited quantity of building land. To obviate this and with a view of affording ample space for a large city, which every one here predicts is sure to make its appearance in the near future, the Mexican Central railroad, one of the great roads of this continent, has laid out a new town on a plateau between the ocean and the lagoon, behind the mountains, whose lots it is said will soon be on the market for sale. It is hoped that

this scheme of the Central may succeed, as thre are few if any buildings in Manzanillo either fit for dwellings or offices.

MINING, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN SONORA, MEXICO.

From a series of reports furnished by the United States Vice Consul at Nogales, Mr. Albert Brickwood, Jr., the following data relative to the mining, commercial and industrial conditions of the state of Sonora are obtained.

Mining interests have shown a marked advance in the district. The total value of export returns for the year ended June 30, 1906, was $585,781. Of this amount $539,673 was for gold, silver and copper bullion, concentrates and ores.

It has been found to be quite impossible to ascertain to a certainty the exact number of mining companies engaged in this industry, but after a careful canvass by the consulate it can be declared that 129 companies are in active operation at the present time, while a conservative estimate of others unknown—working in remote and inaccessible locations—will increase this number by at least 29. Of these there are 1 French, 1 Italian and 2 English, the others being American companies with but little infusion of Mexican interests. All of these import more or less from the United States, but only indespensable articles are brought in for the reason that the miner has little or no use for luxuries.

In the matter of importing mercantile firms there are in the district more than 30 American firms, or nearly double the number of foreign; of the latter there are 4 French, 3 German, 2 Spanish, 1 English, 2 Italian, 2 Greek and 3 Syrian. In addition to these there are at least 40 Chinese merchants who import. Notwithstanding these conditions, for the year ending June 30, 1906, the value of importation from the United States was $2,671,620, as against $367,858 from all other countries combined.

REPORT ON TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

Mr. John Barrett, United States minister to Colombia, gives an interesting account of the commercial relations of the Pan-American republics, which appears in the Daily Consular Reports for September 24. He sums up nine "points to bear in mind" for the advantage of American commercial interests, which, though in the main familiar, will bear repeating, namely:

1. The sending of business representatives or traveling salesmen who should always be gentlemanly and speak Spanish and French.

2. The manufacture in the United States or adaptation of articles to suit the local Latin American demand.

3. The giving of credit to reliable purchasers, as is done by European shippers, instead of always exacting payment in advance or on shipping.

4. The use of greater care in packing goods for the long distance of travel and for the severeness of climate and for the size of parcels required in different markets.

5. The opening of North American banks, or branches thereof, in the principal cities of South America.

6. The inducing of young Latin Americans to attend technical and professional schools in the United States instead of going to those of Europe.

7. The popularization of United States schools and colleges of the study of the Latin languages, history and institutions.

8. The early building of Pan-American railway connections so that North, Central and South America may be literally united with ties of steel.

9. The investment of North American capital in developing resources, mines and industries, and in the construction of railways, tramways and electric light plants in the more progressive countries of South America.

Certain other features of the report, especially as to the magnitude of the foreign trade, will doubtless be surprising to the majority of readers. Thus he says: "A careful estimate, based upon the official figures of 1903, 1904 and 1905, shows that the total foreign trade, exports and imports, of the twenty Latin-American republics, from Mexico and Cuba south to the Argentine Republic and Chile, amounts now annually to the magnificent total of aproximately $1,800,000,000 gold. The exports and imports stand in about the ratio of 5 to 3; that is, the former will be three-fifths and the latter two-fifths of the total. Importations, therefore, are about $720,000,000. With no further investigation, these larger sums alone show a remarkable advance over those of ten years ago, and would be a sufficient argument in favor of the United States combining its energies to increase its commerce with South America."

NEW MEXICAN SPANISH.

The September number of the "Publications" of the Modern Language association of America contains a fifty-page article on New Mexican Spanish by Professor E. C. Hills, of Colorado college. The article treats of the phonology, morphology and vocabulary of the popular Spanish speech of southern Colorado and northern New Mexico. In the introduction Professor Hills says, in part: "The region treated is only a small part of the southwestern states and territories where Spanish is spoken, and yet it is as large as Italy. Its population may be roughly estimated at 125,000 Spanish speaking persons, of whom some 40,000 or 50,000 are in Colorado and the remainder in New Mexico.

"The language spoken throughout this extensive region is nearly uniform. The people, for the most part, are shepherds, drovers, or small 'ranchers,' or they are day laborers in the mines, in the sawmills, or on the railways.

"New Mexican Spanish has been influenced only to a slight extent by English. The speech of the wealthier, more 'enlightened' classes shows greater traces of English influence than does that of the common people. A few words and expressions of English origin are in common use; but pronunciation and inflection and syntax, seem not to have been influneced at all. On the other hand, a strong Indian influence is evident in vocabulary and in pronunciation, but not in inflection or construction.

"Popular New Mexican Spanish does not differ greatly from the speech of the rural districts of northern Mexico; nor does it differ from the popular Castilian of central Spain to the extent that the two peoples may not understand each other with little difficulty. Castilian speech, with many Andalusian peculiarities, was carried to Mexico several hundred years ago, and thence was carried northward into New Mexico. For generations the New Mexicans have had little intercourse with the people of central and southern Mexico, and almost none with the people of Spain. They have lived in isolation, and they have been ignorant of letters; and yet their speech has not changed greatly since they came from Spain. Probably greater changes have occurred in the popular speech

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of central Spain than in that of New Mexico during the last century.

"In this connection it is interesting to compare the history of Spanish with that of French Americans. While French has tended to break up into divergent speech groups that differ considerably one from the other and all from standard French, Spanish has held together with remarkable tenacity, and has, in the main, traveled the same road of phonetic development that the speech of central Spain has followed. Throughout Spanish America the speech of cultivated Castilians is still the standard of literary expression; but in spoken Spanish, the Americans have certain peculiarities that are recognized standards of speech throughout all Spanish America.

"Thus we have, as it were, a similar circle within a larger, a general standard for all the Spanish speaking world, but with certain definite modifications in Spanish America."

[Continued from page 1]

only meagre generalizations. Fewer, still, of these old prospectors have anything to substantiate their claims to knowledge of the secrets on paper. Such as these worthy men of the West are impelled by a sense of honor in the trust reposed in them to retain only a mental map and picture of the famous lost mines.

Within the last two years a discovery was made of one of these historic treasure vaults through the revelations of an old Indian spending the evening of life among the foothills of southern New Mexico. He told it only after years of close association and repeated and repeated acts of kindness shown him by the discoverer. Even after the lost mine was discovered, so promising did it appear to the keen man of the pick, that he in turn feared to reveal its whereabouts.

All would have been well had he the necessary finances to back him. He took a few close and lifelong friends into his confidence, and the world has learned of another mine that may—who knows—rival the Orients with its Golgondas, and its Ariadnes in the extent of its riches.

Under somewhat similar circumstances was the discovery of the Lost Bullion Spanish mines made in Southern New Mexico.

The Lost Bullion Spanish mines are located near Silver City, N. M. The underground workings are said to be miles in extent.

An interesting series of stories are expected to follow the opening up of this old treasure vault, and as data is supplied from the field, more of this historically rich mine will be known.

PROGRESSIVE MEXICO.

The San Bernabe Topo Chico Bottling Works.—Senor Pedro Trevino, Proprietor; Professor F. N. Baldwin, Manager.—The New Passenger Depot and Coach Sheds.—New Industries.—Miners and Mines.—Personals.

Monterey, N. L. Mexico,
November, 1906.

A few days ago your correspondent received an invitation from Prof. F. N. Baldwin to come and take a look through the San Bernabe Topo Chico Bottling Works, which are situated at the foot of Topo Chico mountain, eight miles north of the City of Monterey. As I have been laid up with rheumatism in my knee since the 6th of October, 1905, and can scarcely walk a block, he sent his buggy for me to take me out and back.

This manufacturing plant was established a few years ago by Senor Pedro Trevino, one of the most progressive and prosperous grocery and hide dealers in Monterey. Before he embarked in this business, he wrote to a friend in St. Louis, Mo., who was engaged in the same line of business, to send him a man that understood the business to take charge of the plant as general manager. The St. Louis man selected and recommended Prof. F. N. Baldwin of that city, who was a practical chemist, and who thoroughly understood the mixing and manufacture of soda water, as the best man he knew to take charge and manage the plant for him. Senor Trevino sent for him and they made mutual arrangements that were satisfactory to both that he would take charge of the establishment of the plant, and to order all the machinery and material that was necessary to run and operate it. He did so at once, and within six months they were manufacturing and bottling 35 varieties of soda water.

The building is situated at the mouth of a clear, cool running spring of water, that rushes out from the foot of San Bernabe Topo Chico mountain. It is a two-story building, fire proof, with a large tower at one end of it and a tall flag-staff from which floats to the breeze the Mexican flag on national and state holidays.

Professor Baldwin purchased in the United States the latest and best class of machinery that is manufactured there, and the necessary material for the manufacturing of soda waters.

They have installed one machine, the only one of the kind in the republic, for washing and sterilizing the bottles before they are used. The capacity of that machine is 40,000 bottles in ten hours.

Notwithstanding that the water comes out of a clear running mountain stream, they are put through a filtering process before they are used.

As cleanliness is next to Godliness, Professor Baldwin keeps everything in connection with the preparation and bottling of the waters perfectly clean.

The building is so situated that it commands a fine view of the city of Monterey in the valley below, and the lofty mountains that surround it.

Last winter they received in one shipment over one million dollars' worth of bottles from the United States. They keep a full supply on hand of verything that is used in the manufacture of soda waters.

The San Bernabe Topo Chico Soda Water Bottling Works is the largest plant of the kind in the republic. They give employment the year around from 80 to 100 men and boys.

The Mexican National, the Mexican International, the Monterey and Matamoras and the Mexican Central railroads run their cars to the factory and deliver goods and fuel to it, and they receive in return car-load lots of soda waters to deliver to their customers in every city, town and station along their lines, and much of them are hauled in carts and wagons to the cities and towns away from the railroads.

Don Pedro Trevino is one of the most progressive business men in Monterey; he is a self-made man. Fourteen years ago he was running a small grocery store. He, at that time could not command $5,000. Soon after he commenced to trade groceries for goat skins and Ixtle. That gave him a new start in business, and soon after commenced to purchase hides and tallow, and by good management and close application to business, he

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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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Luz Ideal Producida por la "Ideal Epworth Acetylene Generetor." Dan un buen resultado, enteramente seguros. No hay ninguna tan barata, que sean de alto grade.

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Pidan lista de precios y manden sus pedidos

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC



Changed My House from Darkness into Sunshine. 12

Mr. J. Crogan. of Somerville' Mass., 23 Dane Avenue, writes as above in regard to the effect wich Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic had on St. Vitus Dance, with which his his daughter was afflicted. and after a total wreck the Tonic restored her comdletely to good health.

Mrs. A. McCormick, 114 Pfeifer St., San Francisco, Cal., praises Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic very highly' She used several bottles of it for nervousness and dizziness and general debility. Took almost every kind of patent medicine which was recommended to her, but the Tonic excels them all. She thinks that she would have been dead if it had not been for the 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

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

Cambio mi Hogar de Oscuridad a claridad del sol.

Asi escribe de Somerville, Mass., el Sr. J. Crogan, refiriendose al efecto que el Tonico para Nervios Pastor Koenig en su hija que padecia del baile de San Vito, despue de un enfermedad penosa el Tonico le restablecio su buena salud.

La Sra A. McCormick, de 114 Pfeifer street, San Francisco, elogia el Tonico Pastor Koenig, ella uso barias botellas para los nervios y vahidos, despues de haber tomado toda clase de medecina pero dice que nada puede compararse al Tonico. Cree que si no hubcera tomado el Tonico ya estaria muerta.

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.

is now more than a millionaire. He was also very fortunate in getting Professor F. N. Baldwin to manage his soda water plant for him. He understands that branch of the business thoroughly, and he gives his close personal attention to it. He sees that their customers get the very best and healthiest soda waters that are put up in the republic.



DON PEDRO TREVINO.

THE NEW PASSENGER DEPOT AND CAR SHEDS AT MONTEREY.

The Mexican National, the Mexican International and the Monterey and Motamoras Railway companies are erecting the handsomest passenger depot and coach sheds outside of the city of Mexico, at Monterey.

The plans were drawn by Professor Bradford L. Gilberts, of New York City. The main building is a combination of Monterey dry red pressed brick and light brown colored stone, two story, 240x80 feet in the clear. The first story is 18 feet, and the second 16 feet in the clear. The style of architecture is Moorish style, hip roof and Taylor tin roofing.

The first story will be divided off into ticket office, waiting room, baggage and express rooms, and adjoining them are wash-rooms and water closets for gentlemen and ladies, telephone and telegraph offices.

The waiting rooms for the second and third class passengers are the same size as the first, with wash rooms and water closets.

In the south end of the building are situated the dining room and restaurant, each one of them measuring 42x42 feet; while at the north end of the depot is situated a large passage-way twenty feet wide.

The inside floors are to be finished in Mosac ties, while the gallary floors are to be finished with Portland cement.

The second story will be divided off into ten rooms; one for the general superintendent, telegraph office, train dispatcher, ticket agent and road master's office, etc.

The coach sheds contain four tracks 75 feet wide each, and 500 feet long. They will hold twelve cars each.

The whole building will be fire proof, and supplied with water closets, sewerage, water works, telephone, electric lights and post-office.

The grounds around the depot and car-sheds are going to be handsomely laid out with walks, shade trees, shrubbery, seats, water, and fountains. The total cost of the depot and coach sheds will be about $200,000.

Mr. William Grant, of this city, has the contract for the tin roofing, galvanized iron work, sewerage and water closets. Mr. A. C. Spencer, who has been in the employ of the company for the past twelve years, has charge of the construction of the works. When these works are completed, they will provide for the comforts of the traveling public.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A company is being organized in this city by local capitalists which is capitalized for $300,000 to manufacture the new explosive, "Potasemite," which, according to recent tests made under the direction of the Mexican government, can be used with less expense, and with greater safety and more satisfactory results than dynamite. The inventor of the explosive and the promoters of the company will receive twenty-five per cent of the stock. The promoters of the company are all citizens of Monterey.

Messrs. M. E. Flannery and associates, of this city have established the Star Garment Manufacturing Plant, adjoining the Hotel Roosevelt, for the manufacture of shirts, overalls and jumpers for machinists, engineers, trainmen and miners, who have to rough it, and to use an old phrase, "they have taken like hot buckwheat cakes on a cold, frosty morning."

Since they commenced to manufacture them, two months ago, they have not been able to fill the orders they have received, so great has been the demand for them.

The cloth that they use is so much superior to anything of the kind that has been manufactured and sold here, and the cheapest and most convenient for machinists, engineers, trainmen and miners, than anything of the kind that was ever put on the market in this country, and the prices are less.

As these promoters are practical machinists and trainmen, they know what that class of men need, and they have established a factory in this city to supply their wants.

MINERS AND MINES.

Mr. Daniel R. Morgan, manager of the Valadora mines in Mitria mountain, to the west of this city, came down from the mines a few days ago, to lay in supplies for the mines. He reports that they are getting out tons of ore daily. The mines are connected with the Central railroad, and the ores are hauled down in buckets that run on cables that are two and a half miles long. These mines are owned and operated by the San Luis Potosi Smelting company.

Mr. L. Rogers, who is connected with the above mines, was in the city also, on business connected with them.

Mr. H. C. Harrison, proprietor of the Ceravelo smelter, and who owns a number of mines in that district, spent a few days here last week on business.

Mr. J. S. Nickerson, who recently completed the Saltillo and Paredon branch of the Central railroad, and who is interested in mines in this and adjoining states, has moved

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Concentraciones de Zinc y compradores de minerales de zinc.

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THE MEXICAN INVESTOR

is the authority on the subject. Weekly, $2.50 per year. Send for sample copy. Apartado 2327, Mexico City.

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Concentration Tests—100 lbs. or car load lots. Write for terms.

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Gold	$ .75
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For Beer, Soda and Mineral Water Boxes

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Sirvase Mencionar esta Publicacion al Escribir a los Anunciadores.

his family to Monterey, and will make it his future home.

Mr. J. T. Perry, who is manager of coal mines in Coahuila for the Monterey Steel plant, has moved his family to Monterey, and will make it their home, so that they can send their children to school.

Mr. W. F. Schuleman, of this city, who is interested with his father in silver lead mines in Sierra de la Mitria, fifteen miles northwest of Monterey, informed your correspondent that the quantity of ores that they have been getting out lately is a better paying ore than that which they have been getting out here before.

TWO NEW BUSINESS FIRMS.

Mr. W. W. Van Vourhis, of this city, has purchased the controling interest from Mackin & Dillon in the San Juan Brick Yard, and he has opened an office fronting the Zaragoza plaza, where he keeps a supply of samples and fills orders.

Senor Jesus H. Herrera has opened a business-house at No. 59 Dr. Mior street, where he keeps a full line of blumbing, gas fittings, pumps and mechanical supplies. He also deals in windmills and all kinds of farming implements. In order to know what is going on in Monterey, and how Mexico is progressing, and to learn English, he subscribes for the Sister Republics, as it gives more reliable news about the city and country than any of the Mexican papers that he takes.

PERSONALS.

Otto Benson, a prominent stockman of Duval county, Texas, is a late arrival in Monterey, where he spent several days visiting places of interest in and about the city.

Prof. J. J. Murphey, manager of a group of mines in the Musquis district, in the state of Coahuila, was a late arrival at the Hotel Baron.

Dr. S. J. Martin, of New York City, who is interested in mines in the Villaldama and Vallecillo district, spent several days there lately on a tour of inspection.

Mr. G. M. Duncan, secretary of the Carter Lumber company, of Houston, Tex., paid Monterey a business visit last week.

Mr. Henry M. Duffenback, manager of Cia. Minera de Penoles, Mapima, Durango, spent a few days in the city last week, the guest of the Baron.

E. C. Monday, who was for many years connected with Smelter No. 3, in this city, but for the past three years has been representing that company in the purchase of ores in the City of Mexico, spent a few days in the city last week on business connected with the smelter.

R. E. Panie, of Houston, Tex., is a late arrival at the Iturbide.

M. E. Rowe, Monclova, Coah.; J. P. Delaney, Omaha, Neb.; Mr. and Mrs. Hobson and son, Albuquerque, N. M.; and J. Mayhall, Texas, are registered at the Hotel Roosevelt.

EDMOND LEVAN.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Do something for somebody, and do it now.

Many a man puts up a bluff, only to fall over it.

This scarcity of railway passes must seem passing strange to politicians.

Prosperity gains friends, adversity tries them, says the man who went broke.

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

The Rock Island now has libraries on its Chicago trains. Could they be called circulating libraries?

O, would some power
With gifts imbue us
To do up others
As others do us.

RELIEVED.

Creditor—For the last time I tell you, you must pay me that bill!

Debtor—Is that so? Well, I'm glad it's the last time.

That cowboy visiting in New York who roped a chauffeur who didn't look right to him, might have made a hit riding down Wall street and dropped his lasso over a few of the bulls and bears.

USUALLY.

"Pop, what's a financially embarrassed man?"

"As a rule, he's a married man, Willie."

MADE HIM MAD.

We sent our office towel to the laundry Saturday, and Sunday the laundry man ordered us to stop his paper.—Kelton, Wyo., Gazette.

TOO EFFECTIVE.

"Do you believe in advertising?"
"No, sir; I advertised for a wife once."
"And didn't you get her?"
"Yes, I got her."

WHAT DID HE MEAN?

A girl named Miss Mary McKay
In a church sang a solo one day;
When her song reached its close
The preacher arose,
"Oh, Lord, he began, "let us pray!"

"You say you are a woman hater, Mr. DeSmith?"

"Decidedly so," he replied. "In my youthful days a woman made a confounded fool of me, and—

"You never got over it, I understand, Mr. DeSmith."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Wolff Bros., Kansas City, Mo., recently shipped to one man in Arizona neckties for which a bill was sent for $125. This is the largest order ever sent to one person that we know of. Wolff Bros. have a fine trade throughout Mexico.

The C. H. Shaw company, of this city, are as busy as bees. They recently shipped large orders of their drills to Mexico, California, Cripple Creek and Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S RATES.

The Annual Holiday Rates for Christmas and New Year will be placed on sale December 22, 23, 24, 25, 30 and 31, 1906, and January 1, 1907. On these dates tickets at one fare for the round trip will be sold between all points on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad in Colorado and New Mexico.

Additional date from all stations Decem-

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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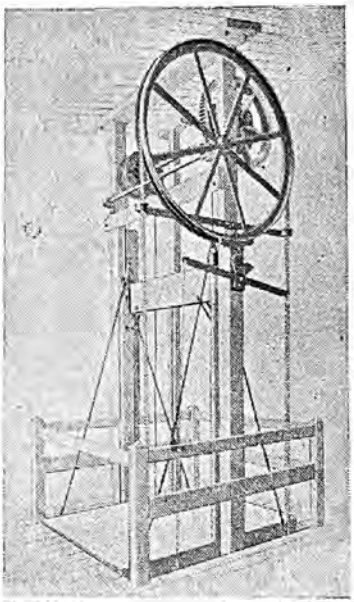
the most prominent citizens of Denver, of Colorado, and elsewhere, sing the praises of

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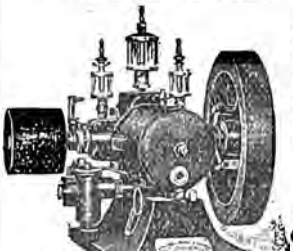
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Anyone can operate it. Guaranteed to run without trouble. Lightest engine made. Best for high altitudes. It has no valves

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La maquina de Gasolina "Cushman" cualquiera puede operala. La maquina mas ligera, par lugares de gran elevación. No tiene valvulas. Escribid por catalogo.

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ber 26 to Denver only at same rate. Tickets will be limited for final return to January 4, 1907.

For information as to rates, train service, etc., see the Rio Grande agent.

S. K. HOOPER, G. P. A.,
Denver, Colo.

WILD WEST.

To break a broncho is all right
If you know exactly how;
I knew a fellow tried it once—
Well—he's buried now.

He said he was no tenderfoot
And thought he'd show his skill—
He did not know a mustang scrub
Could ever buck to kill.

Out in the horse-corral one day
He roped that bronc at last—
We bridled him and saddled him
And tied the stirrups fast.

We felt sorry for the tenderfoot,
But would not hurt his pride—
For he said he'd show us Texas boys
How in St. Louis he used to ride.

That little broncho glared about
And humped up in a hump,
He backed his ears and pawed the air,
Then took a fearful jump

He struck the ground like a thunder bolt,
His rider couldn't yell—
Just sort o' wildly clutched about
Then in a heap he fell.

We ran to pick the poor man up
But it really was too late—
For that scrubby little broncho
Had thrown him through the Golden Gate.

—A. B.

ETIQUETTE IN MEXICO.

(Modern Mexico.)

Ladies do not attend funerals.

Children kiss the hands of their parents.

The hostess is served first at a Mexican table.

The bridegroom purchases the bride's trousseau.

Female friends kiss on both cheeks when greeting or taking leave.

Gentlemen speak first when passing lady acquaintances on the street.

The sofa is the seat of honor and the guest waits to be invited to occupy it.

Men and women in the same social circle call each other by their first names.

When a Mexican speaks to you of his home he refers to it as "your house."

When you move into a new locality it is your duty to make the first neighborhood calls.

When friends pass each other on the street without stopping they say adios (good-by).

Cards are sent to friends upon the anniversary of their saint's day and upon New Year's day.

Even the younger children of the family are dressed in mourning upon the death of a relative.

Young ladies never receive calls from young men and are not escorted to entertainments by them.

Daily inquiry is made for a sick friend and cards are left or the name written in a book with the porter.

Dinner calls are not customary, but upon rising from the table the guest thanks his host for the entertainment.

Mexican gentlemen remove their hats as scrupulously upon entering a business office as in a private residence.

After a dance the gentleman returns his partner to her seat beside her parents or chaperon and at once leaves her side.

USES OF OLD GLOVES.

Old gloves should not be thrown away as soon as they are discarded, for they are still useful in a number of ways after they are no longer fit for wear in the street. Probably everybody understands their value as a protection for the hands in cleaning a bicycle, and most persons have a few glove fingers laid away in reserve for use in case the hand is injured, but bits of glove kid may be utilized in many fashions.

They are excellent for applying dressing to kid shoes, for making watch cases and pen-wipers and for tying over the tops of bottles in traveling to keep the stopper secure. Suspenders may be mended with kid; spectacles, jewelry and the finger nails polished with it. Strips may be cut from the clean part of the wrist of mousquetaire gloves, these strips to be neatly stitched upon the edge of the collar, cuffs and belt of a tailor-made gown as an appropriate finish, says "Woman's Life." There is material enough in the arms of long evening gloves to make pretty little shoes for infants.

MAIL COST $5 A HALF OUNCE.

Famous Riders of Pony Express and "Buffalo Bill's" Record.

The world's schedule for organized and "schedule" riding was made by the pony express. Never before nor since has mail been carried so fast, so far and so long, merely by horse power; and if I am not in error, never elsewhere have horses been so steadfastly spurred in any regular service, says Charles F. Lummis in "McClure's."

The pony express carried mail between the east and California (at $5 per half ounce), for about two years. It ran from Independence to San Francisco, 1,950 miles. Its time was ten days, and it never needed eleven. It employed 500 of the fastest horses that could be found, all western horses, 200 station keepers and eighty riders. It had 190 stations—crowded down the throat of the wilderness, sixty-five to 100 miles (or even more) apart, according as water changed. The rider was allowed two minutes to change horses and mails at a station.

William F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," was the most famous of the pony express riders—and as a 14-year-old "kid" got his first "job" from the man that invented the pony express. Cody made the record here—a round-trip ride (necessitated by the killing of his relief) of 384 miles without stops, except to change horses and to swallow one hasty meal.

Another of the pony express riders, Jack Keetley, made a run of 340 miles in 31 hours; and another, Jim Moore, rode 280 miles in 14 hours and 46 minutes!

Such men got $100 to $125 per month and "found." Their mail was limited to fifteen pounds. Postage was $5 per half ounce for some time; then the government ordered it cut down to $1 per half ounce, at which figure it stayed until the completion of the overland telegraph to San Francisco (October 22, 1861) ended the life of this gallant enterprise.

Frank Brady, Esq., Denver, Colo.:

I like your articles in Sister Republics, and the Spanish lessons, so send me the magazine, for which I enclose P. O. Order.

PEYTON F. EDWARDS,
Edwards & Edwards, Attorneys, El Paso, Tex.

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MEXICAN MINING LAWS

In English, and a sample copy of MINING REPORTER for the asking.

MINING REPORTER
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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.

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M. H. Mickey, Editor del Departamento Español

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FLORENCE ULIBARRI,
Logan, N. M.

—Por un formidable incendio fueron destruídas las cuatro cámaras de comercio de Kansas; de los cuarenta empleados que dormían en el establecimiento, doce perecieron. Las pérdidas es estiman en $75,000.

Cambio de Residencia.

El Señor Presidente de la República, General Don Porfirio Díaz y la Señor a su esposa Doña Carmen Romero Rubio de Díaz han cambiado su residencia del alcázar de Chapultepec á su casa número 8 de la calle de Cadena en la ciudad de México.

Diálogo conyugal:

—Me gustaría ser una estrella—dice la señora.

—¡Ojalá lo consiguieras!—contestó el marido bostezando.

—¿Por qué lo dices?

—Porque la más próxima á nosotros está millones de leguas de distancia.

Libre Importación y Exportación de Elementas de Guerra.

Por acuerdo del Señora Presidente de la República se ha derogado la disposición relativa á la prohibición de importar y exportar toda clase de armas, cartuchos y demás pertrechos de guerra por los Estados de Yucacatán y Campeche.

El Futurá Papa.

Noticias resientes procedentes de Roma dicen que los Cardenales, previendo la próxima muerte de Pio X que se halla, enfermo aunque no de gravedad se inclinan á nombrar para que le suceda al Cardenal Rompoila, comprendiendo que más que un Papa piadoso como el actual, necesitan un Papa diplomático que haga lo posible por evitar un cisma en Francia, como está á punto de estallar con motivo de la ley que separa al Estado de la Iglesia.

Dícese que el nombramiento del Cardenal Rampolla sería del agrado de Francia.

Inundaciones en Colima.

Durante la semana que acaba de pasar han ocurrido fuertes inundaciones en aquél Estado, que han hecho desaparecer muchos ranchos. Los grandes plantíos de algodón se han perdido por completo, registrándose también la muerte de cuarenta personas que han perecido ahogadas y por los derrumbes de muchas casas, quedando sin hogar más de doscientas familias.

Se estiman en un millón y medio de pesos las pérdidas materiales ocasionadas por las inundaciones.

Consejos de Franklin.

1° Templanza.—No comais tanto, que llegueis á embruteceros. No bebais hasta el punto de que se os caliente la cabeza.

2° Silencio.—No habléis sino de aquello que puede seros útil á vos ó á vuestros semejantes.

3° Orden.—Que cada cosa tenga su lugar fijo. Dedicad á cada uno de vuestros negocios una parte de vuestro tiempo.

4° Resolución.—Resolveos á ejecutar lo que debais hacer y ejecutar lo que haváis al fin resuelto.

5° Frugalidad.—No hagais sino gastos que sean útiles ó para vosotros ó para los demás; es decir no prodigueis nada.

6° Industria.—No perdais tiempo. Ocupaos siempre de alguna cosa útil. No hagais nada que no sea necesario.

7° Sinceridad.—No os valgais de ningún subterfugio; que presidan siempre la inocencia y la justicia á vuestros pensamientos y que ellas sean las que dicten vuestras palabras.

8° Justicia.—No hagais daño á nadie, y servid á los demás en todo aquello que sea prometer de vostros.

9° Moderación.—Evitad los extremos. No os merezcan las injurias



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5. Una one-third parte del costo de instalacion de la preforadora de varilla.
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el resentimiento que creais deber sentir por ellas.

10° Limpieza.—No os permitais ningún desaseo, ni en vuestra persona, vuestras ropas ni en vuestra habitación.

11°Tranquilidad.—No os dejeis conmover por bagatelas ó por accidentes ordinarios é inevitables.

12° Castidad.—Rendid muy escasos sacrificios á Venus; fijaos en vuestra salud y en el acrecentamiento de vuestra familia y en no exponeros á comprometer vuestra reputación y la de los demás.

13° Humildad.—Imitad á Jesucristo.

El Decantado Ferrocarril de Orizaba a la Perla.

Ya casi en Orizaba nadie se acordaba del proyectado y tan anunciado Ferrocarril de esta al vecino pueblo de La Perla, cuando un diario de la Capital de la República, insertando en reciente edición la noticia que copíamos en seguida, vuelve á hacernos pensar en esa obra de práctica ultidad. Dice el diario metropolitano:

Nota Ferrocarrilera.—Varios capitalistas norte-america nos has decídido construir un ferrocarril entre Orizaba y la Perla, de 20 millas de longitud. Al efecto han reunido el capital de 250,000 pesos oro. Su objeto principal es explotar en gran cantidad los pinos que allí son numerosísimos y que son muy buenos para durmientes de ferrocarril.

Unicamente lamentamos que en vez de ser capital mexicano, como se adueña de las mejores y más productivas empresas nacionales.

—El día 24 ocurrió un descarrilamiento en la vía del Ferrocarril Pan Americano, cerca de la estación de Ixtaltepec, (Oax.), resultando cinco muertos y ocho heridos. El maquinista y el conductor parecen ser los responsables.

La estatua de Júpiter Olímpico fué trabajada por el más notable escultor de la antigua Grecia. llamado Fidias, quien nació por el año 490 (A. J.) Esta heroica figura tenía cerca de 42 piés de alto y representaba al dios sentado en su trono. Esta hecha de marfil y oro.

Alcohol de Café.

Un eminente químico de Bucaramanga, Colombia. ha descubierto del café y que hasta ahora no de la capa carnosa que rodea el grano der café y que hasta ahora no tenía valor ninguno. En las experiencias hechas por el sabio colombiano, Sr. Enrique Sánchez he encontrado que el alcohol puede obtenerse en grandes cantidades y es adaptable sobre todo para alumbrado y generación de fuerza.

Si resultan exactos estos experimentos, significará mucho para una nueva industria en México, en donde como es sabido, abunda la producción del café.

Octubre.

Muero..... canta la alondra
Cortando leve la extensión azul,
Y el tíbio sol de Octubre
Enciende y rasga de la niebla el tul.
Un hálito de vida
Surge del campo que el arado abrió;
El buey muge á los lejos,
Canta la alondra mientras muero yo..
Ya vuestra alegre púrpura,
¡Oh invernales rositas! no veré....
Mi cuerpo se consume.....
Mañana á mi balcón no tornaré....

E. Fernandez Granad S.

Los Diferentes Estados de la Unión.

En los diferentes estados de la Unión, en los cuales el mártes pasado, se tuvieron elecciones generales para oficiales de estado, de condados y miembros del Congrego Nacional, la triunfante con grandes mayorías, incluyéndose el grán estado de Nueva York, en el cual Hughes, republicano, derrotó á Hearst, democrata, por mayoría, en una elección la cual fué la más encarnizada que jamás ha tenido dicho estado. No se peridó ni un solo estado de los originales republicanos y la elección de miembros del Congreso republicanos asegura una mayoría en la Cámara Nacional de más que 60 miembros, todo lo cual es muy satisfactorio para los intereses nacionales.

Si Juárez habiera alcanzado á ver su primer centenario, ese dia habría cumplído justamente cien años.

—Un sabio moderno afirma, que mientras el hombre vive más viejo se hace.

—Se ha descubierto últimamente por un boticario, que lo que hace mas falta á los calvos es el pelo.

—Si el Cura Hídalgo viviera aún,

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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.

3. ITS COMPANY.

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.

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indudablemente que ahora estaria más anciano que cuando lo fusilaron.

—Los "aradores" son insectos minúsculos que dificilmente podran empuñar el arado.

—No es cierto que Colón descubrio la America; antes que el la habian descubierto las gentes que la habitaban.

—Antes de inventarse los pañuelos estuvo mucho tiempo de moda sonarse con los dedos.

La Resurrección de Muertos.

Un médico ilustre de Cincinnati, el Doctor Ricketts, dice que ha descubierto el medio de resucitar á los muertos, por medio de masages del corazón.

En cuanto se ha sabido la noticia, se han ofrecido á ser electrocutados nada menos que sesenta presidarios de cadena perpetua, que están dispuestos á sufrir la última pena y resurrección, á cambio de que se les deje en libertad si resusítan.

El Doctor Ricketts, puso en práctica su invención con veinticinco perros á los cuales mató previamente, administrándoles fuertes dosis de cloroformo y luego les abrió el tórax y les oprimió el corazón sesenta veces por minuto.

De los veinticinco canes muertos, logro, resucítar por su procedimiento, dieciocho, según dicen.

Señales de los Ferrocarriles.

Es curioso y no desprovisto de importancia para los viajeros lo siguiente:

Un silbido significa "abajo frenos."

Dos silbidos "quítense frenos."

Tres silbidos "váyanse para atrás."

Silbidos repetidos significan "peligro."

Silbidos cortos y rápidos "alarma de ganado."

Extendiendo las manos desde el nivel de los ojos hacia afuera, "adelante."

Un movimiento de las manos con los brazos extendidos "párense."

Haciendo señas con las manos, "atrás."

Bandera roja ondeada hacía adelante, á la carrilera, "peligro."

Bandera colorada al lado del camio, "peligro hacia adelante."

Bandera llevada en la locomotora, "una locomotora sigue."

Bandera izada en una estación, "párese."

Linternas elevadas y bajadas perpendicularmente dé noche, "empiece á mover."

Linternas oscilantes en un círculo "tren para atrás."

Las auteriores son las señales usadas hoy en todas las líneas férreas del Canadá, Estados Unidos y México.

PROVERBIOS DEL SIGLO.

—Recuerda, joven batidor, que es mucho más fácil hallar una esposa que perderla.

—No olvides que la gallina de arriba nunca mira para abajo.

—La gran dificultad en practicar lo que uno mismo predica consiste en la facilidad que hay para olvidar esa práctica.

—Un hombre se apresta á la ceremonia de matrimonio, conigual disposición de ánimo que una mujer se prepara un entierro.

—Algunos hombres hacen tan ta bulla cuando prestan un servicio, que lo hechan á perder.

—Un hermando rara vez se da cuenta de lo que pueda tener su hermana para que otros jóvenes la admiren.

—Cuando en una boda abundan los caldos, los invitados juran no haber visto nunca novia más bonita.

—En Puerto Rico dicen que el "último lechón asado es siempre el más sabroso."

—El funcionario público que duda de sí mismo, sucumbe al vértigo de las alturas.

—Ser parco en el hablar, y con servar y ejercer la buena educación en las posiciones atlas, debe ser muy difícil, porque allí la perdieron la mitad de los personajes que conozco.

BEEF SPANISH.

Buy 25 cents' worth of cross ribs of beef and a small piece of suet. Cut the suet in pieces and fry till all the grease is out. Take out the cracklings, put in the beef and brown nicely, turning often. Turn the grease out as it makes the gravy too rich. Add 1 onion, 1 green pepper chopped fine, and a little tomato. Add salt when the meat is partly cooked. Take the meat out, make the gravy and strain all through a small strainer. All gravies are better strained.



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Manufactured by
THE AUTO-FEDAN HAY PRESS CO.,
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The only successful self-feed two-horse-power press made. Makes 3 strokes to the round. Feeder attached direct to the power, so it is bound to perate. Two men can run it. Is perfectly safe. Has a record of bailing over three tons in one hour. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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MANUFACTURA DE CONFETTI

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Sirvase Mencionar esta Publicacion al Escribir a los Anunciadores.

THE ADJECTIVE.

The adjective in Spanish agrees with the noun which it qualifies in gender and number.

All adjectives ending in o change the o to a for the feminine, as: bueno, good; feminine, buena.

Those adjectives which do not end in o or a, do not change the ending letter, but remain the same for both genders, as: El hombre ausente the absent man: una señora cortés, a polite lady.

The adjective generally follows the noun, except when the adjective is shorter than the noun.

The adjectives bueno, malo, alguno, grande, santo, uno, primero, tercero, and ciento undergo a slight change when they precede a noun in the masculine and in the singular number, and have the following forms; Buen, mal, algun, ningun, gran, san, un, primer, tercer, and cien, as: Buen hombre, good man; mal caballo, bad horse.

Plurals of adjectives are formed like nouns, that is: An s is added to adjectives ending in a vowel, and es to those ending in a consonant.

In regard to the position of adjectives they are generally placed after the nouns, except when it is desired to give special emphasis to the sentence, then, they are placed before; but adjectives denoting nationality, color, shape, taste, smell or paticiples used as adjectives are invariably placed after the noun, as: Es caballero inglés, He is an English gentleman; Un pañuelo blanco, a white handkerchief; Esta manzana es buena, this apple is good; Una hija amada, a beloved daughter.

The comparison of adjectives is somewhat like that of the English. The comparative degree is formed by the word mas, and the superlative by el mas, the masculine, and la mas, the feminine, as: Hermoso, beautiful; mas hermoso, more beautiful; and el mas hermoso, the most beautiful. Nearly all adjectives are regular in their comparisons.

The following is a list of those which are irregular:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Bueno or buena	Mejor	El or la mejor
Malo or mala	Peor	El or la peor
Grande	Mayor	El or la mayor
Pequeño or pequeña	Menor	El or la menor
Bajo or baja	Inferior	Ínfimo

The irregular comparison of the adjectives or adverbs, mucho, much, poco, little, is as follows:

Poco	Ménos	El or la ménor
Mucho	Mas	El or la mas

Mejor and peor are more frequent than mas bueno and mas malo. Mayor means elder and menor means younger, while mas grande, means larger, and el mas grande, means the largest.

There is another form of the superlative which is formed by the syllable—ísimo or ísima, attached to the adjective, and conveys the idea of very, as: Hermoso, beautiful; hermosísimo, very beautiful.

Than, after a comparative is translated in several ways. If followed

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by a noun, a pronoun or another adjective it is rendered by que, as Mi hermano es mas grande que Vd.; my brother is larger than you.

If than is followed by a numeral, then it is translated by de, as; No tengo mas de cien pesos, I have no more than one hundred dollars.

Tan como, means as much as, when tan is followed by a adjective, as El muchacho no es tan perezoso como su hermano; the boy is not as lazy as his brother; but when a noun is used to follow tan, then tanto is used, as; Tengo tanto dinero como mi hermano, I have as much money as my brother. Tan is an adverb and tanto is an adjective.

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES.

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Meaning
Singular	este	esta	esto	this, near the speaker
Plural	estos	estas	.....	these
Singular	ese	esa	eso	that, near the addressed
Plural	esos	esas	.....	those
Singular	aquel	aquella	aquello	that, remote
Plural	aquellos	aquellas	.....	those

The above adjectives always precede the noun, and must agree with it in person and number, as: Este libro, this book; ese libro, that book; aquel libro, that book (remote from the speaker, or from the one addressed.) Esta mesa, this table; esa mesa, that table; aquella mesa, that table (remote from the speaker, or from the one addressed.)

NUMERALS.

uno—one.
dos—two.
tres—three.
cuatro—four.
cinco—five.
seis—six.
siete—seven.
ocho—eight.
nueve—nine.
diez—ten.
once—eleven.
doce—twelve.
trece—thirteen.
catorce—fourteen.
quince—fifteen.
diez y seis—sixteen.
diez y siete—seventeen.
diez y ocho—eighteen.
diez y nueve—nineteen.
veinte—twenty.
treinta—thirty.
cuarenta—forty.
cincuenta—fifty.
sesenta—sixty.
setenta—seventy.
ochenta—eighty.
noventa—ninety.
cien—one hundred.
ciento—one hundred.
quinientos—five hundred.
mil—one thousand.
millon—one million.

To form twenty-one, suppress the final e of veinte and in its place, place i and begin, veintiuno, veintidos, etc. Do the same with the other tens, suppressing the final a and placing i as: Treintiuno, cincuenticinco, etc., thirty-one, fifty-five. Cien means one hundred when there are but one hundred only; ciento when the number is above one hundred, as: Ciento y uno, one hundred and one; dos cientos, two hundred. Quinientos, five hundred is an abreviation of cinco cientos. Mil is used in the singular as in English; 5,000 is expressed, cinco mil.



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ORDINALS.

Primero—first	Sexto—sixth
Segundo—second	Séptimo—seventh
Tercero—third	Octavo—eighth
Cuarto—fourth	Noveno—ninth
Quinto—fifth	Décimo—tenth

The ordenals are used to tenths and after that, the numerals are used, as: This is Seventeenth street; ésta es la calle diez y siete.

In chapters of books undécimo, duedécimo, etc. are used only; and therefore the other ordenals are not given here.

THE DETERMINATIVE ADJECTIVES.

Singular	Plural
Este, esta, esto, this	Estos, estas, these
Ese, esa, eso, that	Esos, esas, those
Aquel, aquella, aquello, that	Aquellos, aquellas, those

The above are considered pronouns, when employed without a noun. When followed by a noun they are adjectives and *de* or *a* follow them.

The above adjectives differ in that *este* refers to the speaker, and *ese* to the person addressed. Thus: este sombrero, means this hat, (near me) whereas, ese sombrero means this or that hat, near you. Aquel, on the contrary, denotes that a person or thing distant from the speaker as well as from the person addressed. Thus, esta ciuda , is the town where the speaker or writer lives, esa ciudad means the town of the person to whom I write or speak; aquella ciudad is neither my town or yours.

The form esto, eso, and aquello are neuter. They may never be coupled with a noun, as: ¿Que es esto? What is this? Not knowing the gender the neuter is used.

SOME PECULIAR ADJECTIVES.

Alguno, a, any, is used in both genders and numbers. In the plural it means several, a few, some, etc. Like uno it drops the final o before masculine nouns, as: Algun hombre, any man; algunos hombres, several men. With no and the verb preceding, it means nobody, not anybody, etc., as: No quiero alguno, I do not wish anyone.

Alguien, is used for both genders and number, and refers only to persons and only affirmatively or interrogatively, as: ¿Entra alguien? Does anyone enter? Nobody is ninguno, a, or nadie, as: Ninguno debe hablar. Nobody shall speak. If ninguno or nadie follow the verb the negation "no" should precede it, as: Eso *no* es de ninguna importancia. That is of no importance.

Cada, each, is always placed before the noun and retains the form, for both genders.

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Cualquiera, whoever, whatever, stands for both genders. The final a is sometimes dropped. Anything, means cualquiera cosa; (plural) cualesquiera libros, means any books. Quienquiera, means whoever and is generally followed by que, as: Quienquiera que lo diga, whoever may say it.

Nadie means nobody, and nada is the English nothing. Like ninguno, alguno and ni uno ni otro, (neither one nor the other) these pronouns admit of no negation before the verb when preceeding it, whereas, the verb should be preceded by no if nadie and nada follow, as: Nadie lo vió, no one saw it; nada tengo, I have nothing.

Otro, otra, and their plurals are never used with the indefinite article, as: Another says so, otro lo dice.

Todo, all, whole, every, is either an adjective or noun. In the former case it should be followed by the article, as: Todo *el* mundo, every body; todo *un* día, the whole day. Before proper names, or adverbial expressions the article is omitted, as: Por *todo* los Estados Unidos, through the whole of the United States. If every one, or all is followed by a relative pronoun they are rendered by the article, as: Todo lo que tengo, all (that which) I have. If todo means every and is used as an adjective, it admits of no article, as: Todo hombre culto, every cultured man. Todo is also neuter and corresponds with the English, everything, as: El habla de todo, he speaks of everything.

Mismo, same, self, is used as an adjective, as: La misma cosa, the same thing. It corresponds sometimes to English even, as: La *misma* reina lo ha hecho; even the queen has done so. If the personal pronoun is followed by "myself," "himself," etc., then mismo may be used after the personals for the sake of emphasis, as: Yo mismo le amo, I myself love him; nosotros mismos los tomamos, we ourselves take them. Mismo may also be used with the objective pronouns direct for the sake of emphasis, as: *Me* lo dará á mí mismo, he will give it to me myself. (literal.)

Demas is invariable and means "other," as: Las demas hermanas, the other sisters; Los demas no han hablado, the others have not spoken.

"Demasiado is either an adjective or an adverb, and as an adjective means "too much," as an adverb, "too," as: Él tiene demasiado dinero, he has too much money; es demasiado tarde, it is too late.

Bastante, plenty, enough, is used either as an adjective, or an adverb, as tengo bastante dinero en mi bolsillo, I have enough money in my pocket; él ha dicho bastante, he has said enough.

Tal, such, is either a noun or an adjective. It also has the meaning of *the aforesaid*, *the same*, etc., as: Un tal me lo dijo, such a one told it to me; no es tal cosa, it is no such thing; *tal* is used in quite a number of idioms.

When taken in a figurative sense a great many adjectives, alter their original position; as:

Un hombre pobre, a poor (i. e. indigent) man.
Un pobre hombre, a poor (i. e. pitible) man.
Un sombrero negro, a black hat.
Un negro presentimiento, a gloomy presentiment.
Un caballo grande, a big horse.
Un gran caballo, an excellent horse.
El padre santo, the holy father, (the pope.)
Los santos padres, the apostolic fathers.

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4.—El despacho *está á la derecha de la entrada principal.
5.—La cantina *está á la izqueirda de los comedores.
6.—El hotel *es uno de los mejores de la ciudad.
7.—*Vamos á la oficina y *pedimos un cuarto por una semana.
8.—El dependiente *dice que *tiene buenos cuartos con baño á tres pesos por día.
9.—*Escribo mi nombre en el registro y *llevan mi equipaje á mi cuarto.
10.—*Subo al segundo piso en el asensor; el mozo *abre la puerta con la llave y *entro.
11.—Los muebles del cuarto *consisten de una cama, varias sillas, un lavamanos, un tocador y *hay una alfombra sobre el suelo.
12.—*Toco la campanilla eléctrica y *digo al mozo de *traerme agua caliente para *lavarme.

The following is a literal translation of the above. The student will realize why the foreigner twists the English language, to suit the spirit of his own. Avoid literal translations as much as possible. With the above hundreds of questions may be asked, and below are some of them in Spanish that may be answered by the above sentences. The verbs are marked with a *. In answering invariably use the same verb that is in the question.

TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE.

1.—The Imperial hotel is on the corner of the streets Sixth and Broadway.
2.—It has eight stories and three entrances, and the principal gives to the street sixth.
3.—On the first story there are the office, the saloon, and the dining rooms.
4.—The office is to the right of the principal entrance.
5.—The saloon is to the left of the dining rooms.
6.—The hotel is one of the best of the city.
7.—We go to the office and we ask for a room for a week.
8.—The clerk says that he has good rooms, with bath, at three dollars per day.
9.—I write my name in the register and they carry my baggage to my room.
10.—I go up to the second floor in the elevator; the boy opens the door with the key, and I enter.
11.—The furniture of the room consists of a bed, various chairs, a wash stand, a bureau and a carpet on the floor.
12.—I ring the bell electric and I tell the boy of to bring me water hot for to wash myself.

¿Donde está .....? Where is .....? Supply the noun. Your answer begins with está ..... it is ..... followed by a preposition and then the place where it is. Cuantos ..... tiene? How many ..... has it? Supply the noun. Example: Donde está la posada Imperial? Answer: Está á la esquina de las calles sexta y Broadway. Cuantos pisos tiene? Tiene ocho pisos. By learning the verbs and the prepositions and adverbs, any number of questions can be asked and answered.



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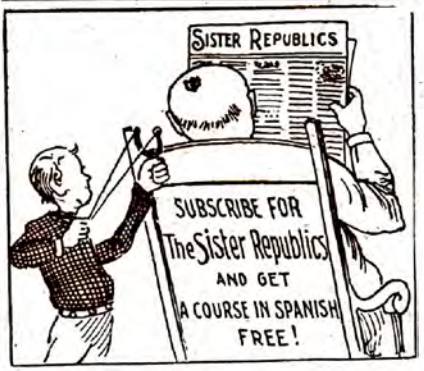
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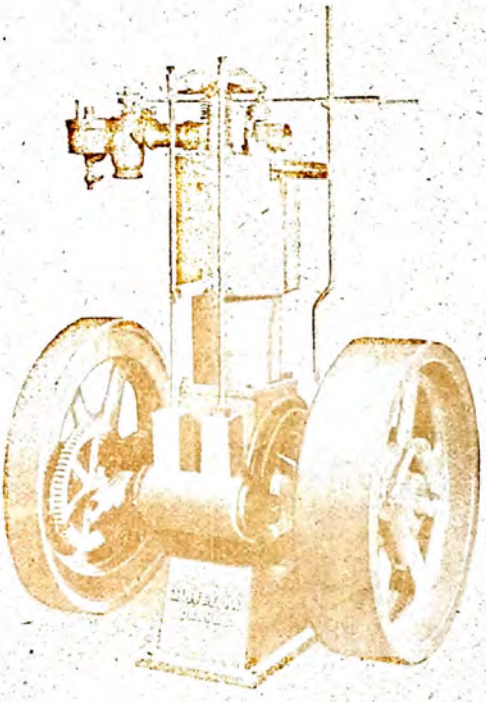
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PAN-AMERICAN NOTES

R. L. Chambers, of Colorado Springs, has bought 284,000 acres of mahogany timber in Tabasco, Mexico, for Denver and Colorado capitalists.

The production of maize occunies the second place among the cultivations of the Republic of Uruguay. The crop of 1906 was as follows: Seed corn planted, 2,262,790 kilograms; hectares cultivated, 166,361; crop, 81,952,339 kilograms.

A bill relative to public health was submitted to the senate of the Republic of Bolivia on August 10, 1906. It provides, in the first place, for the creation of a general bureau of public health, which shall be in charge of the supervision of the national health and sanatation; a physician shall be at its head, and it shall have the necessary number of employes.

During the six months under review two companies for the exploitation of the resources of Peru have been formed in the United States, namely, the Inca Rubber Trading company, with a capital of $5,000,000, and the Peruvian Mining, Smelting and Refining company, with a capital of $5,000,000 also. There are being organized besides other companies, one of which will have a capital of $10,000,000.

The Republic of Costa Rica has 310,613 acres in cultivated pasture, 341,643 acres in natural pasture, 996,266 acres in woods, and 1,417,943 acres in wild mountain land. About two-thirds of all the woodland and the wild mountain land is in the one Department of Guanacaste. There are in the republic 308,160 cattle, 79,690 hogs, 51,887 horses and 2,987 mules.

A company known as the American Meerschaum company has been organized by New York capital to develop the meerchaum clay deposits of New Mexico, the only known meerschaum mines in America. M. W. Boye, of New York, is president. He says the deposits will be worked on a large scale. The mine is located in Grant county, New Mexico.

City of Mexico, Dec. 29.—Within the next few days arrangements will be made for the establishment of a new line of steamers between Panama and Salina Crux. Through the efforts of W. L. Vail a concession has just been granted to the house of Vail Adams & Co. by the government of Salvador for the operation of the line.

In no part of the world do figs attain greater perfection of size and flavor than at the oasis of Palm Springs in the Colorado Desert of Southern California. They ripen earlier than elsewhere and the hundreds of boxes of this fruit sent out annually by whites and Indians are eagerly sought at fancy prices. Persian and Egyptian dates are grown here, where the climate is almost a duplicate of that

in their natural habitat. Oranges, lemons, peaches, plums, grapes, melons, vegetables and profusions of beautiful flowers grow luxuriantly. A graceful desert willow circles velvet meadows where scores of cattle browse.

Authentic information has been received that the company working on the Murphy well a few miles from Phoenix, Arizona, has struck oil in considerable quantity. The development work so far conducted has demonstrated the fact that a considerable depth must be attained before oil can be found but there are sufficient indications to justify the belief that with proper development an oil production will result that will be of no little consequence.

There will be another big smelter at Canaea, Mexico, or an enlargement of the present one; that the Sierra Madre railroad is to be extended to Temosachie to connect with the Greene properties there; that the Federal smelter in this city will then be started, all within the next two years, are facts that have developed here as the result of a recent visit of several eastern capitalists. These improvements are important in the development of the mining and smelting of this region, and the announcement of the plans has given greater impetus to these lines of operation.

The total commerce of the Republic of Mexico during the fiscal year 1905-6 was as follows: Imports, $220,651,074.45 silver currency; exports, $271,138,809.32 silver currency; total trade, $491,789,883.81 silver currency. This is equal to an increase of 23.82 per cent in the imports and 30.03 per cent in the exports, as compared with the commerce of the preceding fiscal year, and creating a balance of trade amounting to $50,487,734.83 in favor of Mexico.

A new spike machine is to be added to that department of the steel works at Pueblo, Colo. The machine will be of the Vandergrift type, which is the most modern in use. the capacity of the spike mill will be greatly increased by the installation of this machine, and thirty additional skilled workmen will be given employment. The spike mill is working full time, and many large orders are ahead, which will supply plenty of work for the new machine.

The telegraphic tariff in force at present in the Republic of Ecuador is the following: Five words for the signature and address are allowed free of charge. Every separate figure or number, conjunction, or article is considered as one word. For the first ten words or fraction thereof, 20 centavos or sucre; for the next ten words or fraction thereof, 10 centavos or sucre. The payment must be made in telegraphic stamps.

The government of Colombia, in its desire to develop the resources of the country in accordance with the most improved methods employed abroad, has formerly authorized an official agricultural agent to proceed to foreign lands, make reports on conditions, and forward to Colombia samples and information touching the various cultures of which greater knowledge is sought.

The inauguration of Dr. Affonso A. Moreira Penna as president of the Brazilian republic took place on November 15, 1906. The new presidential cabinet is composed of the following members: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron do Rio Blanco; Minister of War, Marshal Hermes da Fonseca; Minister of Marine, Admiral Alexandrino de Alencar; Minister of Finance, David Campista; Minister of Industry and Railways, Miguel Calmon; Minister of Justice, Tavares de Lyra.

Two decrees, issued by the executive of the Mexican republic on October 13 and 20, 1906, respectively, provide that from January 1, 1907, merchandise imported through the custom-houses of Coatzacoalcos and Maztlan shall pay a surtax of 2 per cent on the import duties which, in accordance with the laws in force, are chargeable thereon, the 1¼ per cent prescribed by the decrees of October 26, 1893, and June 4, 1896 being, therefore, increased to said limit.

Mexican statistics of public instruction show that the State of Jalisco has a school for every 2,354 inhabitants; Auguascalienties, for each 3,103; Campeche, for each 1,236; Coahuila, for each 2,090; Chihuahua, for each 2,731; Durango, for each 2,468; Guanajuato, for each 4,596; Hidalgo, for each 1,020; Mexico, for each 936; Michoacan, for each 2,888; Morelos, for each 687; Nuevo Leon, for each 1,158; Puebla, for each 886; Queretaro, for each 1,444; San Luis Potosi, for each 2,592; Sinaloa, for each 1,041; Sonora, for each 1,092; Tabasco, for each 1,018; Tamaulipas, for each 1,177; Tlaxcala, for each 700; Veracruz, for each 1,268; Yucatan, for each 792; and Zacatecas, for each 1,316.

A bill has been submitted to the Argentine congress having for its object the establishment of a "free zone" in the port of La Plata, in which merchants will be able to store merchandise received from foreign countries without payment of customs duties or inland taxes, which will be payable only on such import commodities as are afterwards distributed throughout the republic. The Buenos Ayres Standard for September 16, 1906, states that such a measure will make La Plata the emporium of all foreign merchandise brought to the River Plate in transit for the interior of the republic, or for Paraguay, Bolivia, the river ports of Uruguay and a part of Brazil.

Announcement is made in the New York Journal of Commerce for October 30, 1906, that a consolidation of all the narrow-gauge lines in Mexico has been effected and will be known hereafter as the Mexico, Oaxaca and Yucatan railroad. The total mileage of the roads is 1,300. They extend from Mexico City to the city of Oaxaca, Santa Lucretia, Tehuantepec and Concepcion. From Concepcion a line is to be constructed to Merida, the capital of Yucatan, while another will be built to the port of Berlize, British Honduras, a total distance of 1,070 miles. The total expenditure will be $40,000,000. The promoter of the enterprise is William G. Seavers, of New York, and the capital comes from Philadelphia.

The Mexican government, in a contract entered into September 18, 1906, and published in the Diario Oficial of September 24, 1906, has authorized Mr. Goerge F. Archer to exploit the guano existing in the Arcas and Arenas islands, in the Gulf of Mexico, for the period of ten years from the date of the promulgation of the contract. The concessionaire shall pay the government 75 centavos per ton extracted; he shall commence the work of exploration within six months from the date of the promulgation of the contract, and guarantee the fulfillment of the terms thereof with a deposit of 3,000 pesos in bonds of the national consolidated debt.

With the purpose of developing the Rio Grande jerked beef industry, the Brazilian government has under consideration an increase of the duty on that commodity from January 1, 1906. The Republic of Uruguay is the principal base of supply for the "tasajo," or jerked beef industry, the Rio Grande output ranking next in importance. For the season

ending July 31, 1906, 1,573,300 cattle were used in this industry, of which 909,600 represented Uruguay, 375,000 the Rio Grande establishments, and 288,700 the Argentine Republic. In the preceding season, of a total of 1,514,900 head of cattle, Uruguay furnished 798,800, the Argentine Republic 411,100, and the Rio Grande 305,000, an increase of 70,000 for the latter and a considerable decline for the two other localities under consideration.

THE PRODUCTION OF NITRATE IN 1906.

According to the figures published in the Asociacion Salitrera de Propaganda, the production of nitrate in the Republic of Chile from April to July, 1906, was 12,987,455 Spanish quintales, as aganist 12,252,733 Spanish quintales produced during the same period of 1906, an increase of 419,616 Spanish quintales in 1906.

The world's consumption of nitrate during the first half of 1906 was 27,490,703 Spanish quintales, as compared with 25,643,379 Spanish quintales consumed in the same period of 1905, an increase in the consumption of the first half of 1906 of 1,847,558 Spanish quintales.

During the first half of 1906 there were consumed in the United States 4,518,451 Spanish quintales of the article in question, as compared with 3,444,847 Spanish quintales consumed during the same period of the previous year, an increase of 1,073,604 Spanish quintales in favor of 1906.

UTILIZATION OF GUAYULE REFUSE.

The Continental Rubber company, of Mexico, is making experiments with the guayule plant, after the rubber has been extracted therefrom, in its application as fuel. These experiments are being made under the supervision of Mr. W. D. Symons, chemist and experimentalist of the company in Torreon, and who is at present in the Mexican capital, where the experiments are being conducted.

The rubber is extracted from the plant by the milling process and the plant reduced to bagasse. The Continental Rubber company has been making experiments with this refuse for some time in its application as fuel for the operation of the machines for th extraction of the rubber. At the present time this defuse constitutes one-half of the fuel used; but the experitments which are being made are for the purpose of ascertaining whether the refuse in question can be an absolute substitute for coal which is very expensive. The fuel consumed by the factories of the Continental Rubber company costs about $300 daily and by utilizing the refuse which remains of the guayule after the rubber has been extracted that amount could be greatly reduced. If the results of the experiments are satisfactory as is probable the cost of the manufacture of rubber will be considerably reduced.

It is estimated that the Continental Rubber company has invested $4,500,000 gold in guayule plantations and factories, and the production of its three factories, and theetaoishrd tion of its three factories of Torreon, Saltillo and Ocampo is said to be of about 500,000 pounds monthly.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR REPORTS ON RUBBER GROWING.

A series of valuable reports have been made to the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States covering rubber culture and trade in various parts of the world.

Reporting from Calcutta, Consul-General Michael states that Ceylon is capable of yielding a large part of the world's rubber supply. The production of rubber is preceeding rapidly and intelligently in all parts of the island. It is the most attractive industry on the island and promises the richest rewards.

In 1865, when her coffee plantations went down before a disease that no one was able to check, Ceylon planters turned to rubber. The results surpassed expectations. Year after year the acreage assigned to rubber increased till it is now 75,000 or more acres. In 1900 there were 1.750 acres, yielding 7,300 pounds. This sold at $1 per pound. In 1905 there were 40,000 acres; the yield was 150,400 pounds, which sold for $1.58 per pound. The 75,000 acres of today will doubtless yield a corresponding larger amount, for which a correspondingly larger price was paid. The Ceylon rubber, largely of the Para kind, contains 94 to 95 per cent caoutchouc and loses only 1 per cent in washing, hence its higher price.

The rise in price in recent years of Para rubber was rather remarkable. For example, it was $1.19 per pound in 1903, $1.42 in 1904. The rise in price in recent years of fine Para and plantation Para rubber is also worth noting. For example, fine $1.16½ in 1903 and $1.28 to $1.29½ in 1906; plantation Para was $1.19 in 1903 and $1.43 to $1.45 in 1906. As it costs little either in care or in coin to cultivate rubber, Ceylon is taking to it kindly. The island is eminently suited both by soil and climate to its cultivation. The yeld to each tree is about 2 pounds, and the trees run 120 to 150 to each acre, thus yieldng from $300 to $450 an acre. Not only Ceylon, but India, Burma, Java, Boreno, and the Malay Peninsula are putting in rubber trees whenever possible, and usually the Para variety.

Consul-General Michael calls attention to an exposition of rubber products to be held in Paradenya, three and a half hours by rail from Colombo, capitol of Cylon.

Consul J. C. McNally reports that the rubber industry has risen in Belgium to one of great imnortance.

The port of Antwerp, he says, is the distributing center of the world for this article, and at the same time the world's greatest market. The yield of the Congo Free State is sent in, which amounts to nearly 10,000 tons yearly. The manufacturers do not confine their operations to the Kongo rubber. They work the South and Central America, West Indies, Madagascar, Java, and other rubbers. The Belgian manufacturers make countless varieties of articles from the product.

The declared value of the imports last year for Belgian use was 18,705,136 pounds of raw rubber, valued at $14,768,554. Exportations were 14,965,977 pounds, valued at $11,816,410. Of worked rubber the declared importations were 1,194,431 pounds, valued at $632,832; exportations, 340,055 pounds, valued at $267,423. The above figures apply only to the special commerce or that used in Belgium. The quantities and values of that passing through the country is many times in excess of the above figures.

"Export," a leading German trade journal, states that it is possible to push the rubber-yielding plants, parasites, and trees to the high position, compared with their yield, qualitatively and quantitatively, in the past, occupied by the sugar-beet roots of today compared with those of seventy-five or one hundred years ago, when the beet-root sugar began its wonderful career.

At one time Brazil furnished 75 per cent of the world's total supply. This has fallen off to one-half. Still it has in its soil and climate the capacity to go up again to its former position.

From Maramhao, in the north, to San Calania, in the south, trees of the coarses or inferior kinds are being planted. These grades are increasing. In 1903 Brazil exported 662 tons of Mangabeira rubber, worth about $483,-

200, and Manicoba rubber, 1,722 tons, worth $1,646,000. In 1904 she exported of these, respectively, 855 tons, worth about $768,655, and 2,216 tons, worth $2,350,610.

In 1905, over 700 tons of the Mangabeira and 2,900 tons of Manicoba rubber figure on the list of Brazilian exports, while "seringa" was exported to the amount of more than 35,000 tons. The values of the three grades are given as $723,755, $4,172,910 and $67,182,160, respectively.

At 83 cents for 2.2 pounds, raising rubber in Brazil does not pay, and that was the average price for the inferior grades. When the export tax of 23 per cent of the market price is added, as it is in many provinces, plus all the other costs, raising rubber of the cheap grades is far from being what it might be or what it ought to be. The yield of Para in 1899-1900 was 9,957 tons, valued at $13,930,000; the yield for 1904-5 was 11,740 tons, valued at $16,849,725.

MONTEZUMA AND HIS TREASURE.

San Jose, Costa Rica—It is current gossip around this city that a party of young Americans who left here for the Pacific side of the republic had in view a treasure search of a very novel kind.

While it was announced that they were going on a prospecting tour, it has in some way leaked out that their real object was to find the bones of Montezuma, the last of the Aztecs, and with these remains a large quantity of gold and precious stones, in chalices and images, which were buried with that ill-fated monarch.

The story, of course, must be accepted with the proverbial grain of salt, but there are several features about it that lend air of probability to the supposition that Montezuma is buried here and that there is treasure where he lies.

Montezuma, it will be remembered, was the last of the war gods of the Tenochtitlan, which was the old name of Mexico, where he reigned. When Cortez advanced he made an easy conquest because the natives, never before having seen a white man, believer the victorious Spaniard to be Quetzalcoatl, the sun god. It had been prophesied that Quetzlcoatl would visit his children and that he would be known by his shining hair and white skin.

When the Aztecs became incensed at the tyranny of Cortez and his followers and began to doubt their divinity, there was rebellion. Montezuma was seized by Cortez and, it is said, forced to sit upon the piazza of his house in an attempt to pacify the people. He was stoned by his own subjects and died later from a broken heart and the wounds received.

That, of course, is old history, but here is the tale handed down from the descendants of Aztecs in Costa Rica.

Although Montezuma is supposed to be buried in the City of Mexico, there has always been considerable doubt about it. The Indians here say that he was buried there, but that his body was later stolen by his penitant subjects, who, flying from the barbarism of the Spaniards and abandoning their own high civilization in Mexico, bore the body of the last of the war gods with them.

The Aztecs' decendants say that their original country was Costa Rica, and that over the mountains they brought their dead ruler with as much of his treasure as they could save from the Spaniards. Only the chiefs of the tribe were present at the burial, but the entire tribe was privy to the location of the grave. It was on a mountain overlooking the Pacific, and this mountain was held sacred from that day and constantly guarded by the chiefs.

These, one by one, died and were buried around the base of the mountain. Finally, as the pure Aztecs disappeared, so did the possibility of verifying the tale, which, however, has been handed down persistently as a legend for hundreds of years.

It was found upon investigation that a large number of the Aztec golden images sold at Cartago and San Jose has been unearthed from graves upon a mountain answering the description of Montezuma's hill. The mountain, too, is situated in the locality described by the Indians as being the burial ground, and, as if to climax the whole business, this mountain has been called through centuries and without any particular white man's reason, "Montezuma."

The fact that wrought gold has been taken from the graves—presumably those of the chiefs—around the base of this mountain, and that near to it and running toward the Pacific is a stone roadway, of undoubted Aztec construction, lends zest to such an expedition, if not probability to the whole story.

While the skeleton of Montezuma would be a prize worth ten times its weight in gold to any national museum, it is said that the searchers have more in their mind's eye—the treasure supposed to have been buried with the last of the Aztec war gods.

TRANSMUTATION OF METALS.

The endeavors of the old alchemists, it will be remembered, were to convert a baser metal into one more precious. The metals sought for were either gold or silver, and they argued that it should be easier to pass from one precious metal to one still more precious than to take what would seem to be a longer step from a base metal to the most precious. For instance, although, when apparently demonstrating to their dupes the success of their methods, they might use lead to produce silver, when they wished to produce gold they generally started with silver. Now, from what we know, or rather what we infer from recently discovered physical phenomena, it would be less difficult to pass from lead to gold than from silver to gold; but both of these transmutations are at present far beyond us, and probably would not be profitable if they could be brought about.

This matter was alluded to in an interesting manner by Frederick Soddy in his recent presidential address delivered to the Roentgen society. Mr. Soddy said: "The attempt of the alchemist to build up a heavy metal like gold from silver was futile, because, even if it could be done, it could not pay. The energy of some hundreds of tons of coal would have to be put into an ounce of silver to convert it into gold; but if gold could be formed from the degradation of a heavier metal like lead, the gold would be a mere by-product and the store of energy liberated simultaneously, however reckoned, would be of far greater value than the gold produced. At the present time we are totally ignorant of any means of altering or affecting in any way the rate of atomic disintegration proceeding spontaneously; or, in other words, we cannot effect artificial transmutation." Not only were the alchemists claiming to be able to do something which is even today quite impossible, but they had an entirely wrong view of the value of the change. It would be far more profitable, today at least, to convert gold into silver and sell the energy thus liberated than to perform the reverse operation; and in the transformation of the base metal, lead, into gold the value of the product is trifling compared with the value of the work which might be performed during the change. In fact, the gold residue would be much less important in this process than it is in, for example, the electrolytic refining of copper, where it is the value of the gold and silver recovered which makes the process profitable.

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Mo se detengan en comunicar con nosotros, no importa cuando sea. nosotros podemos suministrar presupuestos en toda class de maquinaria.

Damos especial atencion a Mexico y el Sudoeste.

Sirvase Mencionar esta Publicacion al Escribir a los Anunciadores.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Life is but a school, and mistakes are our lessons.

The way to success is to build up a barricade of friends.

No matter how old or how young the woman is, never tell her how good-looking she used to be.

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

Buffalo Bill, who was sued in Denver recently for $110, won't be frightened into paying. In other words, no one can buffalo Bill.

KNOCK THE KNOCKER.

If you have to do some knocking—
If you must knock now and then—
Listen: Knock the chronic knocker,
And the world will say, "Amen."

A chicago man presented his wife's ashes at a bank in order to withdraw her deposit. He said he had more use for the dust than the ashes.

A New York man who invented a new explosive was killed by his own invention. Of course he won't live to enjoy the royalties, but he at least proved that it worked.

The man who would write good advertising must not only believe in his goods, but he must believe that he has the ability to write convincingly concerning the goods. Without these beliefs enthusiasm is impossible.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN.

There once was a sassy young Jap
Who gave a big Russian a slap.
Now he thinks he'll get gay
With the U. S. A.
If he does he is apt to get his little brown block knocked off.

"Some mighty good Wyoming men," says the Cheyenne Tribune, "have taken to the tall timber in Mexico." They have bought timber concessions.

A Westerner tells this card story. Three men played dummy whist. One of them afterward described the game: "No 1 held five aces, No. 2 held a revolver, and I held the inquest."—Exchange.

TO HELP NEWSPAPERS. PUSH IT ALONG.

Representative Garrett (Tenn.) recently introduced a bill amendatory of the railroad rate law permitting publishers of newspapers and periodicals to accept transportation from railroad companies for advertising, the transportation to be issued at regular public rates.

WHEN TO USE MEDICINES IN PENUMONIA.

Dudley Morgan declares that there are some cases of pneumonia which require only intelligent and systematic guidance and nursing. Others need little medicine, but when it is indicated it should be given promptly and energetically. Even in the most trying cases there is little else needed than digitalis, strychnine, and ice. In nearly all cases of pneumonia it is a good plan to start with quiet and rest, unloading of the bowels when necessary, a variety of nourishing liquid food, and an ice bag on the chest in the region of the pain and congestion, and also over the precordia if necessary. Trying cases are those in which the patient is a steady or hard drinker. In pneumonia digitals should be used to strengthen and nourish the heart and to reduce a rapid pulse.—Medical Record.

WILL WIN ONE.

A little kindness shown each day
To help make glad, some heart,
A little patience at mistakes
Where anger's apt to start,
A little smile for those who plod
'Neath loads up life's steep hill;
If these won't win a little pass
To heaven, nothing will.

COLD TEA KILLS TYPHOID.

Important Discovery Made by British Naval Officer.

That cold tea will destroy the germs of typhoid fever is the very latest discovery of medical science.

While carrying out a series of experiments to ascertain whether the micrococcus melitensis, which is supposed to be the cause of Malta fever, would survive in milk when added to tea, Major J. G. McNaught of the royal army medical corps secently made an investigation into the action of cold tea upon the bacillus typhosus, the germ which causes typhoid fever.

The results of his experiments showed that in five hours the micrococcus melitensis was completely destroyed and in the case of the bacillus typhosus contact with the cold tea for four hours greatly diminished the number of the bacilli, and at the expiration of twenty hours none of the bacilli could be recovered from the tea.

He considers the experiments of very great interest with reference to the question of the us of cold tea as a substitute for water in the soldiers' canteens as a safeguard against typhoid infection.

The Chinese, who habitually use cold tea as a beverage in place of water, are almost immune from this dread disease, which destroys so many Americans and Europeans.—Pittsubrg Leader.

MORE LIKE A BUSHEL.

Frank Peck, one of Kansas City's best-known politicians, was in Denver recently, at the Brown Palace hotel. Mr. Peck is a big man, weighing possibly 260 pounds. While there, a man called at the hotel to see Mr. Peck, and a bell boy started out to try to find him. In the grill room Mr. Peck heard his name called, and summoned the boy to him. When he handed Mr. Peck the card the boy was smiling. The Kansas Cityan noticed the grin.

"What's the joke, my boy?" asked the good natured Mr. Peck.

"So yer Mr. Peck, are you?" asked the boy, sizing the guest up.

"That's what I am," was the reply of the big politician. "Why, don't you believe me?"

"Yep."

"Well, what's the joke?"

"Don't like to tell you."

"Don't be afraid. What is it?" said Mr. Peck.

"I wus jest thinkin'," said the boy, "that you don't look like a peck. You look like a bushel."

The answer tickled Mr. Peck so much he gave the boy a quarter.

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Men's Work Shirts, $4.50, $6.00 per Doz.

Men's Black Moleskin Shirts, $6.50, $8.50, $9.00 per Doz.

Men's Laundried Fancy Shirts, $6.50, $7.50, $9.00, $12.00, $13.50 per Doz.

Men's Laundried White Shirts, $6.00, $8.60, $9.00 per Doz.

Men's Fancy Negligee Shirts, $4.50, $6.00, $6.50, $9.00, $12.00, $15.00 per Doz.

Men's Fancy Golf Shirts, $4.50, $6.00, $7.50, $9.00, $10.50, $12.00 per Doz.

Men's Black Sateen Shirts, $4.50, $6.00, $7.50, $9.00, $12.00, $13.50 per Doz.

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Waterloo, Ia. Home Office **Johnstown, Pa.**

Luz Ideal Producida por la "Ideal Epworth Acetylene Generetor." Dan un buen resultado, enteramente seguras. No hay ninguna tan barata, que sean de alto grade.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, room 10 Capitol building, wishes to publish estimates from each county of agricultural, mining, manufacturing, amount of capital invested, and estimates of all industries of the state. Mr. Edwin V. Brake, who has charge of this branch, will be pleased to furnish blanks to anyone who will assist him in this work. He wants to know amount of stock raised, prices of land, number of acres under cultivation, cost of living, and in fact any idea of this work will be gratefully received by this department.

HOW TO MAKE CHEAP PUNCH.

For a tea punch take one quart of good tea made to the proportion of four teaspoonfuls of good tea to one quart of boiling water, five tablespoonfuls clear lemon juice, two tablespoonfuls juice from tart oranges, two scant cupfuls granulated sugar and one pint apollinaris water. Stir the lemon and orange juice together and put them into a punch bowel with the tea, the apollinaris and a couple of large pieces of ice. If possible add a handful of fresh raspberries, but if these are not at hand use in their place an equal quantity of pineapple ice.

HOW TO PREVENT COUGHING.

Coughing is the worst thing for a cough, and in most instances of cough, there is more coughing than is necessary to subserve the purpose of the cough, i. e., to remove offending material.

The following directions will help one minimize coughing in all instances, while in the milder cases it may stop the cough altogether after a little perseverence. When tempted to cough take a deep breath, filling if possible every air cell, holding it until the warming, soothing effect comes, or so long as is reasonable, and mark the mollifying result on the cough, which, even when the latter seems unavoidable, will often be found under control.

Repeat if necessary. The explanation of this is that there is a liberation of nitrogen in the air cells which has a quieting, sedative effect on the irritated mucous membrane.—Dr. A. P. Reed in National Magazine.

FARMER MAKES ENOUGH MONEY IN SEVEN YEARS TO BECOME A BANKER.

Colorado is the place to lay the foundation of a fortune, according to Jefferson Meek, who for the past seven years has been farming on Fairmount cemetery land. Mr. Meek started seven years ago as a renter on that land and in that time has realized enough to buy a farm near Longmont, and recently to buy the Leesdale farm.

Now Mr. Meek has amassed so much money that he has decided to sell out his horses, cattle and farm implements and go to Texas to start a bank.

This is an example of what a thrifty young man may do in Colorado.

BEGORRAGRAPHICS.

From General Agrimonte in Anglo-American, Mexico's greatest sacred paper.

"Is the editor in?"

"Who wants to see him?" asked the boy who answered the bell,

"Just say: 'A friend.'"

"He ain't got none!" said the boy; and then he poured fourth the following in a volly: "An' he's done seen the man about the rent; an' the grocery man has given him time; an' the coal man's in the hands of a receiver, anyhow; an' the baillff broke his leg comin' to levy on him; an' he's sick in bed from a yard of plasterin' that fell on him while he was writin' obituaries on his creditors; an' you'd better go 'long 'bout your business an' let him alone!"

WEDDING OMENS.

Married in January's hoar and rime,
Widowed you'll be before your prime.

Married in February's sleety weather,
Life yon'll tread in tune together.

Married when March winds shrill and roar,
Your home will lie on a foreign shore.

Married 'neath April's changeful skies,
A checkered path before you lies.

Married when bees o'er May blossoms flit,
Strangers around your board will sit.

Married in the month of roses—June—
Life will be one long honeymoon.

Married in July, with flowers ablaze,
Bitter-sweet mer'ries in after days.

Married in August's heat and drowse,
Lover and friend in your chosen spouse.

Married in golden September's glow
Smooth and serene your life will go.

Married when leaves in October thin,
Toil and hardship for you begin.

Married in veils of November mist,
Fortune your wedding ring has kissed.

Married in days of December cheer,
Love's star shines brighter from year to year.

WHERE THE GENERAL EXPECTS TO GO.

A priest ridden country is worse than a pest house—and it doesn't make any difference whether they are Catholic, Protestant or Moslem priests, either. Priestcraft is an ulcer on the body politic. It sucks the life blood and gives nothing of material advantage in return. I expect that when I die I shall go to hell for making such expressions, but hell is so much preferrable to heaven, owing to the company that I will keep, I look forward to the move with considerable satisfaction.

WHAT A FRIEND OF NEW MEXICO HAS TO SAY.

New Mexico has made a little start, but it is to be hoped that the coming legislature, despite of the frantic shrieks of a few yellow papers on behalf of parsimony, will be very liberal in its appropriation for good roads and in its action looking to the completion of the Scenic Highway and the authorized wagon road from Raton to El Paso. There is no reason why New Mexico should not have the finest roads in the country, both from a scenic, tourist and traffic standpoint. Good roads are as much a necessity to a high civilization as good schools. In fact, in New Mexico, in sparsely settled parts with small revenue from taxation, good roads will solve the public school problem, for good roads will permit several districts to join in erecting a central school building with adequate teaching force and long term. The aid such roads will be to the development of mineral and other resources, the savings to farmers and stockmen, the inducement to tourists and motorists to linger instead of flying through by night are all considerations which promise to pay a big profit on an investment of any magnitude that the territory may make for good roads.

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Sirvase Mencionar esta Publicacion al Escribir a los Anunciadores.

ENGLISH AND SPANISH.

In Mexico it is found by educators that there is a large increase in the number of young men who desire to learn English. The idea is widely held that in business, at least, the man who knows Spanish as well as English, will have better chances than competitors with less preparation. In the United States within the last year Spanish has made great advances in the colleges and universities. In the high schools, of the larger cities, also, it is making its way and threatening to knock out French and German. Yale university is a case in point. For many years Spanish had been neglected, but already more than 100 students have announced that they wish to take it up next year.

In Guadalajara the dozen or so teachers of English have all the pupils they can well attend to.—Guadalajara News.

IS THIS YOUR CREED.

We can be what we will to be!
I will not fail!
I will succeed!
I will be happy!
I will be healthy and strong!
I will live a long, happy and useful life!
The best joy of existence lies in using intelligently the will power.
Failure is always sad!
I will have none of it!
We can all do more than we think we can.
The truest saying ever uttered is that "Where there's a will, there's a way."

WE WEAR TOO MUCH CLOTHING.

Physical Culture Experts and Physician Gives Pointers on Dress.

By Dr. W. C. Latson, of Chicago.

Regarding winter clothing the great mistake that most people make is wearing too much.

Underwear should consist of linen, cotton or silk. Why not woolen underclothing? Well, for several reasons. If you dip a woolen cloth into water and then squeeze and shake it a little it will become in a few moments almost entirely dry. This means that it does not absorb moisture. And the fact that wool will not absorb the moisture emanating from the body is one of the many reasons why it should not be worn next the skin. But this very peculiarity of refusing to absorb moisture makes wool especially fitted to protect the body when used as an external covering.

Over the linen, cotton or silk union suit of underwear should be worn a gown or suit of woolen. This suit should not be too heavy and should be loose enough to permit free motion.

Out of doors in cold weather an overcoat or cloak should be worn. This should be of wool lined with silk, and need not be thick or heavy.

A DANCE OF DEATH.

A pathos the deeper because the Indians are unconscious of their certain and impending fate is that induced by the fact that out in Nevada recently the Washoe, Piute and Shoshone Indian tribes joined in another of their annual dances. They danced for three days and nights without cessation in celebration of a covenant of peace setting aside the enmity of a century. After the dancing they smoked the pipe of peace and buried the gory battle ax, and when this had been accomplished they gathered about their camp fires and broke bread together. At the feast all was harmony, and members of the three tribes mingled with no thought of the long, fierce enmity just terminated by mutual consent.

It would be good to know what had caused these remnants of once powerful tribes, as they stood facing certain extinction in the near future, to lay aside all feeling of enmity and form a treaty of peace and brotherhood. The death of a nation, whether barbarous or civilized, is not a matter to be looked upon with indifference. The origin and early history of these American Indians must ever remain shrouded in mystery. Under what suns the ancestors of these few remaining red men first saw the light; the cause of the difference in language, custom and physical appearance; these things may never be known. Amid the many discoveries made in the countries of earth, not a thing has ever been found anywhere by anthropological students which has thrown the faintest gleam of light upon the origin of these sons of the forest. From whence in the long ago did they come to these shores? A question that, despite many theories advanced to the contrary, most thoughtful persons would say has never been satisfactorily answered. Of their history since the coming of the white man, of their final destiny, we are certain, and ought to be painfully conscious. The approach of the dance of death for them is rapidly nearing. They are unaware and unconscious of its approach. For us this fact increases the pathos which we cannot but feel as we look ahead a little way into their future.

HEARD ON THE CAR.

Editor of Sister Republics:

Dear Sir—The following conversation took place on the car of which I was a passenger, and thinking it would interest you, I herewith enclose it:

It was a beautiful day, the sun shone brightly, the air was warm and still. A heavily laden car was rolling merrily along towards the city. Two gentlemen were discussing the beauties of the weather and city. "In no other place would a person find such weather on Christmas day." "I'll warrant," said the one. "No, indeed," was the reply. "Denver is certainly a fine city, and my, how she has grown. I have traveled far and wide, but I have never seen a city so beautiful, and especially at night, than Denver, and besides it is so progressive." "Yes, and it is all on account of the 'boosting' spirit that fills the mind and soul of the Denver man that has done it. Denverites are great on advertising, you know. Why, when I was down in Vera Cruz last summer I found a magazine that was published here in this city, and it was crammed from cover to cover with good mercantile news, and was printed in both the Spanish and English languages. A combination of the two under the pretty title of The Sister Republics. And do you know the advertisements in it were of the best merchants and business men of the city, who were anxious to trade with the Latin-American countries. I tell you, sir, I wish that little paper all the success it can get, and I am sure the Denver business men who do not patronize it are missing a *good* thing."

F. H. SCOTT.
76 Washington Avenue.

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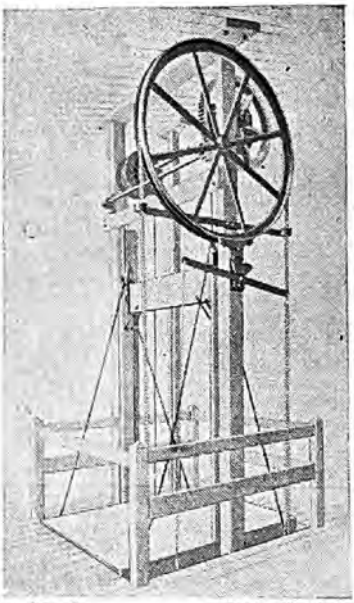
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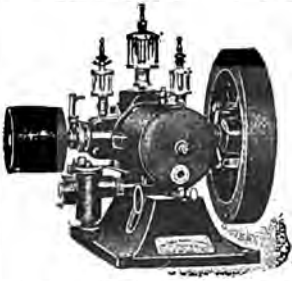
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La maquina de Gasolina "Cushman" cualquiera puede operala. La maquina mas ligera, par lugares de gran elevación. No tiene valvulas. Escribid por catalogo.

TWENTY YEARS IN PATAGONIA.

After That Experience Mr. Medlin Feels Queer Among His Own People.

"It seems strange to live in a country where you see only white men and where you can go around in safety, after living down in Patagonia for almost a lifetime, where a bounty of $5 was paid by the authorities for every head brought in by the head hunters," said Mr. J. J. Medlin, now at Laramie, Wyo., but formerly of Patagonia, who is now a guest of the Elk hotel.

"The head hunters, up to six years ago, went out at regular intervals to hunt the Tierra del Fuegians, and when they returned with the heads they were paid the bounty without any question. This tribe of people are lower than the dogs, and had to be exterminated for the safety of the more civilized people. The bounty was taken off about six years ago, and now there are no head hunters. Some of the former hunters still continue their slaughter, but it is frowned on by the descent people.

"The climate around Laramie, Wyo., is pretty much the same as the winter climate of Patagonia. The summer climate of that region, however, is pretty much the same as we are given to understand the climate of hades is all the year around.

"The ordinary tribes of natives are gentle and as honest as the general run of people in South America.

"Some day there will be a big rush to Tierra del Fuego, or the 'Land of Fire,' as the country near the Straits of Magellan is called. There is plenty of placer gold there and plenty of rich quartz. Several parties have gone through the interior, but have kept their finds secret.

"Patagonia belongs party to Chile and partly to Argentina. The land is cheap, and is about one-hundredth as good for grazing purposes as Wyoming land is. There is no title given to the property, and squatter sovereignty holds good until some man comes alone and gives the chief official of the section a large bribe, when the squatter is dispossessed.

"The natives are not cannibals, as has been reported, and probably never were. They take only one wife, and at the husband's death all the property goes to the wife. A man wanting a wife purchases her for so many horses and so much property. No marriage ceremony is performed, but the purchase is more binding than the legal ceremony in this country."

Mr. Medlin has been soldier and guide in Patagonia. He went to the country over twenty years ago, when he was a boy of 10, and returned to his former home in Pennsylvania two years ago. He decided to live in the West, and has settled in Wyoming.

In 1904 he returned to the United States, bringing with him to the St. Louis exposition a number of men from one of the tribes of Patagonia. These men are the tallest living in the whole territory, and average over six feet in height. After the close of the big fair Medlin drifted West.

"In that land the punishment for injuring a man is much more severe than for outright murder," said Mr. Medlin. "If a man is convicted of murder he is likely to escape with a year penal servitude, but if in a brawl he cuts and injures a man the chances are that he will hang for the crime. There is little crime, however. The people are peaceable, and follow hunting and sheep-raising to a large extent. I always found the native tribes friendly and hospitable, and never had any trouble during the time I lived in the land."

BIGGEST BUG IN THE WORLD.

To the Hercules beetle, a giant among insects, which is found in central portions of Central and South America, as well as in the island of Dominica, one of the British West Indies, belongs the distinction of being the biggest bug in the world. In appearance this creature is anything but prepossessing, and looks as if it belonged with pink snakes, purple spiders and other creatures of the imagination.

It is a common trait of tourists and travelers to make little or anything seen in foreign lands, especially in the little West Indian islands, and to declare that similar things of vastly greater size or better quality occurs in "God's country." When they run across the Hercules beetle, however, they are obliged to acknowledge themselves beaten.

Although so formidable in appearance, this insect is perfectly harmless. It lives in the heavy forests, and feeds on the sweetish sap or gum of native trees. The larva, or grub, is about four inches long and as thick as a mans' thumb and looks like a huge white maggot. It is considered a delicacy by the native negroes and caribs, who roast it in hot ashes and say that it tastes like roasted nuts.

Clumsy in appearance, the Hercules beetle possesses great powers of flight, and in the outlying villages it is not uncommon for one of these huge creatures to enter the native houses, being attracted thereto by the lights. The invariable result is a prompt extinguishing of the candle by the wind created by the beetle's buzzing wings, accompanied by screams by the inmates of the house, who imagine a jumble, or evil spirit, has invaded their dwelling.

A popular belief among the natives is that the Hercules beetle saws off limbs of trees by grasping them between the two horn like appendages and flying around and around. This is a manifest impossibility, as the insect has but little power in the horns, and, moreover, the upper one is lined with a soft, velvety hair, which would be rubbed off at once by any friction.

Frank Brady, Denver, Colo.:

Enclosed find P. O. order for $1.00 for Sister Republics. I know I received it over a year, and wish it another.

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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?

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M. H. Mickey, Editor del Departamento Español

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

Señor Frank Brady, Denver, Colo.:

Mi querído amigo:

Le incluirle á Ud. por dos suscricciones. Me gusta mucho su periodico pues mi famila es española.

P. DE J. GUILLEN, Agente,
Comitan, Chiapas, Mex.

Las Condiciones Azucareras de Brasil.

Según nos indican datos recibidos de Pernambuco, respecto al comercio de azúcar, dicen este se halla en una gran crisis y condición desmoralizadora.

Fundacion de una Gran Hacienda de Beneficio.

En Minas Nuevas, región minera muy conocida y de abundante producción de metales, perteneciente á Chihuahua, va á ser plantada la más grande hacienda de beneficio de minerales que hasta ahora se haya, tal vez, fundado en el país.

La Hacienda será establecída en los terrenos de Veta Colorada, por cuenta de la "Compañía Industrial Mexicana," y su capacidad productora se desea que supere á todo lo conocido hasta hoy en ese ramo.

Cultivo de Frutas en Tabasco.

Según se nos informa, los colonos portorriqueños establecidos por cuenta de la empresa de los Sres. Dorantes y Martínez Ronda en amplios terrenos de Tabasco, limítrofes al Estado de Veracruz, van á dedicarse al cultivo de árboles frutales en alta escala.

La fertilidad de aquella comarca hace esperar que los resultados de ese cultivo serán muy satisfactorios.

—¿Sabes, Elena, que el señor de segundo piso está tomando leche de burra?

—¿Pues qué? ¿tovía mama ese señor?

Descubrimiento de Minas.

Se anuncia el descubrimiento de otras minas de carbón de piedra en el Distrito minero de Múzquiz.

Los yacimientos son extensos y el carbón de una calidad superior, según informa el ingeniero que hizo ya sus investigaciones.

Una compañía que acaba de organizarse para explotar dicho mineral resolvió construir una vía férrea portátil desde luego, y una vía telefónica, desde esas minas haata Múzquiz. La construcción de ambas vías va á comenzar muy pronto.

—El Gobierno del Estado de Chihuahua, ha concedido al se ñor Francisco A. García, autorización para establecer una fabrica de almidón, en la que se invertirá un capital de $10,000, luego que se organice la compañía que el señor García está por mando.

—Se trata de construir un ferrocarril entre Salvatierra y Yuriria, pasando por Guanajuato, y tal vez se prolongue hasta Puruándiro.

—Cincuenta mil barriles de petróleo está consumiendo mensualmente, el Ferrocarril Central Mexicano, en la calefacción de sus máquinas.

—Existen actualmente en la ciudad de México, trescientas cincuenta y cinco escuelas oficiales y ciento doce particulares. Buen número.

Anécdotas y Sucedidos.

En el teatro.

Un espectador, que tiene de vecina en la luneta delantera á una señora, que lleva puesto un precioso sombrero de ala levantada y plumaje de granadero, estalla al fin, y dice muy impaciente:

¡Señora por Dios! hágame usted el favor de quitarse el sombrerito, que yo he pagado cinco pesos por mi luneta, para ver .....

—Sí, pueos yo—contesta la aludida, enteramente impasible—he pagado veinte pesos por mi sombrero, para que me lo vean.

El Maiz Kaffir.

El maís kaffir grano que para su cultivo sólo necesita la humedad producida por el rocío, se ha cultivado con éxito en Oaxaca, y según la opinión de personas bien versadas en agricultura se cree que tendrá un gran provenir en aquel Estado.

Este grano fué traído hace dos años

DO YOU WANT AN INCOME FOR LIFE?

Do you want to place $100 or $1000 in an investment that is sure to double before January 1st, 1907, and very likely double ten times before January, 1908, and increase in value and earning capacity every year thereafter?

Do You know

That the greatest fortunes of today are being made in copper investments?
That the demand for copper exceeds the supply?
That the demand for copper is constantly increasing?
That the profit from copper mining exceeds that of any other industry on earth?
That copper takes first place in the mineralized wealth of the world, gold and silver second?
That developed or partially developed copper properties offer the greatest opportunity to acquire wealth?
That hundreds of millions of dollars are being made by people of limited means who have the courage to co-operate in the development of copper properties?
That the largest dividend-paying mines in America are copper mines?

THE MONTANA BELLE COPPER COMPANY

Shares are selling at 50 cents per share today. They will soon be selling at $1.00 per share. Company owns one of the largest and richest copper and gold estates in Arizona.

NO DEBTS; CAPITALIZATION LOW; TREASURY RESERVE LIBERAL; HONEST, CAPABLE AND EXPERIENCED MANAGEMENT : : : : : : :

We do not have to depend upon a lucky strike. We have already made it. We want you to help us mine it and share in the profits.

$50 buys 100 shares, par value, $100
$100 buys 200 shares, par value, $200
$500 buys 1,000 shares, par value, $1,000

TERMS: 5 per cent. discount for cash or in ten equal monthly installments.

It is better than life insurance. It is better than money in the bank. A few thousand shares will make you independently rich and give you an income for life : : : :

ORDER AT ONCE BEFORE IT GOES TO $1.00 PER SHARE

Bank Reference and Full Information upon Application

THE MONTANA BELLE COPPER COMPANY

DRAWER 1571 DENVER, COLORADO

de Egipto, ensayándose su cultivo en una hacienda cercana á esa ciudad y obteniéndose buen resultado. Tiene la particularidad de que el grano se produce en la espiga, pero posee todas las excelentes propiedades nutritivas del maiz común y su sabor, por lo que se cree llegará á ser cultivado de preferendia en Oxaca especialmente en los terrenos que no gozan de agua en abundancia.

El Arroz Mexicano.

Durante el año, la producción total del arroz en la República, fué aproximadamente de 21 millones de Kilos, que dieron un valor de dos millones doscientos noventa y un mil pesos.

Su distribución fué como sigue:

Morelos, seiscientos ochenta y cinco mil pesos; Veracruz, quinientos treinta nueve mil; Michoacán, trescientos seis mil; Colima, doscientos dos mil; Oaxaca, ciento veintitrés mil; Puebla, noventa y un mil; Jalisco, sesenta y seis mil; San Luis Potosí, cuarenta y siete mil; Tabasco, veintitrés mil; Territorio de Tepic; ciento cincuenta ytres mil pesos.

El Alcanfor en México.

Una comisión de peritos agrícolas acaba de rendir un informe sobre el cultivo del alcanfor en Méxíco. Segun este estudio, ese cultivo podrá desarrollarse ampliamente en nuestro país en los mismos terrenos en que se cultiva el cawé.

El alcanfor puede obtenerse de las hojas, de las raíces y hasta del tronco del árbol. Su destilación requiere una maquinaria muy costosa; pero á pesar de esto, como la explotación es muy productiva, ha atraído la atención de algunos agricultores y aún se procede ya á experimentar en pequeño en algunas haciendas tropicales.

Un Fenomeno.

En San Luís Missouri se está exhibiendo el más curioso y sor prendente fenómero.

Es una mujer con dos cuerpos: es decir, son dos cuerpos con una solar mujer: ó lo que es lo mismo, son dos almas femeninas, unidas en dos cuerpos del sexo bello también.

Qué embolismo ¿verdad?

Las dos cabeza piensan cada una con su cabeza, esto es, de diverso modo; los dos cuerpos, que están pegados como si los hubieran soldado, obran siempre de acuerdo; cuando uno tiene hambre el otro siente apetito; cuando á uno se le secan, las fauces el otro desea tomar agua; cuando uno se rasca detrás de la oreja, el otro se frota el pulpejo de la idem.

Es una mujer por partida doble, con cuatro piernas y dos pares de brazos y veinte uñas.

Nueva Fibra.

Algunos eminentes naturalistas se ocupan atualmente en hacer un estudio profundo sobre una planta de nuestra flora nacional, que se conoce con el nombre de "Cadillo."

Esta planta ofrece á la consideración de los sabios que la estudian, un provenir de brillante riqueza para los que la cultiven. De ella se extrae una fibra tan resistente como la conocida con el nombre de "El Canhamo braziliensis" y tan excelente como el "Yute.".

Bonanza Minera en Sinaloa.

La producción minera en aquel Estado se calcula en siete millones de pesos, siendo el número de pertenencias del ramo, de 4,500, notándose el progreso siempre en aumento de día en día. En la actualidad trabajan ocho mil quinientros obreros.

Amor y Gloria.

Sobre la arena y sobre el viento
Lo ha fundado el cielo todo;
Lo mismo el mundo del lodo
Que el mundo del sentimiento.
De amor y gloria el cimiento
Sólo aires y arenas son,
¡Torres con que la ilusión
Mundo y corazones llena,
Las del mundo sois arena
Y aire las del corazón!

—Compoamor.

Tranvias Eléctricos en Puebla.

Con un capital se seis millones de pesos sa ha formado en Puebla una sociedad para construir los tranvías eléctricos que partirán de dicha ciudad á la capital de la República. El capital está ya suscrito y la concesión ha sido otorgada, por lo que se espera que próximamente comiencen los trabajos.



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Sheet Metal Ware

Large Stock, Good Goods, Low Prices.

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El sustido mas grand y precios mas baratos.

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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.



La Separadora de Oro y Amalgamadora de Pierce.

Para molinos, Instalaciones de cyanide, y placeres.

Puede aderezarse y limpiarse sin parar el molino.

Puede salvar el visco que flota sobre el agua.

Scribase por catalogo.

Write for Catalogue No. 5.

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THE MURPHY AIR HAMMER ROCK DRILL

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.
6. Nothing complicated to get out of order.
7. Practically no repairs.
8. Drill bits made of solid steel.
9. Drill does not kick.



Bradley Engineering & Machinery Co., Agents, Spokane, Washington

LA PREFORADORA MARTILLO DE AIRE MURPHY.

Sus ventajas:

1. Preforadora de un hombre strictamente
2. Solo una parte movible.
3. Puede hacer mas trabajo por menos dinero que ninguna otra maquina en el mercado.
4. Una one-fourth parte la consumcion de aire que la preforadora de varilla.
5. Una one-third parte del costo de instalacion de la preforadora de varilla.
6. Ninguna complicacion que se pueda descomponer.
7. Casi no hay composturas.
8. Hecha del mejor acero.
9. No rebota.

Write for Catalog

C. T. CARNAHAN MFG. CO.,

36th and Wazee Sts. Denver, Colo.

Base de la Renta del Timbre para el Mes de Octubre de 1906.

La circular mensual de costumbre publicada por el Departamento del Tesoro del Gobierno Mexicano anuncia que el precio legal por kilogramo de plata pura durante el mes de octubre de 1906 será $43.55, con arreglo al cálculo prescrito en el decreto del 25 de marzo de 1905. Este precio ha de constituir la base para efectuar el pago de la renta del timbre y los derechos de aduanas en toda la República cuando se use la moneda de plata mexicana.

Los desterrados están abandonado á la Rusia por trenes completos, diariamente, rumbo á Siberia. Todos son prisioneros políticos, cuyo único crimen es su descontento con el actual modo de Gobierno de su patria, y el intento de cambiarlo.

UNA PARABOLA.

Un Poco Vieja Quizá, pero Siempre Intersante.

Un hombre armado de un hacha pasa corriendo delante de Socrates. Persigue á otro hombre que corre á más y mejor.

—Arrestadlo, arrestadlo.

El maestro de Plantón no semueve.

—Pero qué, dice el hombre de la hacha ¿no podía usted haberlo arrestado? Es un asesino.

—¿Un asesino? que entiendo usted por ésto?

—No haga usted el idiota. Un asesino es un hombre que mata.

¿Un carnicero entonces?

—Viejo loco, un hombre que mata á otro hombre.

—¡Ah! sí; un soldado.

—¡Estúpido! Un hombre que mata á otro hombre en tiempode paz.

—Ya veo; el verdugo.

—¡Burro rematado! Un hombre que mata á otro hombre en su casa.

—Perfectamente. Un médico.

El hombre de la hacha huyó y corre todavía.

Provervios Antiguos.

El verdadero huérfano es el que no ha recibido educación.

Un necio no es más que un fastidioso, pero un pedante es insoportable.

Los grandes escritores son pintores, y su pinceladas no se borran jamás, Homero vive; Apétes ya no existe.

El que se obstina en adquirir amigos dudosos, se expone á perder amigos decididos.

Una hermosa sin gracia, es una rosa sin olor.

El principal adorno de un viejo, es la limpieza.

El mejor consejo es el da la experiencia, pero lo recibímos demasiado tarde.

A la larga se acaba por creer en los elogios que se compran.

La envidia es el gusano roedor del mérito, y de la gloria.

La ciencia más útil y más honrosa para la mujer es la economía doméstica.

Una mujer hermosa agrada á los ojos, una mujer buena agrada al corazón; la primera es un dije, la segunda un tesoro.

Un periódico de Barcelona publica el siguiente acuerdo que ha dictado el Ayuntamiento de aquella ciudad española, en una de las últimas sesiones que ha celebrado.

* * *

"Se ha dispuesto por la comisión municipal correspondiente que en los albergues nocturnos se soloquen unos cuadros conteniendo máximas combatiendo el alcoholismo. Las máximas escogidas son las siguientes:

El alcohol paraliza el cerebro.

El alcohólico pierde su voluntad.

El alcohol no es un alimento.

El alcohólico no opone resistencia á las enfermedades.

Desconfidad de la copita; mata el cuerpo y el alma.

Comprar alcohol es comprar la muerte.

El alcohol no estimula la digestión.

La puerta de la taberna conduce al hospital y la presidio.

El hombre está muerto cuando está borracho.

La primera embriaguez algera; la segunda irrita; la tercera atonta, y la cuarta embrutece.

El borracho es un mal hijo, mal ciudadano, mal esposo y mal padre.

La taberna es un matadero de hombres.

Nadie ampara á perezosos ni barrachos.

Un vaso de agua es más barato y mas sano que un vaso de aguridiente.

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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.

3. ITS COMPANY.

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.
FRANK BRADY, Prop. **1756 Champa Street, Denver, Colo.**

Prepositions, Adverbs and Conjunctions.

á—to or at.
al—to or at the (this word is a euphoneous contraction of á él to or at the.
ante—before.
de—of or from.
del—of or from the (a contraction of de el, of or from the).
en—in or on.
sobre—upon, over.
con—with.
contra—against.
sin—without.
hasta—until.
hácia—towards.
entre—between, among.
tras—behind.
para—for (for the sake of).
por—by, through, for (instead of).
segun—according to.
antes de—before.
despues de—after.
delante de—in front of.
atras de—behind.
encima de—on top of.
debajo de—underneath.
abajo de—below, down.
arriba de—up, above.
bajo de—under, beneath.
alrededor de—around.
cerca de—near.
léjos de—far.
en frente de—opposite.
ademas de—besides.
dentro de—within.
fuera de—outside.
cuando—when.
donde—where.
talvez—perhaps.
quizá—perhaps.
pueda que—perhaps.
desde—since, from.
muy—very.
bien—well.
mientras—while.
mas que—more than.
á menos que—unless.
pronto—soon.
presto—quick.
en cuanto á—in regard to.
mas—moreover (as an adverb).
con tal que—therefore.
cuanto antes—as soon as possible
ahora—now.
siquiera—at least.
ni siquiera—not even.
á propósito—suitable.
por lo visto—apparently.
mal—badly
como—how, about, as (how, when it preceeds a verb; about, when it preceeds a numeral adjective; as following tan or tanto).
tan-como—as-as.
tanto-como—as much-as.
ahora—now, already.
tal—such.
ya—already.
todavía—yet.
aun—even, still.
aunque—although.
poco—little
aquí—here (without motion)
acá—here (with motion)
allí—there (without motion)
allá—there (with motion)
ahí—there.
nunca—never.
jamas—ever, never.
siempre—always.
listo—ready.
ni—neither; nor.
porqué—why.
porque—because.
y, é—and.
ó, ú—or.
si—if, yes, whether.
no—no or not.
así—so, thus.
pero—but, if preceeding sentence is affirmative.
sino—but, if preceeding sentence is negative.
que—what, that, which, who, than.
cual—which (beginning a sentence.)
quien—who (begining a sentence.)
cuanto—how much.
cuantos—how many.
mas—more.
mucho—much.
ménos—less.
hoy—to-day.
mañana—to-morrow.
ayer—yesterday.
anteyer—day before yesterday.
anoche—last night.
pasado mañana—day after to morrow.
luego—then.
pues—well, for (used indepen dently).
demasiado—too, too much.
bastante—enough.



THE AUTO-FEDAN.

Manufactured by

THE AUTO-FEDAN HAY PRESS CO.,

1052 JEFFERSON STREET, TOPEKA, KANSAS.



The only sucessful self-feed two-horse-power press made. Makes 3 strokes to the round. Feeder attached direct to the power, so it is bound to perate. Two men can run it. Is perfectly safe. Has a record of bailing over three tons in one hour. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Son los unicos prensas potencia de dos caballos alimentadoras propias fabricadas. Da tres golpes en cada vuelta la alimentadora esta agregada directamente a la potencia, de manera que tiene que operas.. Dos hombres pueden operarla. Perfectamente segura y se garantiza.

Stenographers



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for note-taking and private use; after that it is merely practice to get any speed desired; speed for office position in 8 weeks.

Pernin Shorthand received the highest award at the World's Fair, Chicago. It requires no shade, no positions, few word signs; write Spanish or any language as legibly as longhand, because the vowels are always written.

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St. Louis Confetti Co.

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MANUFACTURA DE CONFETTI

Plumeros: Elegantemente acabados para confetti. Cornetas, Bastones, Pitos de precion pequenos. Pitos de extencion. Pelotas 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 REGULAR VERB ENDING.

There are ten tenses in Spanish, and for convenience they have been numbered from one to ten. In the Indicative mood, there are five, numbered from one to five; one referring to a present time and indicating or declaring something that is passing at the moment.

Number two refers to a past time that is indefinite, and is expressed in English by either was —ing, or used to.

Number three, refers to a definite time past, and its equivalent in English is "did."

Number four, refers to a future time, and its English equivalent are the words "will" or "shall."

Number five represents a conditional time, and its English equivalent is "would."

The above five tenses are in the indicative mood and simply state or declare a thing, as: No. 1, I take; No. 2, I was taking; No. 3, I did take; No. 4, I shall or will take; No. 5, I would take.

Number six represents the present subjunctive, and its equivalent in English is "may." (For rules of the subjunctive, see the subjunctive mood, on another page.)

Number seven and eight represent the imperfect subjunctive, and their English equivalents are might or should.

Number nine represents the future subjunctive, and it has no exact English equivalent. All the subjunctive tenses, of which there are four, are preceded by "que," that, or by "si," if. Number seven may be used in place of number five and then it has the same meaning as that number, "would."

Number ten represents the imperative mood, and expresses a command or supplication.

The following chart gives the endings of the regular verbs, and by suppressing the infinitive ending -ar, -er, -ir, and adding the endings to what is left of the infinitive, we have the different tenses. There being no words equivalent to the English, "would," "may," "might," "should," "will," "shall," these are expressed by the several verb endings.

In the irregular verbs (the radicals) it will be understood that the first verb in each line represents the first person, I; the second verb thou; the third verb, he, she or it; the fourth verb, you; the fifth, we; the sixth, they and when used with Vds., all of you.

The ending of the present participle is only used with the verb estar, and in most cases the present tense is used instead, as: Está lloviendo, it is raining; llueve, it rains, is used in its stead.

The past participle is used with estar, ser, haber, and tener as auxiliary verbs. There are but few irregular past participles in the Spanish as compared with the English.

It will be observed that in the irregular verbs only two persons are given in number ten, but by referring to number six, may be found the other persons of number ten. Six and ten are exactly alike, but six must be governed by the words "que" or "si," while the verb of number six used independently, conveys the meaning of an imperative, represented by number ten.

Rock Island to FLORIDA

A Pullman sleeping car leaves Colorado on the Rock Island every day, running through to Jacksonville, Fla., via Kansas City and Memphis.

From the Rocky Mountains to the Florida seacoast in luxurious ease.

Winter Tourist rates in effect daily on and after December 1--very low.

Full particulars, with rates, by addressing

Rock Island

G. W. MARTIN, General Agent
800 Seventeenth St.
Denver

REGULAR VERB ENDINGS.

Infinitive.	Present Participle.	Past Participle.
1—ar (to)	ando (ing)	ado (-d or -ed)
2—er	iendo	ido
3—ir	iendo	ido

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1—Present Tense.

I (yo)	Thou (tu)	He (el) She (ella)	Vd. (you)	We (nosotros)	They (ellos) (ellas)	Vds. (you) (all)
1—o	as	a	a	amos	an	an
2—o	es	e	e	emos	en	en
3—o	es	e	e	imos	en	en

2—Indefinite Past Tense (was —ing)

1—aba	abas	aba	aba	ábamos	aban	aban
2—ía	ías	ía	ía	íamos	ían	ían
3—ía	ías	ía	ía	íamos	ían	ían

3—Definite Past Tense (did)

1—é	aste	ó	ó	amos	aron	aron
2—í	iste	ió	ió	imos	ieron	ieron
3—í	iste	ió	ió	imos	ieron	ieron

4—Future Tense (shall or will)

Add to the full Infinitive of all three conjugations the following endings:

é	ás	á	á	émos	án	án

5—Conditional Tense (would)

Add to the full Infinitive, of all three conjugations, the following endings:

ía	ías	ía	ía	íamos	ían	ían

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

6—Present Tense (may)

1—e	es	e	e	emos	en	en
2—a	as	a	a	amos	an	an
3—a	as	a	a	amos	an	an

7—Imperfect Tense, 1st Termination (might or should.)

1—ara	aras	ara	ara	aramos	aran	aran
2—iera	ieras	iera	iera	ieramos	ieran	ieran
3—iera	ieras	iera	iera	ieramos	ieran	ieran

8—Imperfect Tense, 2nd Termination (might or should.)

1—ase	ases	ase	ase	asemos	asen	asen
2—iese	ieses	iese	iese	iesemos	iesen	iesen
3—iese	ieses	iese	iese	iesemos	iesen	iesen

9—Future Tense (that I shall or will.)

1—are	ares	are	are	aremos	aren	aren
2—iere	ieres	iere	iere	ieremos	ieren	ieren
3—iere	ieres	iere	iere	ieremos	ieren	ieren

10—IMPERATIVE MOOD. (Command)

Tu (thou)	Vd. (you)	Nosotros (we)	Vds. (you)
1—a	e	emos	en
2—e	a	amos	an
3—e	a	amos	an



All roads lead to Rome, but the

Chicago & Alton

is "The Only" Way

to St. Louis and Chicago.

H. H. SHEPPERD, Gen. Agt.
Ticket Office, 923 Seventeenth St., Denver, Colo.

K.C.S.

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Kansas City Southern Railway

EXTREMELY LOW RATES ON FIRST AND THIRD TUESDAYS OF EACH MONTH

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THE LAND OF FULFILLMENT.

No other section of the country promises such great return from products of the soil and increased values.

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Colorado & Southern

and connections. The great highway between Colorado and Texas. We have especially

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to all winter tourist points. Let us tell you about the rates and send you some handsome illustrated literature covering these fascinating trips.

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"COLORADO & SOUTHERN."

A to punto de Texas, Louisiana, Florida y Mexico.

El tren en el Colorado & Southern que parte de Denver a las 12:15 p. m. y de Colorado Springs a las 2:30 p. m. y de Pueblo a las 3:45 p. m. lleva Dormitorios, coches comedores llega a Fort Worth a las 5:10 p. m. al dia siguiente.

EL RESTAURANTE.---THE RESTAURANT.

¿Ha almorzado Vd., Don Juan?

No todavía, me parece que almorzarémos en este restaurante, muy á gusto.

Pues, tome la lista, ?Que pide Vd?

Creo que tomaré tres huevos en tortilla, dos bollos calientes, café y un bifstek.

Yo deseo trés huevos pasados por agua, una taza de café y dos chuletas de carnero.

¿A qué horas dan las comidas en este lugar?

Á todas horas. El almuerzo entre las ocho y diez; la comida de las doce hasta las dos; y la cena de las seis á las ocho de la noche.

¿Ha almorzado Vd. bien?

Estoy enteramente satisfecho.

Entonces, irémos á tomar un paseo por la ciudad.

Bien, eso me conviene.

Pero, no dejemos de olvidar este restaurante. Me parese muy bueno. Volverémos otra vez para tomar nuestra comida.

Apuntaré el numero y la calle

¿Ahora, por donde vamos?

Vámonos por aquí, y subirémos á la tramvia y tomarémos un paseo por la ciudad.

¿Piensa Vd. ir al teatro esta noche?

Si Vd. gusta irémos al teatro esta noche y cenarémos en la calle catorce.

Con mucho gusto. ¿Á que teatro irémos?

Á la "Comedia."

Está muy bien. Vámonos.

Déme lumbre.

Have you breakfasted, Don Juan?

Not yet, it seems to me that we shall breakfast in this restaurant, very comfortably.

Well, here is the menu, what will you order?

I believe I shall take an omelette, two hot rolls, coffee and a beefsteak.

I desire three poached eggs, a cup of coffee, and two mutton chops.

At what hours do they serve meals in this restaurant?

At all hours. Breakfast between eight and ten; dinner from twelve to two; and supper from six to eight at night.

Have you breakfasted well?

I am entirely satisfied.

Then we shall take a walk through the city.

Well, that suits me.

But, do not let us forget this restaurant. It seems to be very good. We shall return again, to take our dinner.

I will jot down the number and the street.

Now, where are we going?

Let us go this way, and take (get up on) a street-car, and we shall take a trip over the city.

Do you think of going to the theater tonight?

If you wish we will go to the theater tonight, and will sup in 14th street.

With much pleasure. To what theater shall we go?

To the "Comedia."

All right. Let us go.

Give me a light.

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EL RESTAURANTE.---THE RESTAURANT.

¿Juan, adonde irémos para tomar la comida?

Vamos á la "Maison Dorée" que está cerca de aqui.

Ya sé donde está, doblamos la esquina y en medio de la manzana lo hallarémos.

Pienso que es el restaurante mas á la moda que hay en la ciudad á lo ménos lo probarémos.

Aquí está. Entremos. Sentémonos. ¿Qué le parece del lugar?

Todo está bien montado. Hágame el favor de llamar el mozo.

Al mozo—Denos la lista.

Aquí la tiene Vd.

Vamos á ver. Para mí, deseo sopa de legumbres, y despues media docena de ostras.

Eso me conviene, pero prefiero el caldo de puchero.

¿Dijo Vd, al mozo, que nos trajera una botella de vino blanco.

!Vaya! eso se me escapó. Lo pediré cuando vuelve.

Escuche. Voy á decirle el nombre de cada manjar; pues, esta lista no está en español, sino en frances.

A ver que hay?

Entre las carnes hay carne asada, pierna de carnero asada, ternera, tocino, y jamon.

Pida carne asada para mí, bien cocida.

Muy bien, entre los legumbres hay: alcachofas, colifior, setas, habichuelas verdes espárragos, peregil, lechuga, espinaces, zanahorias, guisantes, nabos, berros y patatas.

Pida Vd para los dos. Para mí es lo mismo, pues, todas los legumbres son buenas.

¿Como le gusta las aves de caza?

Muy bien, especialmente las cordonices trufadas ó pavo asado.

Pues, no los veo en esta lista: pero sí hay, pollo y perdices asados.

Pues aqui esta el mozo.

Bueno, comerémos ahora y hablarémos despues.

Adonde irémos este tarde.

John, where shall we go (for) to take dinner?

Let us go to the "Maison Dorée" which is close by.

I know where it is, we turn (double) the corner, and we shall find it.

I think that it is the most fashonable in the city, at least we will try it.

Here it is. Let us enter. Let us seat ourselves. What do you think of the place?

It is well furnished. Do me the favor to call the waiter.

To the waiter—Give us the menu.

Here it is. (Here you have it.)

Let us see. For me, I desire vegetable soup, and afterwards half a dozen oysters.

That suits me, but I prefer consommé.

Did you tell the waiter that he should bring us a bottle of white wine?

Well! that escaped me. I shall order it when he returns.

Listen. I am going to tell you the name of each dish; for this menu is not in Spanish, but in French.

Let me see what there is?

Among the meats, there is roast beef, roast leg of mutton, veal, pork and ham.

Order roast beef for me, well done.

Very well, among the vegetables there are: artichokes, cauliflower, mashrooms, string beans, asparagus, parsley, lettuce, spinach, carrots, green peas, turnips, cresses and potatoes.

Order for the two. For me it is all the same, for all vegetables are good.

How do you like game?

Very well especially quails with trufles or roast turkey.

Well, I do not see either on this menu; but there are chicken and roast partridges.

Well, here is the waiter.

Good, we will eat now, and talk afterwards.

Where shall we go this afternoon?

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Sírvase Mencionar esta Publicacion al Escribir a los Anunciadores.

LA PRONUNCIACION INGLESA.
LAS VOCALES

Son vocales á é í ó ú ademas y y w, cuando se hallan al fin de una sílaba.

2. La a larga tiene el sonido de la ey en la palabra rey: paper, mate, hate, Delante de una r, se pierde el sonido adicional de la i: care, hare, mare. La a breve tiene un sonido entremedio de a y e: hat, mat, land, cap. La a tiene una pronunciación larga y ancha parecida á o, delante de dos consonantes, de las cuales la primera es l; all, ball, walk, tall, small.

3 La e larga suena i: here, we. he. La e breve suena e castellana, cuando se halla entre dos consonantes, delante de r laees mas oscura; servant

La e es muda al fin de palabras de una sílaba larga, cage, have.

4 La i larga suena como ai: tiger, time. La i breve se pronuncia como español: ship, silk. Delante de una r su sonido es mas oscuro; bird, shirt. La y larga suena como la i larga, my, by.

5 La o larga se pronuncia como en español: holy, rope. La o corta tiene un sonido entremedio entre o y a, dog, strong. Delante de una r, es algo, mas larga: for, short.

6 La u larga se pronuncia yu: pupil, duke. La u corta suena generalmente como en frances, muy breve; nut, much; otras veces es igual á la u corta castellana; rule, blue.

Diptongos; ai y ay suenan como é: pain say. Au aw, tienen el sonido largo y ancho de la a (Núm. 2) cause, law, ea suena i: sea, speak; en otras palabras suena breve como e: bread, peasant.

Ee se pronuncia como i: tree, beer Ei y ey se pronuncia como é: vein, grey Eu y ew suena como la u larga: fuel, new. Ie se pronuncia i: niece, piece Oa es una O larga, road, coach, oo se pronuncia como u; poor, room, oi y oy se pronuncia como se escriben: oil, Ou y ow se pronuncian au: house, now.

CONSONANTES.

La B, C, D, F, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R. S, T, V, X se pronuncian como en español. La g suena como g duro en castellano delante de a, o, u, l, y, r; garden, God, gurgle, great. Delante de e ó í tiene un sonido que solo se puede aprender oyéndolo. Lo mismo vale de la J. El sonido de la J y g es como en frances. La s al fin de una palabra suena mas fuerte que en español; sh tiene un sonido mucho mas suave que ch en español: She, ship. La th es como la c delante de y i, pronunciacion castellana, no mejicana, La w tiene un sonido parecido á la u.

Consonantes Mudas:—B es muda detras de m, y delante de t: dumb tomb, debt. G es muda delante de n en la misma sílaba, gnat; pero no cuando una palabra termina en-ing. Gh es muda detras de i y en la terminacion ght: high, night brought. H es muda en las palabras siguientes: honor, hour, heir, herb honest, humble. K es muda cuando en la misma sílaba le sigue una n. L es muda entre a y k, a y m, a y f walk, calm, calf, T es casi muda en las terminaciones stle y sten, castle, hasten, w no suena delante r y ho.

Ci y ti suenan como la sílaba sh: social, partial.

ACENTO

No hay acentos escritos. En palabras disílibas el acento recae generalmente sobre la primera sílaba, en las de mayor número de sílibas sobre la antepenúltima.

Muchas palabras tienen el acento en la primera silaba cuando son sustantivos ó adjetivos, y en la segunda cuando son verbos; cónduct; to condúct; produce; to produce; present; to presént



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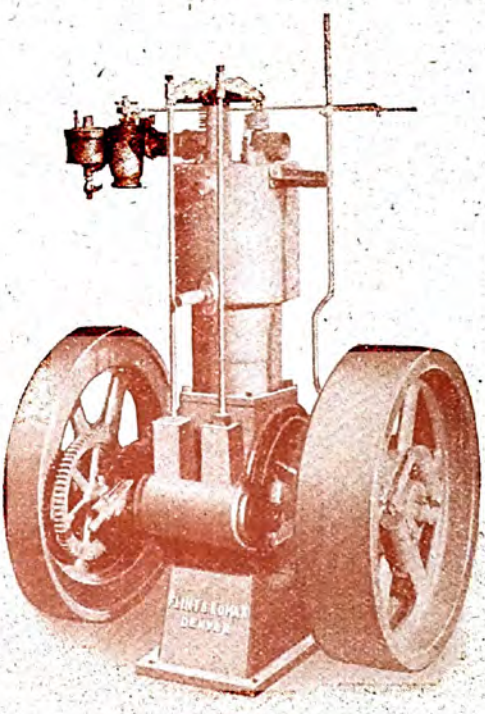
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THE SISTER REPUBLICS

Vol. 8 No. 6 FEBRUARY, 1907 English and Spanish



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REMOVAL NOTICE

The office of The Sister Republics has removed to 321 16th St.

PAN-AMERICAN NOTES

The goverment of Brazil will have a paper published in Paris which will advocate the interests of the republic.

The exports from Brazil for the fiirst six months of 1906 amounted to $104,709,955 gold, as compared with $93,567,076 for the corresponding period of 1905.

The territorial area of Bolivia is estimaaed at 708,195 English square miles. The estimated population on September 1, 1906, based on the census of 1900, is 2,267,935.

All Bolivians are obliged to bear arms in defense of their country, and personal military service is obligatory, in case of necessity, from 20 to 50 years of age.

The Continental Rubber Co. have just purchased large tracts of land in the state of Coahulia, Mexico for which $2,250,000 has been expended.

W. R. Hearst and J. R. K[illegible]ne of New York City, are the heads of a syndicate who own large large tracts of land in Chihuahua, Mexico on which oil has been discovered.

According to estimates made by the Census Bureau of the United States, the total wealth of the country in 1904 was $106,881,415,009. This is an increase over the estimate of 1900 of nearly 21 per cent and 64 per cent more than the estimate for 1890.

The Costa Ri[illegible] Goverment has recently decreed the free a[illegible]ission for a period of five years of all kinds of m[illegible]hinery employed for the preparation of coffe[illegible]cacao, sugar, starch, rice, and for the manufac[illegible]re of brooms, vermicelli, and beer.

Statistics of ra[illegible]way mileage in the Brazilian Republic on Dece[illegible]ber 31, 1905, show a total of 10,891 miles (17,528 kilometers), against 10,600 miles (17,059 kilometers), reported for 1904, and 10,047 miles (16,760 kilometers) for 1903.

The new census just taken shows the population of the city of Rio de Janeiro to be 811,265. The disparity between males and females is quite noticeable—the former numbering 463,115 and the later 348,150, or 57 and 43 per cent, respectively.

Brazil has the largest and in some respects the finest forests in the world. Its entire area practically is covered with wonderful vegetation. The number of fine lumber woods suitable for many, if not all purposes, is large and the supply is almost without limit, unfortunately however, the trees furnishing such materials are not found in large bodies or groves as is commonly the case.

The budget of Peru in 1896 was 8,000,000 silver dollars; in 1907 it will be 27,000,000 silver dollars. The general commerce of Peru in 1896 amounted to 43,000,000 silver dollars; in 1905 it was 100,800,000 silver dollars The mines are being greatly developed During the first half of 1905 the number of mines registered was 5,310; during the first

The Acting President of the Republic of Ecuador, in a decree dated September 26, 1906, has ratified the convention concluded in Rome on June 7, 1905, for the organization of an agricultural institute at that capital. By the provision of the decree in reference Ecuador shall belong to the fifth class mentioned in article 10 of the convention.

The "De Mello Brazilian Rubber Company, Limited" is the title of a new company recently formed in England for the purpose of exploiting the rubber industry in Brazil and to carry on trade operations in rubber, tea, coffee, tobacco, cotton, cacao, rice, and other products. The company has a capital of £495,000, the par value of each share being £1.

In 1905 Peru exported 11,000 tons of copper, and this year the exports will increase considerably because the Cerro de Pasco Mining Company has commenced to produce. This company, which is organized by well known New York millionaires has invested in Cerro de Pasco about 20,000,000 silver dollars, has bought many mines, built a railroad, and established a smelter capable of producing 30,000 tons of copper yearly.

The zinc output of New Mexico in 1906 was the greatest in its history and in 1907 will be considerably augmented; this territority will then cut more than a respectable figure in the zinc producing line. Gold, silver, lead, and iron ore mining are on the increase and the output of coal for 1907 will probably double that of 1906, which was 135,000 tons. Conditions are very favorable and indeed much better than they have been since the halcyon days when silver mining was at its height.

New Mexico is among the very richest mineral regions in the country. In the old days it was a famous producer, but unfortunately some of the pioneer miners were inclined to take only what was handed to them and to skate around the problems of real mining. They not only left enormous values in the ground but gave New Mexico a blow to her prestige that she has not yet wholly recovered from.

The mineral is there, plenty of it. Some of the prospects in New Mexico are so sensational in indicted value that if they were situated any where else they would cause a stampede. But some organized effort should be made to interest capital and get real miners to undertake the development of the territory. One big swindle will undo the constructive work of a decade.

United States Consul JOHN [illegible]. O'HARA, in describing an important movement Uruguay has undertaken to open up a vast fertile territory to development and trade, writes from Montevideo that the important Rio Negro rises in Brazil and flows across Uruguay, emptying into the Uruguay River about 100 miles north of Buenos Ayres and near Fray Bentos, where the extensive Liebig factories are located. This river, which has until recently been little used, is of great commercial importance, as it divides this country into two parts almost equal in area, and traverses a portion hitherto almost inaccessible by reason of its lack of commercial communication. The Uruguay Central Railway runs northward from Montevideo crossing the Rio Negro, and from this point extends to the Brazilian line by two branches.

Extract from the address of Señor Don Felipe Pardo, Minister from Peru, at Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress held at Kansas City in November, 1906:

"The greatest effort ever made by the United States to make its policy in regard to the Latin Republics known in South America is represented in the visit that the Secretary of State, Mr. ROOT, has just made to those countries.

"He has been the messenger of peace and friendship sent by this Republic to her sister republics of the south, and to be the bearer of such messages no better missionary could have been selected. In olden times the great powers sent America Corteses and Pizarros bearing lances and coats of mail. But the greatest of the modern nations sent us a missonary whose lance was his word and whose coat of mail was the sincerity and the good faith of his words. This fact shows the advance made in the world by the nation where justice prevails; the nation which, in its civil and political life uses the the measure for the mighty as well as for the humble and tends to establish on a basis of mutual respect the relations between the strong and the weak."

Last spring the Panaman Government engaged the services of Dr. D. H. LUPI, a well known Venezuelan agriculturist, who will establish a school of agriculture. This gentleman has just returned from a visit through the provinces, where he has studied the agricultural condition and needs of the country, and is now drawing up a report of his investigations, which will soon be presented to the Goverment. The National Assembly, now in session, has just passed the second reading of a law which will permit the free introduction of machinery, stills, and apparatus for making sugar, molasses, and syrup, and for rectifying alcohol. According to official information the National Assembly, will also revise and enact laws which will tend to stimulate and arouse national interest of the development af the great agricultural resources of this fertile country which, though lying dormant for so many years, will eventually awake to bring peace, happiness, and prosperity to the young Republic. The days of revolution are passed, and in time the national desire for office-holding will subside, and the Panamanians will turn to cultivation of the soil, which will prove a great blessing to the Republic of Panama as it has to the sister Republic of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. She has untold wealth in her soil, which, with proper development will place her in the front rank of the agricultural countries of South America.

According to official statistics, the Republic of Panama contains about 20,781,000 acres of land, of which about 76,450 acres are under cultivation. The cultivated lands are planted as follows, viz: 1,147 acres in cocoa, 1,177 acres in coffee, 37,000 acres in bananas, 13,630 acres in cocoanuts (which does not include the cocoanut palms growing wild on the San Blas coast), 1,185 acres in rubber (which does not include rubber trees in the district of Darien or those growing wild in the province of Veraguas), 1,095 acres in sugar cane, and about 14,600 acres in rice, corn, yams, sweet potatoes, and other vegetables, which is divided principally into small farms of 1 to 10 acres each. The number of these small farms is estimated at 2,000. Farms of less value than $100 gold pay no taxes; those above such valuation pay taxes of 6 per cent to the Government.

Brazil is so supplied with water transportation that it is probable its railroad system for many years to come will merely represent more or less successful efforts to connect its water systems. The entire length of the country is represented by a coast line, which is magnificently faced to command the best routes of the world's commerce. In the north of the Republic the great Amazon offers transportation to within comparatively short distance of the Pacific. One of the most notable features of the Amazon valley, however, is the manner in which its tributaries coming from the south offer transportation almost parallel with the seacoast for many hundreds of miles. From the south and southeast are the Paraguay and Parana, which offer similar facilities for the southern portion of the great interior plateau, the divide between the rivers running north, and those running south being so narrow and so low that in flood times there is canoe service and even

larger sized boat service both ways. The result of these great north and south valleys, separated by great mountain ranges, is that Brazil's railroads can run conveniently and economically but a short distance east and west, and its river service prevents their extensive development north and south. Yet, with proper co operation, the two will afford the country a complete transportation system. The river systems are marred by a number of great rapids and waterfalls, but such difficulties are easily obviated by a link of railway now and then, and at the same time they offer opportunities for the development of water power —Brazil's only power asset in manufactures and transportation.

Extracts from address of Señor Don Alberto Yoacham, charge'd' affairs of Chile, at Trans-mississippi Commercial Congress, Kansas City, Nov. 6th:

"Our Republic, situated on the west coast of South America, reaches from about eighteenth degree, southern latitude, to the south of Cape Horn, on the fifty-sixth degree.

"This long stretch of coast land differs as much as 180 miles in breadth and is about 2,520 miles long. By reason of its shape Chile is very accessible, its numerous products being easily transferred. They are thus readily put on the market of the world.

"Looked at from the agricultural and economical aspect, as well as from the point of view of the distribution of its natural products, Chile may be divided into three great zones.

"The northern zone, as far as the thirtieth degree, shows for the most part the characteristics of desert. It is here that the largest amount of the mineral treasures of the country are to be found. It contains large quantities of saltpeter and borax, as well as numerous copper and silver mines.

"The central zone, as far as the thirty-eighth degree, is the best cultivated and watered. This is the agricultural zone, where the wine, olive, wheat and corn thrive to a splendid degree, its climate being considered one of the most agreeable of the world.

"The southern zone, as far as the Strait of Magellan, is mainly remarkable for its woods. Good coal exist in many places and gold dust has been found in some of the rivers, but the chief riches of the zone are the woods, the cattle breeding, and the products of the sea.

"The population of Chile can be estimated at about 5,000,000 in an area of nearly 800,000 square kilometers. If we take into consideration that Belgium, with an area of 29,400 square kilometers, has a population of over 8,000,000, and France, with an area of 536,000 square kilometers, has a population of about 38,000,000, we realize how sparsely populated Chile is. twenty million more people can certainly find a livelihood on the mainland and on the large islands of the seashore by means of agriculture, cattle breeding, industry, and by a better exploitation of the mines and forests.

PROGRESS OF RUBBER CULTURE IN BRITISH INDIA.

The Belgian vice-consul at Calcutta, in a report to his home government, states that the increasing demand for rubber has affected the exports from Calcutta, the quantity shipped from that port during the past season having exceeded all previous records since 1892-93 season. The shipments aggregated 3,205 hundred weight, with a total value of nearly 750,000 rupees, an increase of 33 1-2 per cent on the weight, and of nearly 50 per cent in value over the preceding year. The British Isles take over 60 per cent of the Calcutta rubber, though formerly the United States was the principal buyer.

Rubber cultivation is making rapid strides throughout British India, in Ceylon alone the area devoted to its growing amounting to 60,000 acres. while in the Malay Peninula it is estimated that 50,000 acres produce the plant. A company has recently been formed toexploit important concessions in Burmah, and the area of cultivation is also being extended in Mysore, Travancore and Assam.

GOLD PRODUCTION OF COLOMBIA.

In spite of the enormous uqantities of gold which have been extracted in Colombia up to the present the gold and silver mines and deposits are found to be almost intact. According to a statement published in the *"Revue Diplomatique"* of November 4, 1906, the gold produced in Colombia since the conquest up to 1886 can be valued at $639,000,000 and the silver at $33,000,000.

The total yield of these two metals, distributed by provinces, is as follows: Antioquia, $250,000,000; Cauca, $249,000,000; Panama, $94,000,000; Tolima, $54,000,000; Santander, $15,000,000; Bolivar, $7,000,000; Cundinamarca, $1,800,000; Magdalena. $1,000,000; and Boyaca, $200,000, or a total of $672,000,000.

The production according to centuries is as follows: Sixteenth century, $53,000,000; seventeenth century, $173,000,000; eighteenth century, $205,000,000; nineteenth century (up to 1886,) $208,000,000.

Of these amounts, $500,000,000 came from placers and the remainder from veins. With the exception of Brazil, Colombia is considered to produce more gold than any other South American country; but in comparing its size with that of Brazil, its production is larger in proportion.

BOLIVIA.

The mountains of Bolivia contain great veins of most vrluable ores known to the mineral kingdom, and united in many combinations. The exploitation of this mineral wealth is carried on, on a large scale, not, however, to the extent to which it is susceptible, owing to the lack of labor and capital, and, above all, to the lack of railway linees. In spite of this Bolivia can well be proud of an industry placed on a level with the most modern industrial methods, and of having for the exploitation of her natural wealth the best miners in South America.

The distribution of the mineral zones in Bolivia is a fact that attracts the attention of geologists. A well informed naturalist, studying the tableland of Bolivia, said: "it is a table of silver supported by legs of gold."

The most important tin mines are situated in the Departments of Oruro, Potosi, and La Paz; the silver mines in Potosi and Oruro, and the gold mines in La Paz, Potosi, and Santa Cruz. The most valuable copper ores are in the Province of Pacajes (Corocoro,) in the Department of La Paz. There are also mines containing bismuth, wolfram, antimony, iron, lead, zinc, cobalt, etc., in different parts of the Republic.

After mining, the most important industry is agriculture, in the development of which consists the future of the Republic.

Bolivia has an area calculated at 145,803,356 hectares. Subtracting 30 per cent, supposed to be covered by forests, rivers, lakes, cities, towns and mountain ranges, etc., leaves more than 90,000,000 hectares available for agriculture and stock raising industries, which could occupy in their exploitation from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 of inhabitants.

The area suitable for cultivation may be estimated at 4,000,000 hectares, about half of which is now cultivated, inasmuch as in every agricultural property a part of the land is left for the pasturage of domestic animals and for future cultivation.

It will be seen at once that only a small part of the available area is in cultivation, leaving great extent of uncultivated lands awaiting the fertilizing hands of man to produce the rich and abundant fruits of so privileged a soil.

The present agricultural production of the Republic is difficult to estimate, since there are no statistics which indicate it even approximately. All agricultural products produced are for local consumption, with the exception of india rubber, which is shipped to Europe, and small quantities of coca, coffee, quinine, etc., that are consumed in Chile and the Argentine Republic.

The richest region in india rubber are the colonial Territories and the Departments of Beni and Santa Cruz and parts of the Departments of La Paz and Cochabamba. Coca and coffee are produced in the hot regions of La Paz and

Cochabamba. Beni and Santa Cruz also produce Coffee and many other valuable vegetable products.

Manufacturing industries in Bolivia are still in their infancy.

HONDURAS.

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.

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 9,300 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 29,000 *manzanas* (53,165 acres) of well cultivated pastures for the grazing of cattle.

Gold and silver deposits are worked in a small way in many parts of Honduras. In the department of Alancho both lode and placer mining is carried on. The largest and richest placers are on a tributary of the Rucio River. An important lode-mining center is in the Lepaterique mountains, 30 miles from the Gulf of Fonseca. The largest individual producer is the New York and Honduras Mining Company, whose property is at San Juancito, in the Department of Tegucigalpa. This company's plant is not far from the Pacific coast, and is approached from the port of Amapala. A railroad is being built from Amapala to the mine. During 1904, development comprised 5,264 feet of drift and crosscut and 1,443 feet of raise, resulting in the opening of 23,930 tons of ore. The mill has a daily capacity of 85 tons, and is arranged for stamping, amalgamating, and concentrating. In 1904, 21,005 tons assaying 59.54 ounces silver and 0.28 ounce gold were treated, with receivers of 84.35 and 86.70 per cent, respectively, at a cost of $6.14 per ton. The company's gross earnings were $724,170 and the profit $217,290. In the previous year 15,620 tons were mined and treated, for a return of 3,653 ounces gold and 638,806 ounces silver. The 1904 yield exceeded this by 1,445 ounces gold and 370,000 ounces silver The average output is 60 tons of dry ore daily and the value of the concentrates reaches many thousands of dollars each year. The mines are worked for gold and silver. The Aramecina Gold and Silver Mining Company has its workings some 30 miles from the Gulf of Fonseca, with an annual production of 15,000 ounces of gold. The mines near Yuscaran, on the Nicaragua frontier, have shown splendid results in the past, but lately, through litigation, have remained undeveloped. 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.

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 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.

Adjoining the port of Puerto Cortes and the bay is the Alvarado Lagoon, 2 miles wide by 3 miles long, with a depth of water from 6 to 14 fathoms, a splendid land-locked harbor. The Ulna Commercial Company, with headquarters at Puerto Cortes, have completed a ship canal from the bay of Puerto Cortes to Alvarado Lagoon. The company has also completed a canal from Alvarado Lagoon to the Chamelicon River, 3 miles. Its boats and barges navigate the river 50 miles or more, and are now busy carrying fruit to this port.

The opening of highways or wagon roads in the country is receiving the fostering care of the Government, which will greatly advance the mining properties in which the Republic abounds.

During the year 1904-5, the post-office at Tegucigalpa received 12,629 official letters, 3,479 franked letters, 48,008 post-paid letters, 1,212 letters "postage collect," 2,063 postal cards, 156,659 newspapers and magazines, etc., 2,481 official registered letters, 4,640 registered letters and packages on on which postage was paid, 1,573 samples, 348 official orders under the parcels-post system and 716 orders on which postage was paid, 1,591 business documents, 2,197 postal packages—or a total of 237,590 pieces of mail matter. During the same period the Tegucigalpa office issued the following: 12,315 official letters and 2,628 franked letters; 47,065 post-paid letters; 903 letters postage to collect, 860 postal cards, 127,635 newspapers and magazines, etc., 2,335 official registered letters, 2,683 post-paid registered letters, 269 samples, 1,537 official parcels-post orders and 987 parcels-post orders on which postage was paid, 904 business documents, 49 postal packages—or a total of 200,170.

The passengers entering the Republic in 1904 numbered 4,634, of whom 2,041 were Hondureans and 2,593 foreigners. The departures during the same year numbered 3,798, of whom 2,109 were Hondureans and 1,689 foreigners. The total population in 1905 is officially stated as 500,136.

PROGRESSIVE MEXICO.

The Banana as an Article of Food.
The Guayuale—Plant Improved Stock.

Monterey, N. L. Mexico, Jan. 07.

To The Sister Republics:

As the bananas are now recognized as being the most profitable vegetable or fruit, which our readers may call them, that are cultivated in the tropics in this country, I will devote a portion of this letter to them.

According to experiments recently made in New York, the day will not be far distant until the banana, will be recognized as the most valuable crop grown. As they are a tropical and a semi-itropical product, they can be successfully cultivated in Florida, Louisiana, Texas and from Monterey to the Gulf of Mexico and down the coast.

A process has recently been discovered of converting the fruit of the banana into flour. The meal is made from unripe fruit, and by this process it will keep as long as flour.

As the sustaining power of an acre of potatoes is said to be twenty times greater than an acre of wheat, and that an acre of bananas is 44 times greater than the potatoes, it will be seen at once that this new discovery is a most important one at this time with regard to the price of food in which the poor are interested, for it is confidentially expected that the banana meal would soon if put on the market lower the price of the loaf of bread.

THEY MAKE SAUSAGES.

The manufacture of sausages from the banana is said to be perfectly feasible. In this case the less ripe fruit is used. They are charged with condensed milk and put up in tin cans of various sizes. Already some of the canning factories in the eastern states have commenced to make this commodity one of the leading features of their business.

The banana sausages are even more nutritious than meat sausages, and as they are so easily transportable on a campaign, they will be almost invaluable for the army.

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Para nuestro nuevo Catalógo ilustrado de Taladros y Maquinas de Aguza para los Taladros, Precios, etc., diríjanse á nuestra Compañia.

It has also been discovered that beyond a doubt the banana meal can be used most economically in the manufacture of beer. So much for the meal of the banana.

IT WILL MAKE CLOTH.

It has also been discovered that the skin of the fruit is also very valuable. First of all, it has a strong fiber from which a durable fine cloth can be manafactured, second, the juice of the skin will make indelible ink, third, it can be fermented and a first class vinegar, fourth, the stalks can be converted into pulp and it will make a fine quality of writing paper.

If the above is true, and there is no doubt of it, it is one of the greatest discoveries of the age. There are millions of dollars in the cultivation of bananas. An acre of ground planted in bananas will bring better results to the planters than the richest gold mine on the American continent, will to its owners.

The bananas once planted require no cultivation. They are self producing. Some months before the fruit is ready to gather, new sprouts spring up from the roots of the main stalk, and take the place of the old ones. All the labor that is then required is to grub up all the new sprouts but the ones that are intended to grow. Hogs are very fond of the stalks of the bananas and they will fatten on them. So much is in favor of the bananas, and not a word can be said against them. They are useful ornamental and profitable.

THE GUAYUALE PLANT.

The guayuale plant like the banana is destined to become one of the most profitable plant grown in this country. It is a bushy shrub and is to be found growing all over the border states, it grows on rich and poor soil. It requires but very little moisture. Neither does it require any cultivation nor irrigation, it is classed with the air plant.

Since it has been discovered that it produces rubber, companies has been and are being organized throughout the border states for its cultivation, and factories are being erected and machinery installed to extract the sap and convert it into rubber.

A company was organized recently at Saltillo Coahuila, for the purpose of treating the guayule, and they have commenced to erect a factory there and have ordered the necessary machinery to treat it.

Since they discovered that it is a good rubber producer, the price per ton has more than doubled the past two years. Two years ago it was sold for from $25 to $35 a ton, now it is selling for $75 and $80. per ton and constantly increasing in value. As the demand for rubber is steadily increasing, the price of guayule will increase also.

IMPROVED STOCK.

Capt. B. T. Clements, a prominent stock dealer of San Antonio. Texas, brought in for parties in Tarreon, Coahuila, 500 head of improved goats, two thoroughbred stallions, and two thoroughbred Kentucky jacks. These were contracted for and turned over to a prominent rancher of that state for breeding purposes.

The state of Coahuila is one of the best states in northern Mexico to raise and breed fine stock in.

It has about the proper altitude, a fine climate and good grazing land, and free from ticks, which is an important item in raising stock in this country. Captain Clements makes three or more shipments of blooded stock every year from San Antonio to Mexico, such as thoroughbred holstein, durim, jersey, young cows and bulls; young marino and catswool sheep and bucks, improved young goats and bucks, mares, stallions and jacks.

After he delivered the stock at Torreon, he returned home by way of Monterey and paid a visit to his aunt, Mrs. E. R. Glass, proprietress of the Hotel Marble Tapo Chico.

TRADE NOTES.

A copy of Revista Ilustrada, published in El Paso Texas, has just reached us, we were pleased to receive this very bright and interesting publication which is printed in the Spanish language. We wish them success and a prosperous future.

The U. P. Ry. Co. have issued a neat little pamphlet entitled "Going to Sea by Rail," which gives an interesting description of the Lucin Cut Off, or a railroad running directly across the great Salt Lake, in the state of Utah. This great and important prospect was almost given up on two occasions, owing to a supposed bottomless pit, this difficulty was overcome by persistent filling in, however, and the accomplishment successfully finished. In another column will be found an interesting article on the discoverer of the great Salt Lake.

Messrs. Brown and Gonzales 245 Coronado Bldg. Denver, Colo., are General Agents for the Anti-Selenite Co., Boiler Scale Solvent.

This article is full of merit, and is now unexcelled. It will act upon the sulphate and carbonate of lime which are mainly responsible for scale, as all engineers know that most feed waters contain these products. Anti-selenite is purely vegetable, being made from a vegetable product grown in Mexico. Send for catalogue of this compound to address given above.

The Western Trail, published in Chicago, Ill. is the official paper of the Rock Island Railway Co. This publication shows the enterprise of this line in many ways. The January issue is particularly interesting being devoted to the advantages to be had by homeseekers in Eastern Colorado.

A copy of this paper can be had by addressing, any office of the Rock Island Ry. Co.

The Western office, under the present efficient and courteous management are making many friends, and increasing their business rapidly.

Our Representative called upon Mr. E. J. Yetter recently and found him as busy as ever. Mr. Yetter is founder of the enterprising Elaterite Roofing Co., offices of this company are at 841 Equitable Bldg., the factory is located on 6th St. and West 13th Ave., where this excellent and reliable roofing is manufactured together with Elaterite paints.

The railway companies use this company's goods as it is thoroughly reliable and outclasses all others, and is sold by your local Lumber and Hardware Dealers. Send for an illustrated circular which describes this firm's goods and shows the many uses it is put to. As it has a water proof covering, this roofing is used by elevators and mills.

The New Fire-proof Warehouse and General Offices of the old reliable Colorado Seed House now known as the Barteldes Seed Co. is shown on the front cover of this issue. This firm is now incorporated and has a wholesale and retail department at the corner of 16th and Wynkoop Sts. The handsome seven colored catalogue, with cuts of several varieties of their seeds displayed together with coat of arms of Colorado, and also a handsome landscape with a handy calender shown on back cover, is now ready and can be had on application. We heartily recommend any one who is interested to send for one, to the Barteldes Seed Co., Denver, Colo.

The genial Mr. C. R. Root is st.ll mgr. of this firm.

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Puede aderezarse y limpiarse sin parar el molino.

Puede salvar el visco que flota sobre el agua.

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Pinklespeare- The man who always has a chip on his shoulder will seldom fight.

"I have noticed." says the Hon. Alex Appleby, "that whenever a dentist hurts a patient he praises the patient's nerve."

"Men who pay tomorrow." says the Canon City Canon, "always die today. How's your subscription?"

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

"Oh! what a world of beauty,
A loving heart might plan,
If man but did his duty,
And helped his brother man.

A Chicago woman wants to be divoreed because her husband made her take a bath in beer for her health. Evidently he thought she was ale-ing.

The editor of the Kalamazoo Gazette opens his print shop each day with prayer. The chances are, however, that he has as many delinquent subscribers as any other editor in his class.

THEY'RE AFRAID.

No more will railroad magnates fish
When summer breezes blow.
They're just a little bit afraid
To re-bait, don't you know.

Joseph H. Sayers, once editor of the Kemmerer Camera, is studying to be a physician. He'll find doctor bills just as hard to collect at delinquent subscriptions.

HURTS HER TO WALK.

There was a young woman named Blake,
Who went out to skate on the lake,
She slipped from her feet.
On the ice took a seat,
And now she can't walk for the ache.

RESTS HIS HEAD.

Said a bald-headed man from Peru,
"I like winter best, you bet you!"
In winter the fly
Isn t with us and I
Don't have to keep murmuring "Shoo!"

The Missouri Legislature and other eastern states have passed a law for a two-cent per mile railroad fare. If every state in the union would follow this example, it would do away with requests and issuance of passes.

A bill has been introduced in the Wyoming legislature premitting five-year trial marriage.

Looks like a scheme of those Meeteetse Grey Bull club old bachelors to get wives for a little while anyway.

GOT A RAISE.

An editor, Hiram H. Bevel,
To his galley boy said: "On the level,
You work hard each day,
You earn better pay,"
The editor then raised the "devil."

"Revealer" Stevens may be right about Denver being the next city to have an earthquake, but just the same, hundreds of people, who have left Denver and come back again, know it is mighty hard to shake the town,

Frank W. Stearns of the Cheyenne Leader wiped the dust out of his eyes recently and wrote the following "poem":

Dust and wind—
Wind and dust;
Wonder if they've
Formed a trust.

TRY AGAIN.

What if you have sadly fallen
From the water wagon's seat,
And have landed damp and muddy
In the middle of the street?
Rise and chase it down, my brother;
On the front seat quickly crawl.
Better to try and fail, my brother,
Than to never try at all.

A Colorado exchange prints the following "don'ts" for the public to ponder over: Don't ask the editor to publish a list of wedding gifts. Don't add to the terrors of death by tacking stanzas of doggerel to a death notice. Don't lug an old clipping into a newspaper office and tell the editor you have brought him "something to fill up with." Take him a cabbage. He can fill up with that.

The Cripple Creek Times prints the following:

When Mistah Johnsing jines Miss Liz
He got to do some walkin'.
She shows him all de steps dey is,
An' ain' no time fo' balkin'
Jes' so in trade—to tek de cake
Yo' got to step su'prisin';
Wake up, an' keep yo'self awake!
Why ain't yo' ADVERTISIN'?

The Colorado Fuel & Iron company has decided to immediately begin the erection of a merchant iron mill 1,300 feet long by 280 feet wide, to cost $100,000, at Pueblo, Colo. As soon as the mill is completed and machinery installed, the company will begin the manufacture of all kinds of ornamental iron work, structural steel, iron columns, etc. The new mill will give employment to 200 additional men. Heretofore the company has been forced to buy any structural steel it needed from Eastern concerns.

COPPER MINES OF COLLAHUASI, PERU, WORKED PRIOR TO THE SPANIARDS

From a report made by José Muro and published in the "*Boletin de la Sociedad Nacional de Mineria*" of Santiago, for the months of May, June and July 1906, the following detail is abstracted:

Numbers of ancient copper tools found in the workings prove that the district of Collahuasi was known before the advent of the Spaniards. It is also spoken of by early colonial writers. Father Barba, in particular, who wrote at the beginning of the seventeenth century. At this time it was known as the mining district of Pereira, a name now given to a district farther south. Collahuasi, however, was abandoned in early times, and it was only in 1896, with the great growth of the copper industry all over the world, that attention was again drawn to this section.

MANUFACTURED GOODS FORM NEARLY HALF OF ENTIRE EXPORTS

Washington, Jan. 31.—According to a statement issued by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor today, the exports of manufactures from the United States in the year just ended, aggregated $719,000,000, and formed 41

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Men's Laundried Fancy Shirts, $6.50, $7.50, $9.00, $12.00, $13.50, per Doz.

Men's Laundried White Shirts, $6.00, $8.60, $9.00 per Doz.

Men's Fancy Negligee Shirts, $4.50, $6.00, $6.50, $9.00, $12.00, $15.00 per Doz.

Men's Fancy Golf Shirts $4.50, $6.00, $7.50, $9.00, $10.50, $12.00 per Doz.

Men's Black Sateen Shirts, $4.50, $6.00, $7.50, $9.00, $12.00, $13.50 per Doz.

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per cent of the total exports. Figures are presented showing the exports of manufactures to the grand division of the world and the share which manufactures formed of exports to those divisions. The exports to Europe aggregated in value $318,503,047; North America, $182,121,776; Asia, $78,530,251; South America, $64,328,906; Oceania, $29,711,707, and Africa, $12,827,488, the aggregate of which formed 39.03 per cent of the exports from the United states to those grand divisions.

FEEDING CATTLE ON CACTUS PLANT.

Canon City, Jan. 25.—Jesse Tong, a prominent cattleman living on Eight-Mile creek, is having great success in feeding his cattle on the cactus plant, which he prepares for his stock in a novel manner.

By means of a chemical machine he forces a highly inflammable liquid, the principal ingredient of which is gasoline, through a nozzle attached to a rubber hose upon the cactus, which upon ignition burns off the spines, leaving the plant otherwise uninjured. Cattle are very fond of these plants, and by experiments Mr. Tong finds that he can keep his stock in excellent condition feeding them on cactus at an expense of but 2 cents per day per head, whereas it would cost 11 cents yer day on the ordinary feed of hay. It requires the work of but one man about five hours eace day to burn the spines from enough cactus to feed 200 head of cattle.

WHERE SOME OF THE LARGEST AND RICHEST GOLD NUGGETS WERE FOUND.

Masses of free gold have been found in almost every gold mining country. Australia produces the celebrated Welcome nugget from Victoria, which weighed 2,195 ounces, or 184 pounds troy. Its finder received $40,000 for it. The Blanche Barkley nugget, found in Australia, weighed 140 pounds, the next in size being 1,620 and 1,105 ounces. Russia produced a mass of gold weighing ninety-six pounds. One nugget in Amador county, California, weighed 160 pounds. The finest gold nugget ever found was in 1885, near Georgetown, Eldorado county, Cal. It was crystalized gold and worth ten times its metal value as a specimen. The finest specimens and the greatest number of crystalized gold nuggets in various fantastic forms were found near Breckenridge, Colo.

THE DENVER KNOCKER.
(Told in Rhyme)

A Denver knocker passed away and went on high one day. St. Peter met him at the gate and let him in, they say. "Hold," said St. Peter, "ere you go to get your harp of gold, one moment while I read some rules observed within this fold. The knocker paused there at the gate, while old St. Peter took from underneath his flowing robe a little goldbound book. "No soul shall steal or gamble here," he read; "my friend, take heed.' The knocker smiled. "That isn't hard," he said. "Oh, saint, proceed!" "No jealousy must be felt here, nor hate for man or child." St Peter read. "That won't be hard," the knocker said and smiled. The saint next turned a golden leaf. Then read; "We'll have no lies in heaven and we'll have no souls who knock or criticise." "What's that?" the knocker yelled at once. "I cannot knock up here? Well that's an awful shame, old man. I'll have to leave, I fear. A place where knocking's not allowed would never suit me well." St. Peter shut the golden gate. Said he, "Then go to—Omaha."—Post.

THE DISCOVERER OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

Jim Bridger stands forth as the most conspicuous fighter in the brief, glorious reign of the trapper and trail-maker in the far west. The greatest fur-hunter and the greatest pathfinder of them all, and possessing the most intimate knowledge of the Indian nature ever vouchsafed a white man, Bridger will grow in stature as time goes on and accurate history is written.

No part of the great Rocky Mountain country held a secret from Jim Bridger. He was the first white man, after John Colter, to view the wonders of Yellowstone park, and the first to look on Great Salt Lake. Seemingly bearing charmed life, he wandered through the lands of many Indian tribes, sometimes fighting the red men, but more often living their life and finding the solace of true brotherhood at the lodge fire. Every mountain Jim Bridger climbed, every stream he crossed, and game trail he followed, was written down in the most marvelous memory ever granted a plainsman. As a result, years later, when the white men, bold but blundering, sought the easiest paths over the mountains, Jim Bridger showed them the best trails for the wagons; and, when the chief engineer of the Union Pacific had wellnigh given up hope of getting his rails across the Divide, it was Jim Bridger who showed an available pass which he had traversed years before in his trapping days, and the existence of which no other white man knew. A few months ago, this this chief engineer, General Greenville M. Dodge, showed his gratitude by rescuing Jim Bridger's body from a neglected grave and interring it at Kansas City, under an appropriate monument—probably the first act of gratitude ever performed for the man who had put the whole empire of the west in his debt.—Arthur Chapman in "Jim Bridger" in The Outing magazine for January.

AN EMERGENCY OVERCOAT

Deep Breathing Best Substitute for Extra Clothing In a Pinch.

"No, it wasn't carelessness so much as ignorance," said the physician, whose patient was explaining that he caught the early fall cold by getting chilled because he neglected to wear his

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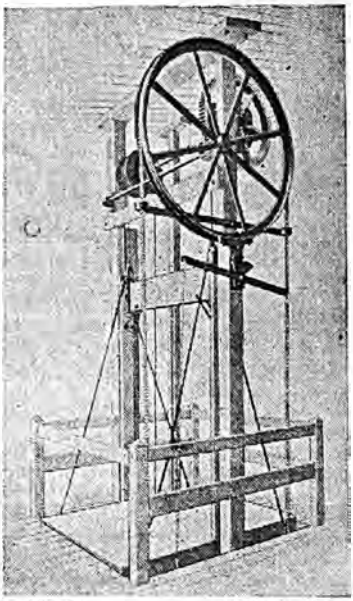
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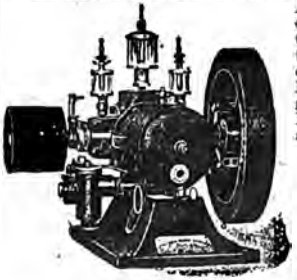
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overcoat one frosty evening. "If you'd only realize that deep breathing was a perfectly successful substitute for an overcoat in an emergency, the chances are 10 to 1 you wouldn't have got chilled."

"I've tried deep breathing every morning for a year," replied the patient. "Do it regular as clockwork, along with a cold bath. Was told that they would make me impervious to colds. And here's the result, with the first cold spell of the fall."

"I'm not talking about deep breathing as a regular exercise," said the physician. "That's well enough, of course, if properly mixed with enough exercise to make it natural. I'm suggesting it merely for emergencies. About this time of the year colds are frequent because people get caught just as you did, and can't think of any way to keep warm except by running a race or getting up a brisk fight with somebody, which isn't always convenient.

"In such a case, deep breathing is the best substitute for an overcoat there is.

"I was going down the state by trolley the other day, minus an overcoat, because it didn't seem cold and the closed cars were on. But when I struck the Sea View line we found nothing but an open car, and it wasn't many minutes before I was wishing I had a fur coat with me. Instead of sitting there and absorbing a cold, however—which I'll-bet most of the people on the car did—I simply began to take long, deep breaths, as deep as I could. When I got off the car, instead of being stiff from the cold, I was warm and comfortable from the extra oxygen I had drawn into my lungs, combined with the extra physical exertion involved.

"Just remember that. When you get caught in such a situation, a regular deep breathing exercise will save you many a cold like this. Ordinarily deep-breathing exercises want to be provided for by exercise that will make them natural. But in an emergency they're worth trying any time."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth Presiden tof the United States of America, was born February 12, 1809, in Hardin county, Kentucky. His grandfather, Araham Lincoln, and his father Thomas, were born in Rockingham county, Virginia. His mother, Nancy Hanks, was also a Virginian by birth. His ancestors on his father's side were from Berks county, Pennsylvania. When his son, Abraham, was eight years of age, Thomas Lincoln moved, with his family, to Indiana, in what is known as Spencer county. Here they made their home in a rude log cabin and young Lincoln was engaged daily in the hard work incident to a pioneer life. Our public schools, the pride, and glory, and safety of our Republican institutions had not then reached so far west.

Go with him through his life and you find he was a great man, a brave soldier and a genuine American. He never knew defeat, and always looked for succuess. He was a monument of strength, upon which even the great men of the nation and members of his own cabinet could lean. He was a man of the working classes, a child of the West, a true typical American, self-reliant, self-made and honest to the core. He was a charming conversationalist, ever full of enlightening and inspiring humor.

He was the liberator of the slave and the successful ruler of a mighty people. Dignified, magnanimous, patient, considerate, manly, true, "with malice toward none, with charity for all," his fame, in the language of the immortal Grant, "will ever grow brighter as time passes and his great work is better understood."

Lincoln attended a private school, where he was instructed in the merest rudiments of learning—in all not more than ten or twelve months. His mother taught him to read and write, she also learned him to be a man in every way. Three favorite maxims she had thoroughly instilled into mind—never to swear, never to touch liquor and never to lie. These three things he never did. He said, when President, "All I am, or hope to be, I owe my sainted mother." He fought his way through life, studied by lamp light and educated himself until he became the greatest American that ever lived.

LAUGH A LITTLE BIT

Here's a motto just your fit,
Laugh a little bit.
When you think you've trouble hit,
Laugh a little bit.
Look misfortune in the face,
Brave the beldame's rude grimace;
Ten to one 'twill yield its place
If you have the wit and grit
Just to laugh a little bit.
Cherish this as sacred writ,
Laugh a little bit.
Keep it with you, sample it,
Laugh a little bit.
Little ills will sure betide you,
Fortune will not sit beside you.
Men may knock and fame deride you,
But you'll not mind them a whit
If you laugh a little bit.

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La demanda futura para Hule

El "Chronique Coloniale" publicado en Bruselas, estima que en 1912 el consumo de Hule bruto en el Mundo, pasará de 80,000 toneladas, ó se cuando menos una tercera parte más de lo que actualmente se necesita. Hay dudas sobre el hecho de saber si con la cantidad siempre reducida de Hule Silvestre de los bosques, este aumento puepe ser reemplazado por el Hule cultivado.

En el número de Septiembre 24 de la "*India Rubber Journal*" hay estadísticas importantes sobre el particular, en la cual se calcula que el consumo probable de Hula de Para, aumentará de 34,-852 toneladas en 1906 hasta 46,000 toneladas 1012 y á 56,743 toneladas en 1916. En contra de esto, la producción total en el mundo, de Hule de todas edades, por el año acabado en Junio de 1906, se estima en 68,000 toneladas contra 68,880 toneladas en 1904-5. Tomando en cuenta el aumento este año de Para del 1,752 toneladas, esto hace una diminución total en la producción de Hule, en otras partes del mundo de 2,652 toneladas.

La produccion de Congo Free State en 1903 fúe de 5,960 toneladas, pero en 1904 sólo fúe de 4,510.—Traducido del Tropical Life.

Invencion Yankee

Se ha hecho posible por una notable invención de un neoyorkino, que los trenes puedan correr de Nueva-York á San Francisco sin parar, recojiendo los pasajeros, y de jándolos con toda seguridad en las estaciones que deseen, en tanto que las máquinas vuelan á traves de país. Este inventor, M. John W. Jenkins, tiene por proyecto usar una especie de carro que se monta sobre el tren expreso por un ingenioso sistema de rieles altos y bajos que levanta automáticamente el carro, al paso del tren por una estación, y lo dejan en la siguiente, los pasajeros entran al tren mientras éste está en movimiento.

Estos carros de Jenkins realizarán maravillas de rapidez no soñadas aún, y esto resuelve una cuestión bastante difícil.

El Señor Jenkins ha patentado su carro y ha entrado en negociaciones con una compañía que desea probarlos.

El tiempo del viaje entre San Francisco y Nueva-York será reducido de 5 días á 50 horas.

—Sesenta y siete defunciones ocasionaron en Guadalajara, la semana anterior, las enfermedades del aparato digestivo. Córcolis!!

—Va á fundarse en Guadalajara una gran casa fundidora de metales. Su gasto inicial de fundacion, es de..... $200,000.

—Cien toneladas por dia se pueden obtener durante 75 años del carbonato de soda, que á flor de tierra posee el Gobierno mexicano en la bahía de Adair, Golfo de California.

Muy Buen Lugar

—¡Hola! chiquitín. ¿Vas ahora á la escuela.

—Si, Señor.

—Entónces, ¿ocuparás un buen lugar en la clase?

—Si, Senor, cerca de la estufa.

—En San Juan Bautista fueron expulsados del Seminario, por la autoridad Política, 76 hombres que hacían ejercicios espirituales dirigidos por sacerdotes españoles. Para la referida expulsión se apoyó el Jefe Político en los artículos quinto y séptimo de la ley de 14 de diciembre de 1874.

Propaganda en favor del cafe

A todos los países productores de este precioso grano de oro, la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura del Brasil ha dirijido una circular invitándolos para tomar parte en una compañia que tienda á aumentar el consumo de café en el mundo.

—Se va á construir en México un gran edificio para Museo Nacional, donde está la casa de Maternidad y Hospicio de Hombres.

—John Buthler, capitalista norteamericano que en compañía de otros acaudalados se encuentra en la ciudad de Puebla, piensa establecer en la misuna fábrica de hilados, para lo cual ya ha hecho gestiones con objeto de obtener unos terrenos entre Puebla y Cholula en donde se edificará la nueva fábrica.

Album Femenino

—Cuando solicitamos á una mujer, creemos en todo antes de poseerla, y después no creemos en nada: empezamos por ser tontos y acabamos por ser injustos.

—Una pasión sin aventuras es como una querida sin caprichos.

La Mas Deficil

En una tertulia se habla de filologia.

—El chino es la lengua más dificil de retener.

—No, amigi mio, que va á ser....

—Pues entónces ¿cual es?

—La lengua de las mujeres.

Pensamientos

La verdadera seguridad es el testimonio de la buena conciencia.—Santa Teresa de Jesús.

La conciencia es primero víctima por el pecado, y después verdugo por los remordimientos.

Un descubrimiento importante

En el Distrito de Zamora Michoacán, y en una grande extensión del Estado de Guanajuato, existe una gran cantidad de arbus tos, á los que no daban importancia alguna los agricultores, pero se ha descubirto últimamente que producen un fruto llamado "papelillos" que puede sustituir al caucho, articulo tan solicitado la industria moderna.

Se han enviado muestras de ese fruto á Europa y Estados Unidos, y se sabe que supera en buenas cualidades al caucho que se importa del extranjero.

—En el mineral de Santa Eulalia, del Estado de Chihuahua, se proyecta fundar con el auxilio de las compañías mineras y el del Gobierno, un hospital que sea el asilo donde el in feliz minero, víctima de frecuentes desgracias, tenga donde cu rarse y refugiar sus males. El plano del edificio está en manos del Gobierno, y sólo se espera su aprobacion para dar comienzo á las obras de erección.

Cananea Progresa

Ese rico centro minero del Estado de Sonora, progresa admirablemente, y á las noticias que ya hemos dado acerca de su creciente desarrollo, agregamos ahora, que próximamente se establecerá allí una nueva colonia de doscientas familias que se dedicarán á la agricultura, procedentes de Oklahoma, quienes ofrecieron anticipar ochenta mil pesos oro, para la adquisicón de un amplio lote de terreno.

Esas familias son de una raza perfectamente conocida en Estados Unidos, como muy laboriosas y expertas en los trabajos agricolas.

Muy Delicado

Fué detenido un ladrón que habia robado una llegua y el juez le pregunta:

—¿Que se proponia usted al apoderarse de un animal que no era suyo?

—Utilizarlo como vehí culo, señor juez.

—De modo que usted no alega ninguna circunstancia atenuante.

—Si, señor.

—¿Cual?

—¡Que soy delicado de los pies!

Abundancia de Maiz

Se tienen buenas noticias de las abundantes cosechas que, de esta importante semilla, así como de otros artículos de igual importancia, se han realizado en los Estados de Guanajuato, Puebla, Hidalgo, y Oaxaca.

En cuanto á las cosechas habidas en Michoacán, nada dejan que desear; así es que la clase pobre sufra por el alza inmoderada é injusta con que, en otras ocasiones, se le ha agobiado.

Todos los productos agrícolas de la temporada como el trigo, el frijol etc., abundan en los mercados públicos y por ello nos congratulamos con la clase menesterosa.

Norte y Sud America

La extensión superficial de Sud América es proximamente dos veces mayor que la de los Estados Unidos; pero en cambio su población no alcanza la mitad de la de éstos.

—Se ha confirmado la noticia que dimos acerca del nombramiento de Embajador de México en los Estados Unidos, en la persona del Sr. D. Enrique C. Creel, gobernador de Chihuahua. Que sea para bien.

Cosas de la Vida

Al celebrarse el entierro de un individuo de la familia Rotschild, se notó ante la casa mortuoria la presencia de un hombre que lloraba á lágrima viva.

El encargado de las pompas fú nobres se le acerco y le dijo:

—¿Que es usted de la familia?

—No, señor.

—¿Pues por qué llora usted?

—Precisamente porque no lo soy.

—En Pensilvania (E. U. A.) se han estado falsificando desde hace algún tiempo los bille tes de banco norteamericanos de valor de cinco pesos plata; el Banco Nacional de Cuba fué quien descubrió el fraude y desechó una cantidad de esos billetes que una persona llevaba á depositar. Estos billetes de que venimos hablando, están perfectamente igualados y úni camente les falta la letra de contraseña en una esquina y un nombre en inglés que debía estar impreso sobre otras letras que hacen de fondo, pero á primera vista es fácil engañarse. El comercio en donde circulan esos billetes ha sido prevenido á fin de que no lo sorprendan.

La ley promulgada por el Gobierno de Haití el 21 de agosto de 1906, y que en seguida se declaró vigente, prescribe que todos los derechos de importación por los puertos haitianos deberán pagarse en oro americano ó en la moneda nacional (*gourdes*), al tipo de 300 por ciento, y dicha ley también suprime el recargo de un 25 por ciento sobre los derechos de importación que era pagadero en oro. La ley autoriza, además, al Gobierno para restablecer mediante un decreto, las antiguas contribuciones que se cobraban sobre substancias alimenticias.

Nuevo ferrocarril en Chihuahua

Acaba de inaugurarse un tramo y pronto quedará terminado una importante línea ferrocarrilera que desde hace algún tiempo ha estado construyendose por la Compañia del ferrocarril "Kansas City." Esta línea es un ramai del camino de fierro de la Sierra Madre que atraviesa gran parte del Estada de Chihuahua y se extenderá desde la población de Temocachic cubriendo un trayecto de cerca de trescientos kilómetros.

Los agricultores y propietarios de terrenos madereros esperan con interés la terminación de la nueva línea.

Ferrocarril de Huigra a Cuenca

El "Registro Oficial" de la República del Ecuador, en su número del 23 de agosto de 1906, publica el texto del contrato celebrado entre el Gobierno de la República y los Señores Eduardo Morley y George P. Altenberg, para la construcción y explotación de un ferrocarril de Huigra á Cuenca, cuya extensión se calcula en 150 kilómetros. Por los términos del contrato los concesionarios se obligan á organizar una compañía en Inglaterra ó en los Estados Unidos de América, y dentro de seis meses contados desde la fecha de la ratificación del contrato, que se llamará "*Pacific and Amazon Railway Company;*" se les exige el depósito de la cantidad de $60,-000 oro americano para garantizar las obligaciones del contrato, y se les impone, además, otras obligaciones relativas á la construcción de línea, el modo en que debe explotarse, etc.

Se autoriza á los concesionarios la emisión de bonos para la construcción del ferrocarril, por la cantidad de $3,-000,000 oro, los cuales serán garantizados por el Gobierno.

Después de treinta y tres años, y hasta el fin de los setenta y cinco que durará la concesión, las utilidades líquidas del ferrocarril se repartirán de la siguiente maneaa: Cuarenta y nueve por ciento para el Gobierno, y cincuenta y uno por ciento para los concesionarios.

Para facilitar la construcción de la obra, se autoriza á los concesionarios para que emitan accitnes en la misma cantidad de los bonos, las cuales serán rebartidas del modo siguiente: Cuarenta y nueve por ciento para el Gobierno, y cincuenta y uno por ciento para los concesionarios.

Concédesele, además, derecho para denunciar y explotar las minas de las Prohincias de Cañar y Azuay, y de la Zona Oriental, y la construcción de los ramales que crean necesarios.

A la Luna

Estrella misteriosa, que apareces
sobre la verde y húmeda colina;
melancólica lágrima de plata
del manto de la noche desprendida;

Tú, que descubres al pastor que lleva
su fiel rebaño que al redil camina,
¿á donde vas estrella misteriosa,
en esta noche en que tu luz envías?

¿Buscas tal vez un lecho entre los juncos
que crecen del arrollo en las orillas?
¿Vas á lanzarte como hermosa perla
entre las aguas de la mar sombrías?

Astro brillante, morirte debes
y vas entre las ondas cristalinas
á sepultar la blanca cabellera:
antes que al fin te pierda nuestra vista,
estrella del amor, deten tu paso,
¡No desciendas del cielo tan aprisa!

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Nueva York, Enero 1ro. 1907: La ley sobre alimentos puros decretada en la última sesión del Congreso entró en operación hoy.

Los autores de la medida creen que será efectiva en poner coto á la venta de alimentos adulterados é impuros, aplicando la misma tambien á licores, drogas y dulcería. Los abusos que se espera corregir con ella son sin numero, pero de ahora en adelante será posible para los compradores el saber precisamamente lo que reciben por su dinero. Un grán número de inspectores operando bajo la supervisión del departamento de agricultura vigilarán á los comerciantes de todas clases para ver que no quebranten la ley.

Las ofensas encontra de ésta ley federal serán castigables por multa y encarcelamento, ó ambas cosas. Será ilegal el manufacturar cualesquiera artículo para alimento ó droga que no esté propiamente marcado ó que sea adulterada. Se considera como cierto que bajo lo que esta ley provee todas los artículos serán propiamente marcados. Los licores ó cordiales en botellas deber tambien poseer un letrero que diga fielmente lo que contienen, aunque todavía no se ha determinado la forma de letreros ó marcas por los expertos del departamento.

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COLDS AND HOW TO CURE THEM.

What we call "colds" are so common that most people pay little attention to them. Yet according to a Chicago physician, one death in every five is due to a cold, directly or indirectly.

Evidently ignorance about colds and how to cure them is widespread in this city. Serious as the disorder is, nothing is easier than to cure it, if one only knows how. Like 95 per cent of all other maladies, its cause is to be found in disturbance of the digestive apparatus. In most cases, it is due to overloading the stomach with food, though overloading the stomach with alcohol is a fruitful cause. Or the stomach may be deranged by iced drinks, which inflame its lining, prevent secretion of gastric juice and paralyze temporarily the upper bowel.

Digestion being thus deranged, circulation of the blood is impeded and the skin does not receive its full supply. When the body is in this condition, a slight draft on sensitive parts, like the shins or the back of the neck, sets up a congestion. That results in inflamation of the mucous membranes lining the nose, mouth, throat stomach and other internal organs, and the patient has what is known as a bad cold.

The physician quoted says the proper thing to do under these circumstances is to go home, take a hot bath and stay in bed for at least two days. This is good advice, as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. The cause of the cold, that is, digestive disturbance, must be removed; and there is one expeditious and certain method, and only one, to do that. This is to give the stomach complete rest. If you take forty hot baths and stay in bed indefinitely, and still give the enfeebled and unhappy stomach work to do, which it is incapable of doing, you are very likely to be one in the five subjects for the undertaker.

On the other hand, if you rigorously fast, taking nothing into the stomach but hot water, and plenty of that, you will be surprised to find that inside of forty-eight hours, at furthest, your cold will have vanished, your appetite will return, your digestion will resume operations and you will be quite well again.

If people would only learn from animals to stop eating when they feel unwell, and would refuse to eat until they feel well again, most doctors would have to go out of business. Everybody eats too much, and that is the cause of most of our physical ailments.

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ON MOODS—THE INFINITIVE.

The Infinitive, when called absolute, is used as a noun and appears with or without the article. It, however, does not lose its verbal nature. In English the absolute infinitive is rendered either by the infinitive or more frequently, by the present participle. The absolute infinitive appears, as a noun with the article, as: El escribir, the writing; el hablar, the speaking.

With adjectives and adverbs, as: El levantarse temprano, rising early; el hablar bien, to speak well.

If the infinitive appears as a plural, it loses its verbal form and becomes a true noun, as: Los placeres, the pleasures.

The infinitive, when used dependently is used either with or without a preposition.

Without a preposition after verbs which may be used as auxiliaries, as: Deber, to be obliged; dejar, to let; desear, to desire, to wish; dignarse, to deign; figurarse, to imagine; hacer, to make, to cause; llamarse, to be called; oir, to hear; parecer, to seem; pensar, to think; poder, to be able; proponer, to propose; querer, to be willing; saber, to know; sentir, to feel, to resent; ser, to be; servirse, to have the kindness; soler, to use; ver, to see, etc. Examples: Debo ir, I ought to go; pienso tomar, I think I will take; déjeme dormir, let me sleep.

When nada, nothing; or algo, something, is understood very frequently "que" precedes the infinitive, as: Déme Vd. que beber, give me something to drink.

ON THE GERUND—PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

The gerund, or present participle, in Spanish is invariable and either introduces an accessory sentence or corresponds to the English present participle. It commonly refers to the subject of the principal sentence, and expresses an action simultaneous with that which the principal sentence implies. It loses none of its verbal nature.

If the gerund refers to the subject, it is placed before the verb; when referring to the direct objective it is placed after, as: Saliendo me dijo, going out he said; saliendo refers to the nominative él, he, suppressed in dijo.

The English participles, past and present, are often preceded by a preposition; in Spanish instead of a present participle, the infinitive follows such preposition, as: Despues de tomar el almuerzo, after taking breakfast; antes de ver al Señor Martinez, before seeing Mr. Martinez.

The verbal form of the gerund is not used as an adjective, as in English, but for those verbs ending in ar, the ending is changed to -ante; and for those ending in er or ir, the ending is -iente, as: Un caballero andante, a wandering knight.

In order to express duration, the verb andar, estar, ir, venir are joined to the gerund, as: El va hablando de cosas que no le importa, he goes (around) talking of things that do not matter to him; estoy bebiendo el vino que Vd me envió, I am drinking the wine that you sent me.

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ON THE PAST PARTICIPLE

The past participle does not agree with its subject when coupled with the verb haber, and when used with this verb haber, must immediately precede it, as: He visto una bella comedia, I have seen a fine comedy.

But if the past participle is coupled with the verbs estar or ser, or to one of the auxiliaries dejar, llevar, it becomes an adjective and must then agree with its noun in gender and number, as: La casa es edificada, the house is built; la carta está escrita, the letter is written.

Tener may be used as an auxilliary verb, with the past participle, when the participle is used as an adjective, as: Tengo escrita la carta, I have written the letter.

Neuter verbs do not admit of the construction with tener. It would not be proper to say tengo sido cónsul en Paris, I have been consul in Paris; but we should say: he sido cónsul en Paris, using the verb haber.

THE INDICATIVE MOOD

This mood represents the action as positive and beyond all doubt. There is very little difference between it and the English indicative. In subordinate sentences, as well as principal ones the indicative is used, as: El criado dice que está listo, the servant says that he is ready.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Any action or state that does not appear to be quite certain, but is represented as possible or doubtful, as well as consequences resulting, not from any fact but from mere thought or feeling, should be expressed by the subjunctive mood.

In Spanish this mood, commonly neglected in English, is strictly observed, and is one of the greatest beauties of the language, as it modifies the expression far more than is possible with the English subjunctives. For this reason the English auxiliary verbs, should, may, might and must, are usually not translated, but rendered by the Spanish subjunctive.

We distinguish:

1—The dependent subjunctive.

2—The absolute subjunctive.

The dependent subjunctive is used:

After the conjunctions ántes que, before; aunque, although, though; cuando, when; con tal que, on condition that; dado que, en caso que, puesto que, provided that para que, in order to; so that, por mas que; however—si, if; como si, as if; sin que, without—; and after the exclamation, Ojalá, God grant it. Example: Vendré, aunque llueva, I shall come though it may rain. Por mas que hagas, no te perdonaré, whatever you may do, I shall not pardon you.

If, however, a fact admitting of no doubt is stated, the indicative mood is required even if after these conjunctions, as: He venido aunque llueve, I have come although it rains.

The subjunctive is used after the verbs meaning fear or apprehension, permission, desire, hope or doubt, and it may be taken as a rule, that any verb in English that

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may take "that" after it, generally requires que after such verb in Spanish, as: El maestro quiso que yo diese mi libro á mi hermano, the master wished that I should give my book to my brother.

Decir and esperar, when meaning to order and to hope, govern the subjunctive mood.

The absolute subjunctive is used:

In place of the third person of the imperative, which is wanting, the subjunctive must be introduced by que, unless preceded by Vd. In English this third person of the imperative is used with "let" or with "may," as: Que diga lo que quiera, he may say what he pleases.

It is used as an exclamation: ¡Que me haga este favor!

The present of the subjunctive is used in the subordinate clause if the present future or an imperative of the indicative mood precedes the principal sentence, as: Deseo que estudies el derecho, I wish that you should study law. To diré que estudies el derecho, I shall tell you that you may study law. Díle que estudie el derecho, tell him that he may study law.

The imperfect subjunctive must be used in the subordinate clause, if a tense of the past precedes in the principal sentence, as: Deseé que Vd. estudiase, or estudiaras el derecho, I wished that he might study law.

The future subjunctive in the subordinate clause refers to a future, a subjunctive present, or an imperative in the principal sentence. In English this tense is wanting, being commonly rendered by the present subjunctive. Often the subjunctive future, may be replaced by the present subjunctive, without any essential change in the meaning.

It will be observed that the imperfect subjunctive has two terminations. The second termination is used absolutely in a subordinate sense, that is, it is governed by either a conditional conjunction or by the word "que," which proceeds it. The first termination of the imperfect subjunctive may be used interchangeably and in the same way as the second termination of the imperfect subjunctive; but it also has a wider use, for it may be used interchangeably with the conditional mood of the indicative, whose ending is -ía, and is translated into English by the word "would." Therefore, the following may be adduced:

In conditional clauses beginning with if, the Spaniards use, either the first or second terminations; 7 or 8, and the principal sentence, follows or is preceded with the conditional of the indicative, 5, as: Si amase or amara Vd. los buenos libros sería mas instruido; if you loved good books, you would be more instructed.

After to tell, to say, to think, or similar verbs the conditional of the indicative 5, is used, if the principal sentence is affirmative. If on the contrary, the principal sentence is negative, interrogative, or expresses doubt, the conditional, 5, or the first termination of the imperfect subjunctive 7 should be used, as: Decía or dijo que vendría, he said that he would come. No creía que nos alcazaran, I did not believe that he would overtake us.

After the verbs, to be willing, to desire, to wish, to pretend, etc., No. 5 should not be used; Nos. 7 or 8 are alone admissible.

PRESENT TENSE--REGULAR VERB--No. 1.

There are three endings to the infinitive, in Spanish—ar, er, ir; that is every verb beginning with to in English must end in ar, er, or ir in Spanish. By suppressing the ar, er, or, ir from the verb and adding to the remainder the following terminations, we have the different persons. The personal pronouns I, he, she, we, they, are not used, because the ending of the verb, shows the person. Usted--you (abbreviated Vd.) requires the same ending as he or she; but Vd. must be used with the verb to distinguish it from he or she. Thou—tu is not given until a future lesson, for, it is only used among intimates, to your own servants, and to children—The 1, 2, 3 in the following table show the conjugation ar, er, ir, and not the person.

Infinitive	I	he she	vd you	we	they	vds you (all)
1—ar	o	a	a	amos	an	an
2--er	o	e	e	emos	en	en
3--ir	o	e	e	imos	en	en

The following is a list of regular verbs, which may be conjugated by the above. Those under the figure 1, across line No 1; those under figure 2; across line 2; and those under figure 3; across line 3; suppress the ar, er or, ir.

1	2	3
Tomar—to take	Comer—to eat	Vivir—to live
Bajar---to descend	Beber---to drink	Recibir—to receive
Comprar---to buy	Vender-- to sell	Subir—to go up
Pasar—to pass	Correr—to run	Permitir—to permit
Amar—to love	Temer --to fear	Asumir—to assume
Examinar--to examine	Leer--to read	Exhibir—to exhibit
Entrar—toenter	Proveer—to provide	Existir—to exist
Lavar—to wash	Cojer---to catch	Presumir---to presume
Echar---to throw; to pour	Recojer---to gather	Consistir---to consist

THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

PRESENT TENSE.

Infinitive	I	he, she	you Vd.	we	hey	you Vds.
Dar—to give	doy	da	da	damos	dan	dan
Decir—to say; to tell	digo	dice	dice	decimos	dicen	dicen
Estar—to be	estoy	está	está	estámos	están	están
Haber—to have	he	ha	ha	hemos	han	han
Hacer--to do; to make	hago	hace	hace	hacemos	hacen	hacen
Ir—to go	voy	va	va	vamos	van	van
Poder—to be able	puedo	puede	puede	podemos	pueden	pueden
Poner—to put; to place	pongo	pone	pone	ponemos	ponen	poner
Querer—to wish; to like	quiero	quiere	quiere	queremos	quieren	quieren
Saber—to know	se	sabe	sabe	sabemos	saben	saben
Salir—to go out	salgo	sale	sale	salimos	salen	salen
Ser—to be	soy	es	es	somos	son	son
Traer—to bring; to wear	traigo	trae	trae	traemos	traen	traen
Tener— to have to hold	tengo	tiene	tiene	tenemos	tienen	tienen
Venir—to come	vengo	viene	viene	venimos	vienen	vienen
Valer—to be worth	valgo	vale	vale	valemos	valen	valen
Ver—to see	veo	ve	ve	vemos	ven	ven

Regular Verb, Past Imperfect Tense—No. 2.

I	he she	Vd. you	we	they	Vds. all, you.
1—aba	aba	aba	abamos	aban	aban
2—ía	ía	ía	íamos	ían	ían
3—ía	ía	ía	íamos	ían	ían

The above are the regular verb endings. For example: tomar, means to take; by suppressing the final ar and placing the other letters, tom, before the terminations, aba, etc. in line numbered 1, we have tomaba, I was taking; tomaba, he was or she was taking; Vd. tomaba, you were taking, etc. This tense expresses the verb. in the tense that was—ing represents in English; or when we express in English, I used to—i.e.; I was taking, or I used to take, tomaba.

There are but three irregular verbs in this tense, as follows:

	I	he she	Vd. you	we	they	Vds. all of you
Ir—to go	iba	iba	iba	ibamos	iban	iban
Ser—to be	era	era	era	eramos	eran	eran
Ver—to see	veía	veía	veía	veíamos	veían	veían

Regular Verb, Past Definite Tense—No. 3.

I	he she	Vd. you	we	they	Vds. all of you
1—é	ó	ó	amos	aron	aron
2—í	ió	ió	ímos	ieron	ieron
3—í	ió	ió	ímos	ieron	ieron

This tense expresses a past time that is completed; and the auxilliary English verb did, conveys the meaning, as: tomar, is to take; I took or I did take, would be formed by suppressing the ar, and adding the endings of the first line, tomé, I did take: tomó, he did take. Those verbs ending in er or ir, would require the endings of the 2nd and 3rd lines respectively. There are seventeen principal irregular verbs in this tense, as follows:

Irregular Verb, Past Definite Tense.

	I	he she	Vd. you	we	Vds. they
Andar—to ride	anduve	anduvo	anduvo	anduvimos	anduvieron
Dar—to give	dí	dió	dió	dímos	dieron
Decir—to tell, to say	dije	dijo	dijo	dijimos	dijeron
Dormir—to sleep		durmió	durmió		durmieron
Estar—to be	estuve	estuvo	estuvo	estuvimos	estuvieron
Ir—to go	fuí	fué	fué	fuímos	fueron
Haber—to have	hube	hubo	hubo	hubimos	hubieron
Hacer—to do, to make	hice	hizo	hizo	hicimos	hiceron
Poder—to be able	pude	pudo	pudo	pudimos	pudieron
Poner—to put	puse	puso	puso	pusimos	pusieron
Querer—to wish	quise	quiso	quiso	quisimos	quisieron
Reir—to laugh	reí	rió	rió	reímos	rieron
Saber—to know	supe	supo	supo	supimos	supieron
Ser—to be	fuí	fué	fué	fuímos	fueron
Tener—to have	tuve	tuvo	tuvo	tuvimos	tuvieron
Traer—to bring, to wear	traje	trajo	trajo	trajimos	trajeron
Venir—to come	vine	vino	vino	venimos	vinieron

LA CORRESPONDENCIA---THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Vamos á escribir una carta á nuestro amigo el Señor Martinez.

Muy bien, pero no sé escribir el español. Hágame el favor de enseñarme como se hace.

Pues, encabezamos la carta con el fecha, así: "La Habana, Enero 25 de 1902.

Entonces, escribimos el nombre de la persona á quien enviamos la carte, y se hace así: "Señor Don Alfredo Martinez, Avenida Quinta, 523, Ciudad de Nueva York, Estados Unidos de America.

En una carta de negocios comenzamos con, "Muy señor mio," ó "Muy señores mios."

Pero á un amigo intimo escribimos: "Querido amigo," ó "Estimado amigo."

Luego, escribe el cuerpo de la carte y al pié póngase "quedo de Vd," y los iniciales: "Q. B. S. M." que quieren decir, que besa sus manos ó los siguientes "S. S. S." que significan "su seguro servidor."

Aquí tiene Vd. un sobre. Póngalo un poco de goma para pegarlo bien.

¿Que lástima! He dejado caer un borron.

Déme el raspador y el papel secante.

¿Donde están?

En la gaveta de en medio.

Esa pluma no me parece muy buena. Salpica el papel.

Aquí tiene Vd. otra. ¿"Bien, como principiaré?"

Ponga, Señor Don Alfredo Martinez, el número de la casa, la ciudad en que vive, el estado ó provincia y entonces el país.

Lo he hecho. Ahora tendré que fijar un estampilla en el sobre.

Aquí tiene Vd. una estampilla de á dos centavos.

Sirvase fijarlo en el sobre en el rincon de arriba á la mano derecha.

Let us write a letter to our friend, Mr. Martinez.

Very well, but I do not know how to write Spanish. Do me the favor to show me how it is done.

Well, we head the letter with the date, so: "Havana, January 25, 1902.

Then we write the name of the person to whom we send the letter, and it is done this way: "Mr. Alfred Martinez, 523 Fifth Avenue, New York City, United States of America.

In a commercial letter we begin with: "Dear Sir," or "Dear Sirs."

But to an intimate friend we write: "Dear Friend," or "Esteemed Friend."

Then write the body of the letter and at the foot let there be placed: "I remain yours," and the initials, "Q. B. S. M." which means "who kisses your hands," (a Spanish idiom) or the following: "S. S. S." which signifies, "your obedient servant."

Here you have an envelope. Put a little mucilage on it to fasten it well.

What a pity! I have let a blot fall on it.

Give me the eraser and the blotting paper.

Where are they.

In the middle drawer.

That pen does not seem to be very good. It spatters the paper.

Here you have another? How shall I begin?

Put Mr. Alfred Martinez, the number of the house, the city in which he lives, the state or province and then the county.

I have done so. Now I shall have to affix a stamp on the envelope.

Here you have the stamp of two cents.

Please put it on the envelope in the upper right hand corner.

LA CORRESPONDENCIA---THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Esta carta me parece doble.

This letter seems to me to be double weight.

Hágame el favor de pesarla en esa balanza.

Do me the favor to weigh it on those scales.

Me parece que necesita doble franqueo.

It seems to me to need double postage.

Póngala dos estampillas y certifiquela; porque es de importancia.

Put on it two stamps and register it; as it is important.

¿A que hora sale el correo?

At what hour does the mail leave?

Pienso que sale á las seis ó las seis y media.

I think it leaves at six or half-past six.

¿No se puede echar en el buzon en la esquina de la calle?

Can it not be dropped in the letter-box on the corner of the street?

Por cierto. Hay uno en aquella esquina

Certainly. There is one on that corner.

Miéntras que esté Vd. fuera me hará favor comprarme unos pliegos de papel.

While you are out will you do me the favor to buy me a few sheets of paper?

Con mucho placer. ¿No hay otra cosa en que puedo servirle?

With much pleasure. Is there nothing else in which I can serve you?

Nada mas por ahora, gracias.

Nothing more at present, thanks.

Hágame el favor de darme la direccion al correo, pues deseo comprar unas cuantas estampillas.

Do me the favor to direct me to the postoffice, as I wish to buy a few stamps.

No es necesario ir al correo, se puede comprarlas en cualquier botica.

It is not necessary to go to the postoffice, you can buy them at any drug store.

¿Donde está la botica mas cercana?

Where is the nearest drug store?

En la esquina.

On the corner.

No olvide Vd. traerme unas tarjetas postales.

Do not forget to bring me a few postal cards.

Muy bien. Cuantas quiere Vd?

Very well. How many do you want?

Como viente serán suficientes.

About twenty will be sufficient.

Apurese. pues tiene Vd. solamenté diez minutos para echar las cartas al correo.

Hurry up, for you have only ten minutes to put the letter in the mail.

Muy bien, amigo mio, y volveré tan pronto como me sea posible.

Very well, my friend, I shall return as soon as possible.

Oiga! Aqui viene Eddie. Vd puede hablar con el hasta que vuelvo.

Listen!. Here comes Eddie. You can talk to him 'til I return.

Ah! Adios viejo como le va?

Ah! Hello old man. How are you?

Muy Bien. Que esta haciendo?

Quite well. What are you doing?

Yo estoy estudiando español y he aprendido que es una cosa leerlo, otra escribirlo, y otra hablar ó entenderlo.

I am studying Spanish and I have learned that it is one thing to read it, another to write it and another to speak or understand it.

EL FERROCARRIL---THE RAILROAD.

Levántese amigo mio, ya es la hora para ir á la estacion.

¿Ha llamado Vd. el coche?

No, no fué necesario irémos á pié, no está lejos.

¿Hizo Vd. enviar el equipaje temprano?

Si, todo está arreglado.

Déme esa tabla, vamos á ver la ruta que debemos tomar.

Salimos de aqui á Nueva York á las nueve de la mañana, y llegarémes en San Francisco la noche del cuarto dia.

¿Pero, no vamos á parar en algunas de las ciudades más importantes?

Sin duda, visitarémos á Buffalo, Chicago, Denver y Salt Lake City.

¿Cuanto tiempo permaneceremos en esas poblaciones?

Conforme á lo que hay de ver. Y debemos ver á los saltos de Niagara, los mas maravillosos del mundo.

Y las matanzas de Chicago, las minas del estado de Colorado, y el tabernáculo famoso de los Mormones en la ciudad de Salt Lake.

¿Ha comprado Vd. las boletas?

Si, aqui las tiene Vd. Nos dan tiempo para visitar todas aquellas ciudades.

Saldrémos en el tren de mañana?

Por supuesto, y el tren expreso, que sale muy de mañana.

Tengo deseos de salir; quiero ver todo lo que hay de ver en los Estados Unidos de la America del Norte.

Muy bien; le despertaré á Vd. á las tres de la mañana,

Buenas noches.

Que duerma Vd. bien.

¿Donde está la estacion del ferrocarril?

Está al pié de la calle veinte.

Llámeme un coche para las diez.

Está muy bien, señor. ¿Quiere Vd. un expres para llevar su equipaje?

Get up, my friend, it is time to go to the depot.

Have you called the carriage?

No, it is not necessary. We shall go afoot; it is not far.

Did you send the baggage early?

Yes, all is arranged.

Give me the time table. Let us see the route we ought to take.

We leave here for New York at 9 o'clock in the morning, and shall arrive in San Francisco the night of the fourth day.

But are we not going to stop at some of the more important cities?

Undoubtedly, we shall visit Buffalo, Chicago, Denver and Salt Lake City.

How long shall we remain in these places?

According to what is to be seen. And we should see Niagara Falls, the most wonderful in the world.

And the slaughter houses of Chicago, the mines of the state of Colorado and the famous Mormon tabernacle of the city of Salt Lake.

Have you bought the tickets?

Yes, here you have them. They give us time to visit all those cities.

Shall we leave on tomorrow's train?

Of course, and on the express train which leaves very early in the morning.

I have a desire to leave. I wish to see all there is to be seen in the United States of North America.

Very well; I shall awaken you at three o'clock in the morning.

Good night.

May you sleep well.

Where is the railroad station?

It is at the foot of twentieth street.

Call me a coach for ten o'clock.

All right, sir. Do you wish an express wagon to carry your baggage?

EL FERROCARRIL---THE RAILROAD.

Si, y diga al hombre de esperarme en la estacion.

Yes, and tell the man to wait for me at the station.

¿Está todo listo?

Is everything ready?

Si, señor; ya todo está listo.

Yes, sir; everything is now ready.

Aquí estamos á la estacion.

Here we are at the station.

¿Donde está la oficina de bolétas?

Where is the ticket office.

Allí está á la derecha.

There it is to the right.

Déme una boléta para Nueva York.

Give me a ticket for New York.

¿Cuanto es?

How much is it?

¿A que hora sale el tren?

At what hour does the train leave?

Saldrá dentro de media hora.

It will leave within half an hour.

¿Donde va Vd. ahora?

Where are you going now?

Voy á la sala de equipaje para registrar mis baules.

I am going to the baggage room to check my baggage.

Sírvase darme las contraseñas para esos dos baules.

Please give me the checks for these two trunks.

He olvidádo, tengo que procurar mi boléta para el dormitorio.

I have forgotten, I must get my sleeping car ticket.

¿Cuanto es la boléta?

How much is the ticket?

Seis pesos y medio.

Six dollars and a half.

Oiga muchacho, llevame este balis al tren.

Here boy, carry this valise for me to the train.

¿Donde está el tren para Nueva York?

Where is the train for New York?

El primer tren á la derecha.

First train to the right.

Muchas gracias, subiré. ¿Es Vd. seguro que este es mi tren?

Many thanks, I shall get aboard. Are you shure that this is my train?

Si, señor; no tenga Vd. cuidado.

Yes, sir; don't be alarmed.

¿Que es la distancia de aquí á Nueva York?

What is the distance from here to New York?

Como dos cientas veinte millas.

About two hundred and twenty miles.

Adios, amigo, Déle Vd. Memorias á mis amigos, y dígales que volveré dentro de dos meses.

Good bye, my friend. Give my regards to my friends, and tell them that I will return within two months.

Que tenga Vd. búen viaje.

May you have a good journey.

Á que hora llegaremos á——?

At what hour shall we arrive at ?

En cinco minutos, y tendrémos veinte minutos para la comida.

In five minutes, and we shall have twenty minutes for dinner.

Muchas gracias, diga al muchacho que me traiga un "Heraldo."

Many thanks, tell the boy to bring me a "Herald."

Muy buen, señor.

Very well, sir.

¡Veinte minutos para la comida!

Twenty minutes for dinner.!

¿Esta Vd. cansado?

Are you tired?

Si, un poco, y tengo hambre tambien.

Yes, a little and hungry also.



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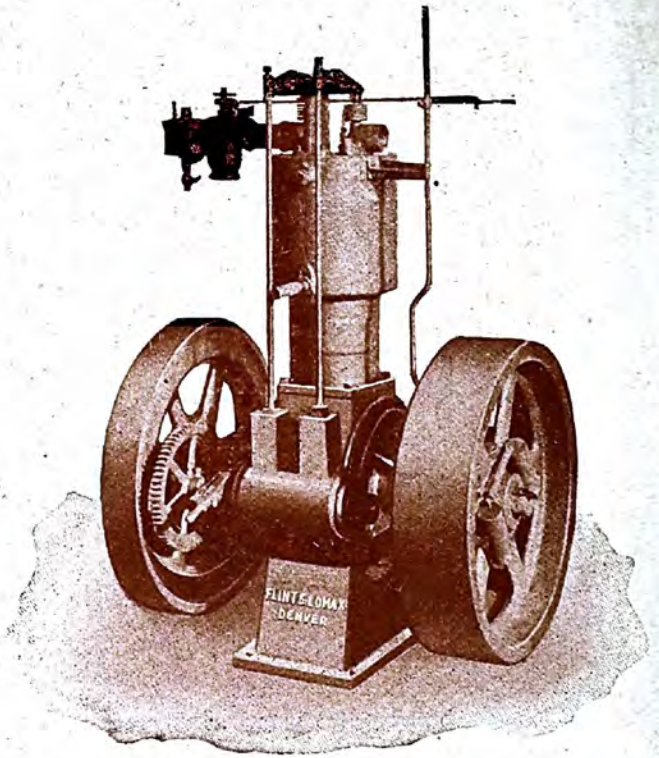
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A. B. GRAY.

THE FACT that people are skeptical and cannot be made to believe in a good thing, even though it be backed by thousands of proofs and unlimited capital, is just as prominent today as when Christopher Columbus first attempted to convince the foreign courts of the existence of a new world. The telephone, the telegraph, the incandescent light and hundreds of other inventions and discoveries were first introduced under the same conditions, people would not believe, even after they had been shown.

Mr. A. B, Gray, the general manager of the Antiseptic Mfg. Co., the discoverer of "Gray's Hair Tonic," is confronted with the same unbelief, which attempted to bar the progress of the discoverers and inventors of many wonderful, worthy and now absolutely necessary articles.

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E. F. Orozco, Subscription Agt. and Translator, Kansas City Office 418 Bryant Block.
Nat. H. Sowle, Mgr. Los Angeles Cal., Office 512 O. T. Johnson Building.
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Enclosed find my check for $1.00 to pay for two years' subscription from Oct. 1906, for my son, who is a student at the Missouri School of Mines. This should lead to further subscriptions to your valuable work.

A. F. PIERCE.
Law Offices of Meservey, Pierce & German, Kansas City, Mo.

REMOVAL NOTICE

The office of The Sister Republics has removed to 321 16th St.

PAN-AMERICAN NOTES.

A company with 1,200,000 pesos capital has been formed to engage in the business of tanning leather and manufacturing high-class boots and shoes at Valparaiso, Chile.

Mexico now owns and operates its own railroads successfully. The Mexican investor, Mexico's leading financial journal, states that the United States will soon be compelled to do likewise.

Articles were filed at Dover, Del., recently incorporating the Mexican Petroleum company, the object of which is to develop oil fields in Mexico. The authorized capital is $60,000,000.

A new technical school has been started at Campos, Brazil, by the governor of the State, Dr. Nilo Pecanha. The school will give instruction in tailoring, shoemaking, gardening, etc., and will be thoroughly practical.

The report of the Paraguay Central Railway for the year ending May 1, 1906, shows receipts of $275,000, gold, an increase of $66,000 over the preceding year. Operating expenses were $162,000, an increase of $29,000, leaving net receipts $113,000, gold.

A survey has been authorized by the Brazilian government of the rivers Purus, Acre and Jurua, with the object of improving the navigation upon them. There seems to be no prospect of the great Amazonas territory, reached by these rivers, being opened up in any other way.

Columbus Cunnitubby, a full-blooded Choctaw, is probably the oldest Indian in the United States. He is believed to have passed his 114th year. His mind is clear, but he is so feeble that he cannot talk more than two or three minutes at a time. He has 23 children and 100 grandchildren.

United States Consul Alfred A. Winslow, at Valparaiso, reports the organization in London, of a company known as the Nitrate Securities Trust, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The object of the company, the consul states, is thought in Chile to be the control of the nitrate production of the world.

On November 15, 1906, the Chilean Senate approved a proposed law authorizing the expenditure of 500,000 pesos for the promotion of immigration, and of 50,000 pesos for the construction, in Valparaiso, of lodgings for immigrants, and empowering the Executive to invest said amounts in the objects for which they were appropriated.

The usual monthly circular issued by the Treasury Departmeat of the Mexican Government, announces that the legal price per kilogram of pure silver, during the month of January, 1907, is $45.10, according tocalculations in the decree of March 23, 1905. This price will be the basis for the payment of the stamp tax and custom duties when silver is used throughout the Republic.

The Consul-General of Venezuela at New York, reports that in March, 1906, 4,729,487 kilograms of merchandise, valued at 1,729,909 bolivares, were shipped from the port of New York to Venezuelan ports, in comparison with 3,557,675 kilograms, valued at 1,489,858 bolivares, shipped from the port of New York in March, 1905, consigned to Venezuelan ports.

United States Vice-Consul Arthur O. Wallace, of Managua, reports to the Secretary of State regarding mining industry of Nicaragua as follows:

"There has been a remarkable revival of activity in the mining industries, shown by the fact of the large importations of mining machinery, reworking of abandoned mines and the discovery and opening up of new properties. It may be safely said that the returns from this industry will be in a few years, one of the principal resources of wealth for the country at large and to the Government in revenues, perhaps even more than agriculture and stock raising, which have been somewhat abated of late."

HIGH PRICES IN MEXICO

United States Consul Duhaims, of Saltillo, Mexico, reports prevailing high prices on nearly all necessaries of life, in that part of the Republic. Exhorbitant prices on imported merchandise are the rule, rather than the exception. Many families visit the United States to purchase their supplies direct. Large quantities of goods are brought in by parcels post. The building up of this parcels post trade with the United States causes some alarm among the local merchants, which must eventually result in their realization that to be successful in business they must be satisfied with with reasonable profits based upon larger sales. The march of progress and prosperity in Mexico is indicative that the time is not far distant when the majority of the Mexican people will look upon, as necessaries of life, many commodities now regarded as luxuries. All goods are now used by Mexicans to a very limited extent, owing to the high prices. The adoption of the modern commercial system of increasing trade by placing these commodities at prices within reach of the masses would benefit alike, the producers, merchants and consumers.

RAISING GOATS WITH SUCCESS

J. F. Burns, of the Las Cresciente Canyado, owns one of the largest and highest grade herds of Angora goats in Pinal county, Arizona, his herd numbering over 2,500 head. This herd brought him in over $3,000 during the year 1906, says the Blade. He received 36 cents a pound for his best grade of wool and the entire product averaged 29 1-2 cents a pound. He sold to Boston buyers. He marketed the surplus kids in Tucson and could have sold there, at good prices, five times the number he had for sale. He is making a great success raising goats and could not be induced to change back to the cattle business. He has a beautiful laprobe made of goat pelts. They make a light, warm and perfectly water-proof robe. Mr. Burns states that a large factory in Wyoming is now engaged in manufacturing all kinds of robes, rugs and clothing and that the demand is constantly increasing. Clothing made from these pelts is not only rain and wind-proof but elegant in appearance.

THE PRODUCTS OF THE AGAVE

"Pulque," the national drink of the tableland round the city of Mexico, is made from the Agave, as is also a spirit called "mezcal." An enormous quantity of this spirit is distilled every year and a still greater quantity of pulque. Some 50,000,000 bottles of these liquors are sent annually by rail to the city of Mexico and the daily pulque trains to the capital are a considerable source of revenue to the railway companies. The main line of the National runs principally through pulque country.

The beer is manufactured by cutting off the head of the flower pole as soon as its makes its appearance in the center of the leaves. Then a hole is scooped out in the head of the trunk, which will hold several pints. All the vast quantity of sap which would have gone to nourish the quick-growing pole, is kept bailed out by a laborer, and the sap is poured into pig-skins, where it undergoes a sort of fermentation. The brandy,or mezcal, is distilled from the young pole itself.—Mexican Investor.

HENEQUEN INDUSTRY OF CUBA

United States Consul Max J. Baehr, of Cienfuegos, reports as follows:

"Although there is in the island of Cuba considerable land planted in henequen (hemp) and three or four industrial plants with the necessary machinery to prepare the fiber for the market, the the out-put is yet limited and insufficient to furnish raw material for existing manufactories, these being compelled to use imported fiber, principally from Yucatan. The number of henequen plantations in Cuba has been increasing and there is little doubt that in the near future the the island will be able to produce from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds, which is the amount necessary to supply the home market. On the north coast of the island there are large tracts of high land of rocky formation, specially adapted for the cultivation of hemp, and persons who have studied the matter affirm that this industry would be very profitable if properly attended to. The leaf is said to contain 10 per cent more fiber than the plant that has been such a source of wealth to the Yucatan peninsula, and the quality of this fiber is about the same in Cuba."

COLUMBIA

Hon. John Barrett, formerly United States Minister to Colombia and elected on December 19, 1906, Director of the Bureau of the American, Republics, in an article published in the "Southern Lumberman" says of Colombia:

"Its northernmost coast is only 950 miles from the southernmost point of Florida. It is the only South American country bordering both on the Atlantic and Pacific. It has an area twice as large as the State of Texas. There is probably no other nation in Latin America that has such unexploited resources of timber, coal, iron, copper, gold, silver, platinum and precious stones, such as emeralds. At the same time its agricultural possibilities are wonderful on account of the fertility of the soil, the industry of the people and the variety of the climate. Although Colombia ,is located entirely in the Tropical Zone and a large portion of it is very near the equator, it bas many different sections—combined would cover an area as great as Tennessee and Alabama—which, on account of the altitude, have a climate as cool all the year round as that of northern United States in the latter part of October. The capital city, Bogota, situated at an altitude of 8,500 feet on a beautiful plateau as large as the State of Massachusetts, is as cool as Boston in September. The average person thinks of Colombia as being like Panama or like the hot low coasts of the country, when he visits its principal ports, not understanding that when he gets into the interior he goes upon those high plateaus with their cool temperature."

TRADE OF CIENFUEGOS, 1905-6

United States Consul Max J. Baehr furnishes a detailed statement showing imports and exports at the port of Cienfuegos, Cuba, during the fiscal year 1905-6. The total trade amounted to $20,262,849, imports $7,432,827, exports $12,830,022. The imports from the principal countries were as follows:

United States	$2,928,635
England	1,093,852
Spain	688,806
Colombia	687,278
Urugnay	426,959
Germany	418,832

The principal articles imported from the United States were: Machinery, breadstuffs, provisions, coal, lumber, oils, shoes, barbed wire, and cement. The most remarkable increase over last year's importation is that of American shoes, from $51,363 in 1905 to $128,178 in 1906, or 125 per cent.

The most notable decrease is in American rice. Its price compared with that for the Indian article is so high as to eliminate it from this maket altogether, especially since the native prefers the Indian to the American rice. In 1905 Cienfuegos imported $168,804 worth of American rice, and during the last fiscal year not one pound entered this harbor from the United States.

Of the $12,830,022 exports $12,738,892 went to the United States, $57,249 to England, and $33,881 to Germany. It will thus be seen that while the United States took practically all the exports of this market, it received less than 40 per cent of its trade; while England, Spain, and Germany, without taking anything from them, so to speak, were favored with 14, 9, and 6 per cent, respectively.

The imports from Colombia were cattle solely, and those from Uruguay "jerked beef" only.

PERU

The President of the Peruvian Republic issned on August 10, 1906, the following decree, the principal object of which is to promote immigration to the Republic:

The President of the republic, considering that it is necesssary to regulate the investment of the amount appropriated in the general budget in force for the promotion of immigration, and in the most efficient way to accomplish the purpose to which said amount is destined, decrees:

First. The Government shall furnish third-class transportation to natives of Europe and America, the introduction of whom is sought by industrial corporations or individuals, and who must have the following qualifications:

(a) They must be from 10 to 50 years old, if men, and from 10 to 40 years old, if women, besides having the conditions of morality and health prescribed by the provisions in force.

(b) They shall engage in agriculture, mining, or any other industry, for themselves or for colonization, immigration, or irrigation companies.

Second. The payment for transportation shall be made by the respective consul of the Republic in the port of embarkation, upon receipt of the cable order from Minister of Improvements (Fomento,) to whom the interested parties shall apply in writing, requesting said payment, and stating the number of immigrants to whom transportation is furnished the agricultural or industrial establishment to which they will be assigned, and agreeing to furnish said immigrants with lodging, food, and medical attendance from the port of landing to their points of destination.

Third. The Consuls of Republic, upon receipt of the order from the Minister of Improvements, shall make the payments directly to the steamship company, and after assuring themselves, personally, that each immigrant has all the qualifications required in section 1 of this decree; for the purposes of this section they shall issue to each immigrant a certificate to be delivered to the maritime authority of the port of landing for transmittal to the Minister of Improvements.

PERINI, A NEW TEXTILE PLANT

Perini is the name of a textile plant that has recently been discovered in Brazil. Experiments with this fiber are being made at Parahyba do Sul, in the State of Rio de Janeiro.

According to United States Consul-General George E. Anderson, at Rio de Janeiro, the linen industry of the world may possibly be revolutionized by the discovery and development of this plant, which is indigenous to Brazil and some of the great fertile plains of South America.

The new plant is known as *"Canhamo braziliensis perini"* or "Brazilian linen." It is named for its discoverer, Dr. Victorio Antonio de Perini, end its practical development is now being effected upon several experimental plantations, the most notable of which is at Boa Vista, in the State of Rio de Janeiro. The development was commenced with the assistance of the State government, and has continued to a point where it may be stated without question that the fiber is a success and that its influence will be felt at once in the fabric world. The product of the plantations now established has been contracted for by British interests at a very profitable rate. One of the plantations established includes an area of 500,000 square meters of the growing plants at Rodeiro, and the the one at Boa Vista will soon have over 2,000,000 square meters.

The *Canhamo braziliensis perini* is virtually a weed growing from 12 to 18 feet high in four or five months, resembling in general appearance the hemp. The special advantages of this Brazilian fiber over European linen and other similar plants claimed by those interested in its cultivation are:

(1) It is absolutely hardy, resisting alike the dry or the rainy season, bearing equally well in dry or wet soil, and not a prey to insects or mildew.

(2) No core or special cultivation is required after planting.

(3) The plant matures so rapidly that a crop can be gathered three months after sowing—that is, three crops a year can be had.

(4) Its general nature is such and the qualities above enumerated are such that it can be grown upon what are now vast tracts of practically waste land, with comparatively little outlay of of capital.

(5) The fiber has all the necessary qualities required for high-class use, viz, strength, fineness, flexibility and adaptability for bleaching or dyeing

(6) Every portion of the plant can be used for some industrial purpose.

The demand for the waste material of this plant for paper making will be steady. At present all but coarse wrapping paper is imported and the imports will exceed $3,300,000 annually. White paper is not made in Brazil, owing to a lack of suitable material. So far most of the planting of the *Canhamo braziliensis perini* has been for seed, the promoters extending their plantings as rapidly as ground could be secured, cleared, and seed produced for the planting. Machinery for the treatment of the plant for the extraction of the fiber has been imported from Europe, the plows, reapers, and similar machinery and pumps and hydraulic machinery coming from England, while the crushing, combing, and other machinery comes from Belfast, although constructed on Belgian models. Present plans contemplate only the production of the raw fiber for export, although the ultimate result may be a great manufacturing enterprise when labor and commercial conditions in Brazil will justify the venture.

The process of fiber production from the *Canhamo braziliensis perini* has just been patented in the United States. Whether the plant can be grown to advantage in the southern portion and Pacific coast regions of America free from frost is not known. The matter merits investigation of the agricultural and industrial authorities.

THE CINCHONA TREE

As is well known, the cinchona tree, which produces the quinine of commerce, is indigenous to South America, where it is found in dense forests of the mountainous regions of the western parts of the country at a height from 2,500 to 9,000 feet above sea level and in an equable and rather cool climate. The belt in which the tree was found in abundance was about 100 miles wide by 2,000 miles long, and ran through Venezuela, New Grenada, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. All of the species, of which there are many, do not grow indiscriminately, but seem to be confined to limits by altitude and climatic conditions. The varieties grown in India and Java and which gives the best results are the *Cinchona officinalis* and the *"saccirubra"* and the *"ledgeriana,"* yielding a high percentage of quinine and growing well at an altitude of 3,000 feet above the sea level.

United States Consul-General William H. Michael, of Calcutta, thinks that it will be interesting to Americans to know that the Madras government of India is operating cinchona plantations on the Nilgiris, in the Madras Province, the product of which is converted into qinine at government factories. Heu states that the total gross receipts from the Government plantations in 1906 were $80,419, or a net profit of $19,469. The three plantations are known as Dodabetta, Nedivattam, and Hooker, and are in a high state of cultivation. The crop of bark obtained was 294,000 pounds. This, together with 302,784 pounds purchased from private plantations, was worked up at the quinine factory owned and operated by the government. The amount of quinine produced from this quantity of bark was 17,328 pounds, besides 6,574 pounds of febrifuge. The private producers of cinchona in India have furnished bark to the government quinine factory since 1897, and during that time the number of pounds supplied was 2,386,505, valued at $214,780.

The total sales by the cinchona department, after having given notice by advertisement to the public, of quinine were 17,446 pounds and 1,756 pounds of febrifuge. The price realized per pound for quinine varied from $3.60 to $4 and a fraction. The United Provinces, Burma, Ajmera, the medical depots, hospitals, and native states bought in bulk, while Bombay, Central Provinces, and Bewar took their purchases in quinine packets of 102 grains, at a little over $3 per pound.

The total production cost of quinine to the factory was a trifle over $3.20 per pound. The saving to the Government in making its own quinine over what it would have to pay in the open market was about 40 cents per pound.

It is understood that the government will increase its manufactured output as soon as it can be done. The policy of the government in propagating the cinchona plant and manufacturing its own supply of quinine is, first, to establish and and encourage a profitable industy, and second to place the government—both India and British branches—in a wholly independent position as regards the supply of quinine, especially for the army and navy in time of war.

United States Consul B. S. Rairden, of Batavia, reports that the sixth public sale of quinine in Java for the year 1906 was held in that city on August 29, with the following results:

There were put up for sale 1,721.60 kilograms (about 5,988 pounds) of government quinine, and 602.88 kilograms (about 1,326 pounds) private quinine. Of the former lot none has been sold. Only 90.72 kilograms (about 200 pounds) of the private quinine has found purchasers at 11.9 florins ($4.79) per kilogram (2.2 pounds.) The quinine sold has been option quinine i. e., packing at purchaser's option.

GUATEMALA

In its physical aspects Guatemala is a country of mountains, tropical forests, lakes and rivers, and coast plains. It was described by Humboldt more than one hundred years ago as extremely fertile and well cultivated, and this description holds good to-day, though there are vast areas of rich agricultural land yet open to profitable cultivation and only awaiting immigration to develop their richness.

The Guatemalan Andes consist of three minor mountain systems. These are the northern zone, chiefly of denuded cones 1,500 to 2,000 feet in height, with plains lying between them; the central zone, consisting of ranges and chains running east and west, with many marked elevations rising from 7,000 to 14,000 feet; and the southern zone, consisting of eruptive chains which culminate in many notable volcanic peaks, some of which are more than 14, 000 feet in height. These are known as the Cordilleras and they parallel the Pacific Ocean.

There are three river systems emptying, respectively, into the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic, and the Pacific. Some of the streams flowing into the Gulf of Mexico are navigable by steamboats of light draft.

Of the Atlantic tributaries, the principal rivers are the Sarstoon, Motagua and Dulce. The latter empties into the Gulf of Honduras. Navigation is possible on the Motagua for about 75 miles from the mouth. The rivers flowing into the Pacific include the Paz, Suchiate and Patulal. These have their sources in the Andean Cordilleras or the neighboring highlands. There is also the Michatoya, which is navigable for small boats to its confluence with the Maria Linda. Generally speaking, a few of the rivers on the southern coast might be made navigable for short distances with boats of very light draft.

Guatemala has a series of inland lakes, which include Izabal, Atitlan and Amatitlan, which are capable of steam navigation; Peten, Ayarza and Guija. The largest of these is Lake Izabal, which is 58 miles long by 12 miles in width and has an outlet through the Dulce river into the Gulf of Honduras.

The cities and municipal districts having a population 10,000 and upward are as follows:

Guatemala City	100,000
Antigua	10,000
Quezaltenango	25,000
Totonicapan	33,000
Coban	23,000
Chiquimula	13,000
Jalapa	13,000
Escuintla	13,000
Salama	13,000
Amatitlan	10,000
Zacapa	12,000
Flores	13,000
Jutiapa	14,000
Huehuetenango	10,000
Retalhuleu	10,000
Solola	15,000
Mazatenango	10,000
San Marcos	10,000
Atitlan	10.000

Guatemala, the capital, is the largest city in Central America. The location is unusually healthy, being 5,000 feet above sea level. The city is laid out an a splendid scale, with many fine avenues and parks. It is improving its system of tramways by changing to electricity as the motive power. The public buildings are especially notable. Among the principal ones are the palaces of the Government, the Presidency, the legislative power, the judicial power, and the archbishopric; the Cathedral and other magnificent churches; the Ministry of Public Improvemet (Fomento), the Mint, the Conservatory of Music, the general offices of accounts, of police, and of liquors and internal revenue; the custom-house, the national institutes of young men, of young ladies, and of the native race, the first of which is provided with a meteorological observatory; the school of law, medicine, engineering, polytechny, and arts; the children's college and a large number of public schools; the Colon Theater, the registry of real estate, the national printing office, the post-office the Nationl Museum, the military hospital and

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the general hospitals, the asylums for the insane and for convalescents and invalids; the Central and Calvary markets; the penitentiary, the artillery, cavalry and Guard of Honor, and San Francisco barracks; San Jose and Matamoros forts, and a large number of other imposing edifices. The American Club, which has several hundred members, mostly citizens of the United States, occupies fine quarters.

"Some of the parks, plazas, and public drives are adorned with very beautiful marble or bronze statues. Among the principal ones are the bronze monument of Christopher Columbus in the Central Park and the marble one of the same historic personage in the Garden of the Colon Theater; that of Gen. J. Rufino Barrios and that of Don Miguel Garcia Granados in the Boulevard of the Reforma, and that of Friar Bartolomew de Las Casas in the campus of the Institute of the Indian Race. The last three statues are of bronze.

"The seaports of Guatemala are of a varied character. Their value grows every day because of the increased commerce that is resulting from from the development of the country under the industrial policies of President Estrada Cabrera. On the Atlantic the leading ports Livingston, Izabal, Santo Tomas, and Puert Barrios. Of these Puerto Barrios is easily first. It lies at the extremity of the Gulf of Amatique, is spacious, and is well protected against winds. As the terminus of the Guatemalan Northern Railway it is assured of a very extensive trade both in exports and imports. Puerto Barrios is not only a receiving and distributing center for Guatemala, but also for a considerable portion of the neighboring Republics of Salvador, which has no port on the Atlantic.

The chief ports on the Pacific side are San Jose, Champerico, and Ocos. By far the largest amount of business is done through the port of San Jose, which is the terminus of the Guatemalan Central Railroad. It has extensive quays and other facilities for navigation.

Guatemala is well supplied with ocean transportation facilities, several of the steamship companies receiving aid from the Government. On the Pacific coast there is the Pacific Mail, which maintains a regular fortnightly service with extra vessels during the coffee season and which touches at the ports between San Francisco and Panama. The German line, known as the Kosmos, puts the Guatemalan ports in communication with the the west coast of South America as well as with the ports of California and Mexico. It carries both passengers and freight. There are also numerous small coasting vessels. It is probable that service will be resumed by the various Chilean lines which formerly proceeded to San Francisco, touching at Guatemalan and other ports, but which of recent years have not gone north of Panama. All the vessels have excellent passenger accomodations.

PROGRESSIVE MEXICO

American Railroad men in Mexico.
The Engineer's Narrow Escape.

Monterrey N. L. Mexico, Feb. 1907.

To The Sister Republics:

A few weeks rgo Prof. Pat Wallace a prominent locomotive engineer who is employed on the division of the Mexican National Railway running out from the City of Mexico was in Monterrey on a leave of absence so as to enable him to attend the marriage of his brother, which occurred at the city of Porfirio Diaz.

I met him at the hotel Baron with a few friends and was invited to join then in the gentlemen's sitting room where refreshments are served. As I had lost track of him since he left the Mexican Gulf Railway. I asked him what road he was connected with, he replied he was running passenger out from the City of Mexico on what is called the mountain division, the most dangerous piece of railroad to run on in the Republic.

The road crosses a mountain over 10,200 feet above sea level. From that point the road drops down 3,000 feet in a distance of fifteen miles and only an engineer with a good head and an iron nerve would undertake to haul a train up and down that mountain. While he was giving a description of that part of the road, Jack O Leary, the Duke of Cork who was one of the party, and one of the most popular railroad men in Mexico, asked him if he ever had an accident on that division, if so, to tell how he got out of it alive. Before relating his escape he called for some Kentucky Hardware and San Barnabe Tipo Chico water for all hands he related his story as follows:

"When the Southern Methodist Ministers excursion party visited Mexico, I was detailed to haul them over that mountain as the Railway Company would not trust their lives in the hands of any other employe in the service. I was given the right of way from the city to Acambaro and in order that the excursionists could get a good view of the valley of Mexico from the summit, we pulled out in the morning at eight o'clock, the morning was bright an clear not a cloud in sight, the tourists had a grand view of the mountains beyond them and the city and valley below, it was a glorious morning and the scenery was enchanting. Just such a morning and such scenery does not exist in the world. Everything went on smoothly until we began to descend on the north side of the mountain. The brakemen were all at their posts. I felt we would reach the level all right. All at once I felt the engine give a lunge forward; to my horror the air brakes would not work, I called for brakes and kept it up but the men were powerless to stop the speed and we rushed downward faster and faster, I was powerless to check our mad flight. I then thought of Mary and the boy. O what would become of them if the train was wrecked and I mashed to pieces. The thought of them nerved me to put all skill and knowledge that I had to stop the train. I called for brakes, the train running at a speed of one hundred miles an hour. I then prayed to Almighty God to save us as the train plunged downward, increasing speed at every turn of the wheels, looking backward I saw a streak of fire on the rails caused by the wheels sliding on them. I then thought of Mary and the boy, of those Ministers on the train, if I were killed Mary and the boy would be left widow and orphan, while thousands of Mexican Catholics whom those Ministers came here to convert would die in their sins and be everlastingly damned. I again prayed to God and the Virgin Mary to have mercy on my poor soul, to provide for Mary and the boy. By this time the perspiration was pouring from my body, my blood stood still in my veins, muscles became as hard as bars of steel, my eyes were bulging from their sockets, the train was running two hundred miles an hour now, looking ahead I saw we were approaching a sharp curve on the side of the mountain; I knew when we struck that curve at the rate of speed we were going at, the train would plunge down into a bottomless pit and all would be lost. Mary and the baby again came before me. I prayed again to God and the Virgin Mary and St. Patrick to have mercy on my poor soul."

While he was relating that blood curdling narative the perspiration was pouring from his forehead, streaming down his cheeks, his breath was like a coal of fire, he stopped for a breathing spell and Mr. Hudson of the Mineral Railway Co. asked how he saved the train and got out alive. He replied: "When I offered up that prayer, Mary struck me in the ribs and said, 'phat in the devil is the matter wid yez? If you don't stop that shouting and praying ye'll wake the baby.' it was the punch in the ribs from Mary that woke me up and I jumped out of bed, made a grab for my clothes and looked around for the ministers. Behold! they were not there—it was only a dream. Mr. Wiggins, pass that bottle of Kentucky Hardware, as I am thirsty. We will all drink to the health of The Sister Republics and their Monterrey correspondent. "May they live long and prosper.

Pat has left the National Lines of Mexico and

EMPIRE ZINC COMPANY

703 SYMES 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.

THE PIERCE GOLD SEPARATOR AND AMALGAMATOR

FOR

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.



La Separadora de Oroy Amalgamadora de Pierce.

Para molinos, Instalaciones de cyanide, y placeres.

Puede aderezarse y limpiarse sin parar el molino.

Puede salvar el visco que flota sobre el agua.

Scribase por catalogo.

Write for Catalogue No. 5

L. S. Pierce Patentee & Manufacturer
1650 Champa, 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, 1906. 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.

now resides in Texas. The last I heard of him he was running a train out of Laredo, Texas.

EDMOND LEVAN.

TRADE NOTES.

Andrew Carnegie has donated $750,000 for the erection of a building in the city of Washington for the use of the International Bureau of the American Republics. This gift will be greatly appreciated as the Government have had a building in Washington which they were obliged to rent, aside from the Capitol in that City. This new gift has almost an equal significance as far as the peace in the Western Hemisphere is concerned, for the Bureau of American Republics is striving to accomplish for this Hemisphere what the Hague Peace Tribunal is striving to accomplish for both Hemispheres, and the President is very thankful for the gift accordingly.

We have received a very finely illustrated and interesting report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Colorado for the years 1905-1906. Miss Katherine Craig, Superintendent of Public Instruction has very thoroughly and fittingly described the different branches of this work, and we congratulate her upon this occasion.

The San Gabriel Company, 189 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., are making rapid progress in their interests in Mexico. Sugar, rubber and other tropical products of Mexico, together with other plantations, timber lands, etc. are managed very successfully by this company. The location of their San Gabriel Plantation is at Son Gabriel, Estado of Vera Cruz, this being a Government Post Office, and located on the Tesechoacan River, 35 miles above the town of Perez, a station on the Vera Cruz & Pacific Ry. The development of this plantation is going forward with gratifying rapidity, and we take pleasure in recommending this firm to all who are contemplating making investments in a good and reliable stock company.

ODDS AND ENDS.

"Thou shalt enjoy thyself" should be added to the commandments.

Pueblo, Colo. has her Hogg, Ham and Bacon, what more does she want?

There is no health in the business that can't be benefited by good advertising.

There is a woman in Denver who never spoke a word of gossip in her life. She's been deaf and dumb since birth.

SMILE 'EM DOWN.

Of troubles every one alive
Must have his little pile,
But try to keep the lid on them,
The lid, friend, is a smile.

According to a Missouri editor, a dollar will not go as far now as it would ten years ago. Maybe not, but it will go just the same.

STOPPED THE FIGHT.

The Scotchman hit him in the eye,
And that blow stopped the fight,
Said he: "While I'm no Mason, I've
Received the Scottish right."

"I have noticed," says the Hon. Alex Appleby, "that the young man who has a pretty girl with him never has a hard time getting through the crowd."

A PREDICTION.

If Teddy does get in the race,
As some folks say he will.
The other candidates will look
As though they're standing still.

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

COIN MAKES A DIFFERENCE.

Laugh and the world laughs with you,
That is—if you have mon;
Laugh and the world laughs at you,
That is—if you have none.

A team of horses belonging to Chief Buffalo Fat ran away last Saturday at Riverton. A movement has been started it is said, to change the Indian's name to Chief Unable-to-Control-His-Horses.

THEY RAN.

There was a young girl named Marie,
Who said she could sing up to G;
But whether 'twas true,
The world never knew,
For nobody e'er stayed to see.

THE PATIENTS OF JOB.

Both Mrs. Henry Baker and her little daughter Mary, are under the care of Dr. Job.

—Walton, (Neb.) Times.

AT THE WAKE.

A fellow named Patrick P. Blake
Once rocked a boat out on a lake.
Next day, after sighing,
And moaning and crying,
His friends all got drunk at the wake.

"Dont grumble," says the Walsenburg World, "if your paper is not always up to the high standard of your ideal. Charitably remember that no editor is capable of getting up quite as good a paper as you could yourself."

GENERALLY THE CASE.

The man who smiles when loosing is,
Perhaps, the man worth while;
But, as a rule, you'll find that he's
A fellow with a pile.

"I have an idea," says the Hon. Alex Appleby, "that if Adam and Eve had known how long that 'raising Cain' joke was going to torture the people of the world, they would have selected some other name for the boy."

IT WORKED.

In Martin's Cigar Store on Sixteenth street, recently, a young man put a nickel in a slot machine. It was one of those poker machines. He pressed the lever and in the "hand" that showed he had two queens. He looked on the card of explanation and saw one line that read: "Kings or better, two cigars." That was the lowest winning "hand."

"Well I win two cigars," he said to the proprietor

The latter looked at the machine. "Indeed you don't," he said. "You have only two queens."

"Well" said the young man, "look here. Doesn't this say Kings or better, two cigars?"

"It does, but you have two queens."

"I was always taught," said the young man, "that the women were better than the men. So queens aren't better than kings, eh?"

The proprietor laughed, and handed over the cigars.

Even New Mexico has passed a 3 cent rate law. How about Colorado?



400 FEET LONG.

. . SEND A TRIAL ORDER . .

"The Denver"

The Largest Department Store and Mail Order House in the West.

If any goods bought at "The Denver" are unsatisfactory, they can be returned : : : : : :

FIFTEENTH CALIFORNIA AND SIXTEENTH STREETS.

THE DENVER DRY GOODS CO.

DENVER, COLORADO

Esta tienda de Departamentos y de pedidos por correo es la mas grande en el Oeste, envienos un pedido por correo y si mercancias compradas en la "The Denver" no dan entera satisfaccion devuelvanse

WE SELL A $35 SADDLE FOR $22

Made on a genuine steel fork tree, solid rawhide covered, skirts are 28 inches long, lined with wool sheepskin. Seats, jockey and cantle one solid piece of best California oak tanned leather, stirrup leather 2½ inch, steel or brass stirrups, fine hair cinches. Guaranteed in every respect. This saddle will equal most saddles sold in the United States at $35. We make low prices. Catalog free.

THE FRED MUELLER SADDLE & HARNESS CO.,

1413 Larimer St., Denver Colo.

Nosotros Vendemos Sillas de montar de $35. por $22.

Elaboradas en fustes de puro acero, cubierto con cuero solido sin curtir, faldas 28 pulgadas de largo forradas con cuero de cordero todo de una solida pieza del mejor cuero curtido de California cueros de es ribos 2 1-2 pulgadas estribos de acero o de bronce cinchos de cerda. La garantizamos en todo es gual a cualquier silla que se vende por $35. en cualquier parte en los Estados Unidos Catalogo a Solicitud

Stenographers



Learn Shorthand in 10 Days

for note-taking and private use: after that it is merely practice to get any speed desired; speed for office position in 8 weeks.

Pernin Shorthand received the highest award at the World's Fair, Chicago. It requires no shade, no positions, few word signs; write Spanish or any language as legibly as longhand, because the vowels are always written.

Thorough and complete course by mail, $10. Write me?

Pernin Shorthand College, Denver, Colo., U. S. A.

OLDEST ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE.

Next to grape wine, it is believed that Japanese sake, or rice wine is the oldest alcoholic beverage known to man, its use in Japan dating back over two thousand years.

NUT COOKIES.

Cream one scant tablespoonful of butter with one-half cup of sugar. Add two eggs, one scant cup of flour, one teaspoon of baking powder, four tablespoons of milk, a generous cup of chopped hickory nuts and vanilla to flavor. Drop with a teaspoon on butter pans about two inches apart. If too thick, add a little milk.

PEANUTS AS AS FOOD.

(*American Fruit and Nut Jouvnal.*)

The little peanut that only a few years ago was considered by the physicians as unfit to put into the stomach is now the basis of the food products of one of the largest sanitariums in the country—analysis proves it to contain three times the nutriment of beef—hence, it becomes better known and its value realized, it enters the bill of fare in the shape of peanut butter, salted peanuts, soup, cakes, etc. Many vegetarians throughout the country use no other bread lubricant than peanut butter prepared from the roasted nut.

BEGORRAGRAPHICS.

From General Agramonte, publisher of Anglo-American City of Mexico (The Light of Mexico.)

Castro, of Venezuela is known as the monkey of the Andes, and he appears to enjoy the distinction.

Now that the Shah of Pergia is officially dead, will President Castro show his patriotism by doing likewise.

This is Castro's opportunity.

The Record appears in short dresses. We are promised however that the Record will shortly appear in decent clothes, and that there will be something to read. Madam Calderon de la Baca has not been at home to her many friends for a number of days. Probably due to a severe cold.

Cortez, Hernan, meaning Courteous. Applied to the family because of the uniform courteous treatment extended by the head of the family towards the Aztecs and their friends.

Cook, Captain. A South Sea banker. His remains, what were left of them, were interred or eaten near the present site of Honolulu. Various other Cooks, such as the sea cook, the kitchen cook, Cook's tours, and Cooks hardly worth mentioning.

Tennyson, Alfred. Writer at verse, author of Idylls of the Kings, Her Name Was Maud, Mary Ann of the Moated Grange and various other popular plays.

Barrett, Robert. Obscure newspaper man who lived in the early part of this century, and also in the Callejon Corpus Cristi. Was taken up by American capitalists and dropped from an elevation of 800 meters, leaving him unconscious.

Harnecker, Laurenz. Well known singer, also prominent in hospital, club, graveyard and other beneficent works. Reigned for many years without interruption and finally passed away.

Ham, George I. Prominent financial operator in Mexico before the capital had reached the million mark. A good stayer in a fight. As referring to meat, the best part of the pork.

Secretary Coburn on Advertising.

An address on advertising by F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, at a banquet given in Chicago, by White's Class Advertising Company contained the following good advice to advertisers:

If I venture to advise the advertisers the advice would be largely "don'ts," and something like this:

Don't expect too much. Advertising may seem to work miracles in some instances, but miracles are exceptions and not the rule.

Don't lie. Live up to your announcements.

Don't indulge in flipdoodle, and don't slop over.

Don't be stingy in your appropriation.

Don't be brusque, gruff, "smart" nor exacting with the solicitor. He may be fully as much of a a gentleman as yourself, and if he is not, you have a fine opportuuity to show him an example of a true gentleman's behavior.

Don't try to tell too much in a small space. Give your announcement daylight and breathing room. A stuffed advertisement is liable to have a short reach.

Don't overlook the value of well made, well printed, convincing illustrations.

Don't publish yourself as "cheap," doing a cheap-John business, by using "cheap" stationery.

Don't fail, if not located at a well known point, always to announce your direction and distance from some well known point, and the railroads that reach you.

Don't forget the value of the short and friendly reading notices.

Don't forget that you cost the publisher money.

Don't demand something for nothing, especially long-winded puffs of yourself and what you have. Pay your way, and pleasantly; the prompt payment is doubly sanctified. The haggler, the skinflint, the knocker and bluffer may carry his point at times, but in the long run he will lose out—in standing if not in money.

Don't, if the publisher makes an error, of commission or omission (and these errors are common to most of us) try to regulate him by rudeness until other means have failed. He may know how to be quite as rude as you, and besides, he has a club. There are few instances in which a publisher is not glad to rectify in good measure any mistakes for which his office is responsible.

Don,t drop out. Keep something doing. Change your copy and stay alive.

Don't forget to award the other fellow the same square deal you ask for yourself.

A TRUE CAPTAIN KIDD ISLAND.

One of the most romantic places in the United States is Gardiner's Island, which lies just off Greenport, on the shore of Long Island, near the eastern entrance to the Long Island Sound.

There is a real old-time manor house on Gardiner's Island, and preserved in it are relics of the old buccaneer, Captain Kidd, which were, no doubt, a part of the cargo of the ship "Quiddar Merchant," for the taking of which Kidd was hanged.

These relics were given to an ancestor of the present proprietor of the place by no less a person than Kidd himself.

Gardiner's Island is three miles long by one mile wide, and has been handed down in one family for more than 200 years. It was bought from the Indians by the original proprietor for "one large black dog, one gun, some powder and shot, some rum and a few blankets."

The Gardiner who was lord of the manor there in Kidd's time was eating his dinner one evening and thinking what a good bargain his grandfather had made when he purchased the island from the Indians, when one of his servants came running to the manor house to inform him that a

To Sufferers from Eye and Nervous Difficulties, Etc.

The complete Eye Chart and Pamphlet will interest you. Call or write. Consulta tionfre.



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

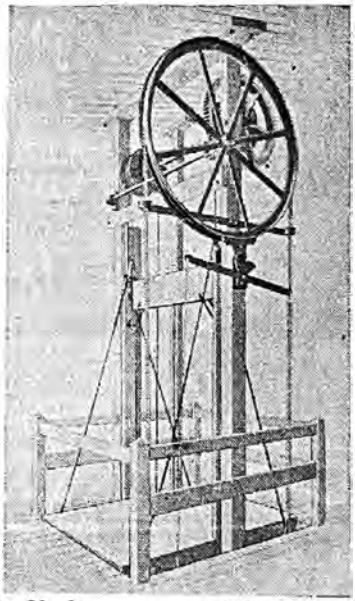
the most prominent citizens of Denver, of Colorado, and elsewhere, sing the praise of

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

705-6-7 KITTREDGE BLDG., DENVER



Tom Nock Ben C. Garside

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.

CAESAR A. ROBERTS

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

509 SYMES BLOCK

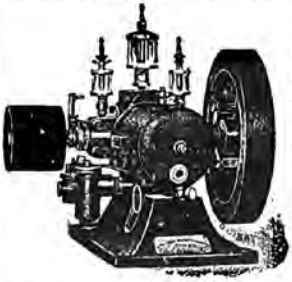
Denver, Colo.

PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS
MINING AND MINING TITLES

Correspondence conducted in English and Spanish

Abogado y consejero, practica en todas las cortes. Mineria y titulos de minas. Correspondencia en inglés y español.

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 and Appliance Co.
Denver, Colo.

La maquina de Gasolina "Cushman" cualquiera puede operarla. La maquina mas ligera, para lugares de gran elevación. No tiene valvulas. Escribid por catalogo.

strange vessel had anchored off the shore and a band of fierce looking men had landed.

Close behind the servant came a short man clad in the picturesque garb of a "gentleman-seaman" of the day. He had waving plumes in his hat, rapier and derk by his side, and wore a fierce black mustache streaked with gray. He was accompanied by two aides, and announced himself as Captain William Kidd.

At that terrible name the quiet and peaceful manor house became the scene of great excitement. Only the lord of the manor and his wife preserved their composure and their dignity.

Mr. Gardiner asked what had procured him the honor of the pirate's visit. Kidd replied that he had landed a quantity of goods which he had hidden in a hollow to the west of the manor house, and he asked that they be allowed to remain there until he returned for them, threatening that if he did not find them intact upon his return it would be a bad day for the Gardiner family and all that was theirs.

Then the pirate ordered that a pig be roasted for himself and his companions. There was nothing for it but to obey, and while the meal was cooking Kidd made himself most agreeable to his involuntary hosts, regaling them with the gossip of the great world and telling something of his own adventures.

When the pig had been eaten, Kidd sent one of his aides to the hollow where he had stored his goods. When the man returned he handed to his captain a roll of cloth which the pirate, with a profound bow, presented to Mrs. Gardiner. It was a roll of beautiful brocaded silk, interwoven with threads of gold.

Mrs. Gardiner then ordered the captain to be served with a flagon of cider. Tossing the cider off to Mrs. Gardiner's health, Kidd drew from his pocket and threw into the empty flagon a large diamond. Then he handed the drinking vessel back to his hostess.

These two relics of Kidd have been treasured with care by the Gardiner's ever since that day, and are still in the island manor house.

After Kidd had been captured, and while he was in prison waiting to be sent to England to be tried for his life, he confessed to having hidden a part of his ill-gotten wealth on Gardiner's Island.

Governor Bellomont sent some detectives to the island, and Mr. Gardiner took them to the place where the pirate had told him he had left his treasures on the day of his visit. In the hollow the pirate had named were found buried bags of silver and gold, precious stones and bales of valuable merchandise.

It was all taken to Boston, where it became the property of the crown. On the west shore of Gardiner's Island is a little cove called Cherry Tree Harbor, and near it is the dell of the buried treasure, which is now called Kidd's Hollow.

NEW LINE BEING CONSTRUCTED TO NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Jan. 31.—President A. J. Davidson, of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad has stated that the Colorado Southern, New Orleans & Pacific railway will be completed into this city by May 1 next. This is the road that is being built via Baton Rogue to Beaumont and Houston, Texas. It will connect at Houston with the Trinity & Brayoz Valley line and also at the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico railway in both of which B. F. Zokum is interested. It will also have a connection with the Rock Island, at Unice, La., that system being engaged in building thither from Alexandria, La., thus making a route to New Orleans down through Arkansas. President Davidson also states that the 'Frisco will not do much construction during 1907, but the system will be developed and improved.

RACED WITH LOCOMOTIVE.

"Wild Bill," a Piute Indian, who had become noted throughout Arizona, is dead at Ehrensburg, Cal., of injuries sustained nearly a year ago, when he attempted with great show of bravado, to outrun the Santa Fe Limited. For years the Indian was known as a runner, and in years gone by carried messages from one mining camp to another, his fleetness recommending him as a courier.

About a year ago while "Wild Bill" was under the influence of whisky, he deliberately leaped upon the railroad right of way and sped before the train shouting defiantly. The engineer made an effort to check his train, but in vain, and "Wild Bill" was tossed through the air, landing heavily on the desert. Though badly injured, the redskin surprised the trainmen by scrambling to his feet and racing toward the Colorado.

He was found two days later by a party of mining men and Indians. His entire body seemed a mass of discolorations, while his back was laid open for several inches and he was almost scalped. It was not thought that he could survive. The miners wanted to carry him to Kingman and while preparing for the removal other Indians secretly stole the injured runner, carrying him to a distant camp, where he was treated by the squaws

He had recovered sufficiently to walk back to the Ehrenburg region, but his spirit seemed to be entirely broken by being outdistanced by a locomotive, and this, together with several internal injuries, from which he never wholly recovered, brought about his death.

GRAPE LEAVES AS MEDICINE.

Grape leaves are the sovereign remedy in Switzerland for cuts and fresh wounds. Decoctions of the juice of the leaves are used in poultices. An agreeable tea is also made from the leaves, which is said greatly to strengthen the nerves. The leaves are also excellent food for cows, hogs and sheep.

The "tears" of the vine (used medicinally) are a limpid exudation of the sap at the time the plant begins budding, and are found on the vine where the slightest wound occurs to the plant. The liquid is collected by cutting off the ends of the canes, bending them down and sticking the ends into the neck of the bottle, which will be filled in a few days.

The wood and branches are used in the manufacture of baskets, furniture, rustic work; bark for tying material, etc., and when burned, potash and salts.—Stray Stories.

LUCKY 13.

On an American twenty-five cent piece there are thirteen stars, thirteen letters in the scroll held in the eagle's beak, thirteen feathers in each of the eagle's wings, thirteen tail feathers, thirteen parallel bars in the shield, thirteen horizontal bars, thirteen arrow heads, thirteen leaves on the branch and thirteen letters in the words "quarter dollar."

The Sister Republics, Denver, Colo.

Gentlemen—Enclosed herewith Fifty Cents, for which please enter my subscription for One Year, beginning with Oct. 1906 issue.

M. L. JONES,
Great Western Oil Co.,
El Paso, Texas.

HERMAN J. VAN DIEREN

1317 LARIMER STREET,
Denver, Colo.

Buyer of all the Rare Minerals at Highest Prices.
Assaying and Chemical Work at
Reasonable Terms.

Compra todo Mineral Raro paga los Precios Mas Altos. Trabajos Quirnicos y Ensayes a Precios Boratos.

HAND COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS
of
Colorado's Wonderful Scenery

We are the largest publishers of this class of work and have the pictures you want for home or office, in sizes from 5x7 inches to 2x10 feet.

The Smith-Hassel Co.
Photographic Publishers.
2416 SIXTEENTH STREET, DENVER, COLO.

Fotografias de Colores de Los Maravillosos Paisajes de Colorado. Nuestro establecimiento es el mas grande de esta clase de artefactos.

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 Acetalene Generetor." Dan un buen resultado, enteramente seguras. No hay ninguna tan barata, que sea tan buena.

CHEMICALLY PURE ACIDS AMMONIA

AQUA AND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
LIQUID CARBONIC ACID
COMMERCIAL ACIDS
Manufactured by

The Western Chemical Mfg. COMPANY
Denver, Colo., U. S. A.

QUIMICALMENTE PUROS Acidos Amoniaco Agua y anhidro de Amoniaco
Acidos Carbonicos en liquido
Acidos Comerciales.

LATE MINING NEWS

10c. FOR 6 MONTHS

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION An Illustrated weekly up-to-date mining paper with all the latest news of the great mineral camps. Keep in touch with the Great West.

SAMPLE COPY FREE

COLORADO GRAPHIC
11 Toltee Building DENVER, COLO.

Premiata Fabrica á Vapore

TRADE  MARK

Marca O. Colombo

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

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

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M. H. Mickey, Editor del Departmento Español

Diríjase toda correspondencia á THE SISTER REPUBLICS 321 Sixteenth Street, Denver, Colorado.

Señor Frank Brady, Denver, Colo.

Mi Querido Amigo:

Le incluirle á vd. una suscricion me gusta mucho su periodico pues mi famila es española.

SOTERO DELGADO,
Deming, N. M.

—Se está formando en México, oficialmente, un nuevo Cuerpo de Rurales que tiene cubiertas ya ochenta plazas. Ayer quedó en servicio.

—En España se acaba de pro yectar una sociedad cooperativa, con objeto de hacer una es pecie de "rust" del pan, que siempre se mantenga á un precio bajo, evitando así los abusos de los panaderos.

—El Sr. Ramón Corral, Vice-Presidente de la República, que dias pasados estuvo enfermo, ya se encuntra un tanto mejorado de los males que le aquejan.

Temblores en Chilpancingo

En la capital del Estado de Guerrero se han sentido recientemente fuertes temblores que han causado grave alarma entre los habitantes de la misma población y lugares inmediatos.

Ley Relativa al Contraste Falso de Articulos de Oro y Plata

El Congreso de los Estados Unidos aprobó el 13 de junio de 1906 una ley relativa á los artículos de oro, plata, ó aleaciones de oro ó plata, con contraste falso. Por dicha ley que entrará en vigor un año después de la fecha de su aprobación, queda prohibida la importación, exportación y transporte de artículos compuestos, total ó parcialmente, de oro, plata, ó aleaciones de dichos metales, y que lleven en el mismo artículo, en el rótulo fijado á éste, ó en el envase que lo acondicione, una marca indicando que el oro, la plata, ó la aleación de tales metales es de una ley superior á la efectiva.

Para los artículos compuestos en todo ó en parte de oro ó de sus aleaciones la ley efectiva no podrá ser inferior de más de medio quilate á la indicada por la marca, excepto en los casos de cajas de reloj de bolsillo y de vajillas, cuya ley efectiva no podrá ser menor de 3 milésimas á la señalada por la marca.

La ley efectiva para los artículos compuestos en todo ó en parte de plata ó de sus aleaciones no podrá ser menor de 4 milésimas á la indicada por la marca; además, estos artículos no podrán llevar estampadas las palabras "sterling" ó "sterling silver" sino cuando contengan 925 milésimas de plata pura, ni tampoco las palabras "coin" ó "coin silver" sino cuando contengan 900 milésimas de plata pura.

Los artículos compuestos en todo ó en parte de un metal inferior, recubiertos ó adornados de otra manera con oro, plata, ó aleaciones de estos metales, no podrán llevar estampada una palabra ó marca generalmente empleada para indicar la ley del oro, á menos que tal palabra ó marca esté acompañada de otras palabras que indiquen claramente la denominación comercial de dichos objetos; tampoco podrán estamparse en estos artículos la palabra "sterling" ó "coin," ni sola, ni acompañada de otras palabras ó marcas.

El médico, haciendo un reconocimiento por cuenta de una sociedad de seguros sobre la vida:

¿ Su padre de usted murió de muerte natural?

—No, señor, lo asistieron tres médicos (!)

—Con gran actividad se ha estado trabajando en la formación del plano de la nueva población de Cananea, es decir, de la gran extensión de terreno que se poblará próximamente cerca de las minas "América" y "Cananea Duluthe."

A diez manzanas hacia el Oeste de Cananea se ha escogi do un hermoso y extenso llano en donde se fundará la nueva ciudad, bajo los auspicios de los grandes y enormes trabajos que la Cananea Consolidated Copper Co. pondrá en planta en sus mina.

Declaraciones de el Papa

El Papa hizo las declaraciones sigui-

entes á unos Obispos franceses:

Ninguna demonstración podría ser más grata á nuestro corazón, que los testimonios de solidaridad prodigados por todos los prelados del mundo católico hacia sus colegas franceses.

Tres mil quinientos sacerdotes y religiosos franceses van á abandonar sus estudios para entrar en el cuartel. Están dispuestos á servir con valentía é intrepidez á su patria. Pero hubieran preferido afrontar peligros por Cristo y por su fé.

Todos se han hecho merecedores de nuestro afecto y de nuestra compasión. La Iglesia católica romana en cuentra satisfacción en calificarse de indivisible y de perseguida. Debe ser perseguida. Las épocas más duras para ella han sido aquéllas en que no ha tenido ocasión de derramar lágrimas y en que ha vivido en paz.

Notas Nacionales

"La Gaceta Española," que se publica en Londres, califica á las naciones de la siguiente manera:

Rusia, carcelero de los vicios.
Francia, abismo de lo grande.
Inglaterra, Mercurio de la Historia.
Alemania, deudor siempre apurado.
España, viuda de la gloria.
Austria, barbero de los czares.
Italia, montura de brillante.
Holanda, castor del Océano.
Bélgica, castor del Océano.
Suiza, cantinera de los ejércitos.
Suecia y Noruega, bacalaos mónstruos.
Dinamarca, enano de librea.
Estados Unidos, la fragua de la industria.
Portugal, asilo de vasallos.
Servia, manta que al fin se romperá.
Polonia, lago de lágrimas.
Turquía, estorbo de la civilización.
México, tumba de Europa.

Extraccion de Guano

En el mes de octubre de 1906 el Ministerio de Hacienda de la República del Perú ordenó á la aduana del Callao que, previo pago de los impuestos local y fiscal establecidos, permita á los Señores Larco Herrera Hermanos extraer hasta 2,000 toneladas de guano de las Islas de Guañape.

—En la ciudad de Zamora se está instalando la nueva maquinaria que proporcionará más fuerza motríz á Guanajuato, por ser ahora insuficiente la que le proporciona El Duero.

Tratado de Comercio Con Italia

El 28 septiembre de 1906 fueron canjeadas las ratificaciones del tratado de amistad, comercio, y navegación entre Nicaragua é Italia, concluido en Managua el 25 de enero de 1906. El tratado acuerda el tratamiento de la nació más favorecida, recíprocamente, en todas los asuntos de comercio, navegación, y derechos de importación y exportación, con la excepción del tráfico de cabotaje y las pesquerías. Esta cláusula, en lo que se refiere á los derechos de importación, exportación y tránsito, no es aplicable á los privilegios concedidos por Nicaragua, ó que en lo sucesivo conceda, á las demás Repúblicos Centro-Americanas. El tratado estará vigente por espacio de diez años, ó por un año, á contar desde la fecha de su denuncia.

Proyecto de ley Para el Fomento de la Inmigracion

Con fecha 15 de noviembre de 1906, aprobó el Senado chileno el proyecto de ley que concede 500,000 pesos para fomentar la inmigración libre, y 50,000 pesos para la construcción de una hospedería de inmigrantes en Valparaiso, quedando el Ejecutivo autorizado para invertir dichas sumas en los objetos expresados.

Anunciacion de Monedas de Niquel

La Asamblea Nacional de la República de Panamá promulgó el 27 de noviembre de 1906 una ley que dispone la acuñación de moneda fraccionaria de níquel por la cantidad de 25,000 balboas. Las monedas que se acuñarán serán de dos denominaciones, á saber: una del valor nominal de dos centavos y medio, y otra del de medio centavo. Las piezas de la primera denominación serán acuñadas por la cantidad de 20,000 balboas, ó sea un total de 800,000 piezas; de la última denominación se acuñarán 1,000,000 de piezas cuyo valor total es 5000 balboas. El metal del cual se harán estas monedas estará compuesto de 75 por ciento de níquel y 25 por ciento de cobre.

Exportacion Prohibida de Monedas de Plata

Con fecha 25 de octubre de 1906, el Secretario de Hacienda de Panamá dictó la siguiente orden prohibiendo la

exportación de monedas de plata de la República:

Resolución No. 1034.

"Departmento de Hacienda.

"Por cuanto se na sabido que las monedas fraccionarias de plata recientemente acuñadas, entre las cuales se halla el peso ó medio Balboa, son exportadas al extranjero, y, además, considerando que la escasez de estas monedas dificulta las transacciones mercantiles y es perjudicial á los habitantes en general, y, además, que el artículo 13 de la ley colombiana No. 70 de 1894, que está vigente en esta República, prohibe la exportación de la moneda fraccionaria de plata, se resuelve que:

"Por la presente se notifica al público en geñeral, y á las empresas comerciales y agentes de compañías de navegación en particular, que la exportación de monedas de plata de la República, de cualquiera denominación que sean, está absolutamente prohibida, y, por lo tanto, todo aquél que tan siquiera intentare infringir esta prohibición será castigado de conformidad con las leyes relativas á la materia.

"Regístrese, públiquese y comuníquese á quien interese, para sus efectos legales.

"F. V. de la Espriella,
"*Secretario de Hacienda.*"

Nuevo Gabinete

El 29 de octubre de 1906, el Presidente de la República de Chile organizó un nuevo gabinete en la siguiente forma:

Ministro de lo Interior, Señor Don Vicente Santa Cruz.

Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Señor Don Ricardo Salas Edwards.

Ministro de Justicia é Instrucción Pública, Señor Don Ramón Escobar.

Ministro de Hacienda, Señor Don Rafael Sotomayor.

Ministro de Guerra y Marina, Señor Don José Francisco Fábres.

Ministro de Industria y Obras Pública, Señor Don Cárlos Garcia Avalos.

Importaciones de Azucaer en los Nueve Primeros Meses de 1906

En septiembre de 1906 las importaciones de azúcar que los Estados Unidos hicieron de Cuba ascendieron á 93,000,000 de libras, contra 230,000,000 en el mes anterior y 162,000,000 en el mes de septiembre de 1905. En los nueve meses que terminaron en 1906 en los Estados Unidos se recibió una cantidad de azúcar cubano que ascendió á 2,577,893,288 libras, total que representaba un poco menos de las cifras anotadas en el período correspondiente de 1905.

La cantidad total de azúcar que los Estados Unidos importaron de países extranjeros en el año económico de 1906 fué 3,979,331,430 libras, á los cuales hay que agregar 747,602,637 libras procedentes de Hawaí y 410,544,618 libras de Puerto Rico, que representan un total de 5,137,478,685 libras. La cantidad de azúcar que los Estados Unidos recibieron de países extranjeros en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1906 ascendió á 3,068,391,694 libras. De esta cantidad Hawaí suministró 770,409,326 libras, y Puerto Rico 425,813,539 libras, ó sea un total general de 4,264,614,566 libras en los nueve meses que se acaban de mencionar.

La cantidad de azúcar de Puerto Rico importada en el año económico de 1901 ascendió á un total de 143,000,000 de libras, en 1902 ascendió á 188,000,000; en 1906 ascendió á 411,000,000, y en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1906 ascendió á 426,000,000.

Compradas con los nueve meses de 1905 las importaciones de azúcar que los Estados Unidos hicieron en 1906 excedieron en más de 200,000,000 de libras á las que se hicieron en el precitado período, pero su valor fué $32,000,000 menos, debido á los bajos precios que dicho producto obtuvo. El valor del azúcar importado de países extranjeros en el período de referencia ascendió á $63,000,000; el azúcar de Hawaí representó un valor de $25,000,000, y el de Puerto Rico ascendió aproximadamente á $14,000,000. Comparando los nueve meses de 1906 con los de 1901, las importaciones hechas de países extranjeros muestran una merma de $4,000,000, por más que el valor de las importaciones de Hawaí ha aumentado $2,000,000 y las de Puerto Rico $9,000,000.

La Riqueza del Pais

Según cálculos hechos por la Oficina del Ceñso de los Estados Unidos, la riqueza del país en el año del 1904 era de $106,881,415,009 cantidad que indica un aumento del 21 por ciento sobre el cálculo de 1900, y del 64 por ciento sobre el de 1890.

Ferrocarril de Quirio a las Cruces, Michoacan

Con fecha 31 de octubre de 1906 el Gobierno de la República Mexicana y la "Mexican Flume and Lumber Company"

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celebraron un contrato, cuyo texto fué publicado en el periódico oficial del Estado de Michoacan del 18 de noviembre de 1906, por el cual se auortiza á la mencionada compañía para que construya y explote por el término de noventa y nueve años un ferrocarril en el Estado de Michoacan, que partiendo de la Estación de Quirio, del Ferrocarril Nacional de México, y pasando por Indaparapeo llegue á un punto cercano al llamado "Las Cruces."

Cuatro kilómetros de la línea deberán estar termidados dentro del primer año, y otros cnico en cada uno de los siguientes, de manera que todo el camino esté concluido á los cuatro años.

El concesionario pagará mensualmente la cantídad de 50 pesos para el fondo de inspección de ferrocarriles.

Para garantizar el cumplimiento de las obligaciones impuestas por el contrato, la empresa ha hecho un depósito de 3,000 pesos, en bonos de la deuda pública consolidada, en la Tesorería General.

Derecho de Exportacion Sobre La Plata

El 19 de noviembre de 1906 el Presidente de la República firmó un decreto que impone un derecho de exportación de un diez por ciento sabre la moneda mexicana de plata, siempre que la cantidad exportada excedade diez pesos. Sin embargo, dicho decreto contiene una cláusula con arreglo á la cual las personas que deseen evitar el pago del precitado derecho pueden lograrlo depositando con tal fin en la Comisión de Cambio y Moneda, para los fines de la acuñación, oro en barras, que no se haya producido en el país, ú oro extranjero acuñado en una cantidad cuyo valor sea equivalente al de la plata exportada.

La paridad legal del oro y de la plata es setenta y cinco centigramos de oro puro por cada peso. El oro que reciba la Comisión de Cambio y Moneda será acuñado por cuenta de la persona que con tal fin lo haya depositado.

J. Pierpont Morgan, and other railroad men are now at Washington, making a plea to the President for leniency. We hope they are successful, but would suggest they treat the press more fairly and it will help them greatly.

We note that Mr. Harriman wants to run the United States Government. We fear that if he succeeds he would soon be sole owner of it. He has a desire to own and control all the railroads now in operation, so the goveanment is in danger of being controlled also by this ambitious and enterprising citizen.

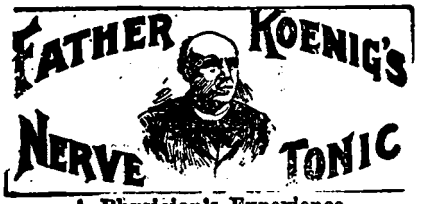
Recipes for Breakfast Cakes

French Pancakes.—Beat smooth six eggs and half a pound of flour. Melt four ounces of butter, add to the batter, with one ounce of sugar and half a pint of milk. Put a spoonful at a time on a greased griddle and spread smoothly on its surface.

Indian Pancakes.—Take one pint of cornmeal, one teaspoonful of salt, one of soda, pour on boiling water to make a thick mush; let it stand until cool; add the yolks of four eggs, half a cupful of flour, stir in as much buttermilk as will make batter; beat the whites of the eggs and stir in. Bake in well-greased skillet.

Crushed Wheat Griddle Cakes.—One teacupful of cracked wheat, two pints of flour, two spoonfuls of white sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, two of baking powder, one egg, one pint of milk; boil the wheat in one-half a pint of water one hour before mixing in.

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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.

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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Deseo desir que durante los ultimos 7 ahos mas de 500 botellas de "Pastor Koenig Nerve Tonic" para toda clase de onfermedad nerviosa. No se puede tener concepcion de su efecto; el publican la historia de los muchos Casos que se han curado con este Tonico Precioso seria necesitaria un libro y demasiado numeroso para clasificarse.

Un precioso librito Gratis acerca de 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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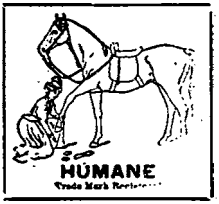
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The best known disinfectant, antiseptic and germicide. One gallon reduced with water makes sixty gallons ready for use. It is an excellent sheep and cattle dip, cures scab and removes ticks, fleas, lice, etc. It is also used for spraying fruit trees and shrubery, hen lice, and a perfect disinfectant for water closets, drains, sinks, cesspools, spittoons, urinals, etc. It is sure death to all germs and insects.

Write for prices, per gallon or in barrels.

Humane Remedy Company
Des Moines, Iowa

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El mejor sanativo del presente siglo para llagas de Hombre y Bestia. Para mataduras en los lomos y cuellos de las Bestias. Cura sin dejan cicatrices Rasgunos, Quemaduras, ulcer as dolentes, todas enfermedades cuteneas, tumorcillos, etc., Precios por corres: culata de 5 onzas 25 centavos: 12 onzas, 50 centavos.

Hill's Humaneoleum

La mas conocida preparacion antiseptica, y Estorbador de enfermedades inficionadas un galon se mezcla con sesenta galones de agua por bañar ganados de todos clases. Cura con énito la Roña y mata garrapatas, pulgas y piojos. Es muy bueno para arboles inficionados de insectos, aves de corral, privadas, albañales, etc., etc. De Venta en Galones ó en Barriles.

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HUMANE REMEDY COMPANY,
De Moines, Iowa.

The following is a list of the irregular verbs in the past participle, there being comparatively few when compared with the English.

Infinitive:	Past Participle:
Abrir—to open,	Abierto—opened,
Absolver—to absolve,	Absuelto—absolved,
Decir—to say; to tell,	Dicho—said; told,
Cubrir—to cover,	Cubierto—covered,
Escribir—to write,	Escrito—written,
Imprimir—to print,	Impreso—printed,
Hacer—to do; to make,	Hecho—made; done,
Poner—to put; to place; to set,	Puesto—placed,
Satisfacer—to satisfy,	Satisfecho—satisfied
Resolver—to resolve,	Resuelto—resolved,
Ver—to see,	Visto—seen,
Volver—to return,	Vuelto—returned.

The pupil should bear in mind that the regular forms in —ado and —ido are proper participles, that they form, with haber and tener, the compound tenses of the verb, as: nos ha bendecido, he has blessed us. while the contracted irregular forms are adjectives, which may only be used with ser and estar, as: Este hombre es bendito, this man is blessed.

A list of the irregular participles will be given in a future lesson, and will be found among the adjectives.

THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

Beside the radically irregular verbs, there are six groups which are not irregular in their endings, but have some irregularity in their stems.

For convenience the tenses have been numbered from one to ten, the first five numbers being in the indicative mood; one in the imperative, and four in the subjunctive. One represents the present time, two, the past indefinite time, its equivalent in English being the verb ending in was and - ing; three, represents a time that is definitely past and its English equivalent is expressed by the word "did;" four, represents a future time, and its equivalent is shall or will in English; five is the conditional, and its sign in English is the auxilliary verb "would." Six, is the present tense of the subjunctive, and its English meaning is "may;" seven, eight, are the past subjunctives, and their English equivalents are might or should. Nine is the future subjunctive and has no equivalent in English. (See the rules for the subjunctives on a preceeding page.) Ten represents the imperative, and is used to command or supplicate.

We may adduce the following rules: That if one is irregular, six and ten will have the same irregularities in their stems, as: vengo, I come, by changing the final o to a, we have venga, the imperative, come, and by placing que before it, we have, que venga, that he may come; the first person singular of one, changing the final o to a.

MEXICO

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If number three is irregular, seven, eight and nine will have the same stem as three, as: tuv-e, I had, que tuv-iese or -iera, or -iere, that I should or might have.

A number of verbs which have an o between two consonants, change the o into ue, when the accent is placed on the o; and which occurs in one, six and ten, in the first, second and third person singular; and the third person plural, as: volver, to return; vuelvo, I return; vuelve, he or she returns; vuelven, they return. Que vuelva, that he may return. Vuelva, return. The following are the verbs that have these irregularities, and belong to the first and second conjugation:

Acordar—to agree,
Acostar to go to bed,
Almorzar—to breakfast,
Apostar—to bet,
Aprobar—to approve,
Amolar—to grind; to sharpen,
Asonar—to accord,
Avergonzar—to shame,
Colgar—to hang, to suspend,
Comprobar—to prove,
Concordar—to accord, to agree,
Consolar—to comfort,
Consonar—to accord,
Contar—to count,
Costar—to cost,
Desaprobar—to disprove,
Descolgar—to take down,
Desconsolar—to afflict deeply,
Descontar—to discount,
Desolar—to desolate,
Despoblar—to depopulate,
Desvergonzarse—to behave in a dreadful manner,
Discordar—to be discordant,
Emporcar—to soil,
Encontrar—to meet; to find,
Engrosar—to become stout,
Esforzar—to encourage,
Jugar—to play; to gamble,
Poblar—to populate,
Probar—to prove,
Recontar—to count again,
Recordar—to remind; to awake,
Recostarse—to lie down on one side
Reforzar—to reinforce,
Renovar—to renew,
Reprobar—to reprobate; to scold,
Resonar—to resound,
Revolcarse—to wallow; to roll over
Rodar—to roll,
Rogar—to beg,
Soltar—to loosen,
Sonar—to sound,
Sonarse—to blow one's nose,
Soñar—to dream,
Tostar—to toast,
Trocar—to exchange,
Tronar—to thunder,
Volar to fly,
Volcar—to upset,
Absolver—to absolve,
Cocer to cook,
Demoler—to demolish,
Desenvolver—to unwrapt,
Devolver—to give back,
Disolver—to dissolve,
Doler—to ache,
Envolver—to wrap up; to involve,
Llover—to rain,
Morder—to bite,
Mover—to move,
Oler—to smell,
Promover—to promote,
Remover—to remove,
Resolver—to resolve,
Soler—to use,
Torcer—to turn; to twist,
Volver—to turn back.

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After a very successful season it has been decided, as originally contemplated, to withdraw on Monday, October 1, for the coming winter season, "Scenic Limited" trains Nos. 19 and 20 running between Denver, Salt Lake City and Ogden.

These trains, when established at the beginning of the tourist season, met with instant favor on the part of the traveling public, and their operation during the summer has developed so great a demand for train service of this character through the Rocky Mountains that it has been decided to resume the service on or about May 1st, 1907.

The Denver & Rio Grande will continue to operate during the winter months THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY in each direction leaving the Denver and Ogden terminals at convenient hours.

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JOSÉ I. ISUSI, Agent, Tampico.

A number of verbs require an i before the e when the accent comes on the e, and this occurs in one, six and ten in the first, second and third person singular, and the third person plural, as: Perder, to lose; pierdo, I lose; pierde, he or she loses; pierden, they lose; que pierda, that I, he or she may lose; pierda, lose. The following are the principal verbs, that are thus irregular, and they belong to the first and second conjugations

Acertar—to guess,
Acrecentar—to increase,
Adestrar—to direct; to put to rights,
Alentar—to breathe,
Apacentar—to graze; to pasture,
Apretar—to press together,
Arrendar—to lease; to rent,
Assentar—to set up,
Aserrar—to saw,
Atravesar—to perforate; to cross,
Calentar—to warm,
Cercar—to surround,
Cerrar—to close; to shut,
Cimentar—to cement,
Comenzar—to commence,
Concertar—to arrange,
Confesar—to confess,
Desalentar—to discourage,
Desapretar—to loosen,
Desconcertar—to disconcert,
Desmembrar—to dismember,
Despertar—to awaken,
Enmendar—to correct; to mend,
Empedrar—to pave,
Empezar—to begin,
Encerrar—to imprison; to comprehend,
Encomendar—to recommend,
Ensangrentar—to stain with blood
Enterrar—to bury,
Errar—to be mistaken,
Escarmentar—to sharpen one's wits,
Fregar—to rub; to itch,
Gobernar—to govern,
Helar—to freeze,
Herrar—to shoe a horse,
Incensar—to incense; to perfume,
Invernar—to pass the winter,
Manifestar—to manifest,
Mentar—to mention,
Merendar—to take collation,
Negar—to deny,
Nevar—to snow,
Pensar—to think,
Plegar—to fold,
Quebrar—to break,
Recomendar—to recommend,
Regar—to water; to irrigate,
Remendar—to mend,
Renegar—to abjure; to forswear,
Remesar—to pull out hair,
Requebrar—to break into pieces,
Retemblar—to tremble again,
Reventar—to burst,
Segar—to mow; to cut,
Sembrar—to sow,
Sentarse—to sit down,
Serrar—to saw,
Temblar—to tremble,
Tropezar—to stumble,
Defender—to defend,
Descender—to descend,
Encender—to light,
Entender—to understand,
Heder—to stink,
Hender—to split
Perder—to lose,
Pretender—to pretend,
Tender—to tend; to extend.

EL BANCO---THE BANK.

Señor, me hará Vd. el favor de dirigirme al primer banco nacional?

Con mucho gusto. Está á la esquina de las calles Tremont y Sexta.

Muchísimas gracias.

Perdóneme, caballero, pues, si Vd. me lo permite le acompanaré á Vd.

Tendré mucho gusto, si no le molesto demasiado.

De ningun modo. Tomemos la tranvía en esta esquina.

La óigo venir. Tomémosla. Ya he pagado por los dos.

Dígale al conductor de parar á la calle Tremont.

Ya se lo he dicho.

Aquí estamos. Entremos al banco por esta puerta.

¡Que de gente hay aquí! Necesito un poco de dinero, y he dejado mi libro de libranza en casa.

Pues, allí en ese escritorio hallará Vd. todo lo necesario para llenar una.

Como no sé inglés muy bien, sírvase llenar el blanco, por la suma de dos cientos pesos.

Aquí lo tiene Vd. Voy á leerla para que no haya equivoco; 'Nueva York, Marzo 27 de 1901. Páguese al Sr. Manuel Pérez, la suma de dos cientos pesos." Ahora fírmela á la derecha. Al respaldo póngalo el nombre de Vd.

Pero para evitar eso, ponga en lugar de mi nombre, las palabas "al portador."

Está bien, lo he cambiado. Ahora preséntela á aquella ventana al pagador.

¿Pero no es menester que me identifico?

No tenga Vd. cuidado. Le aseguro que le conocerán á Vd.

Vd. tuvo razon. No me preguntaron nada. Saqué el dinero en billetes, oro, y plata

Sir, will you do me the favor to direct me to the First National Bank?

With much pleasure. It is on the corner of Tremont and Sixth streets.

Many thanks.

Pardon me, sir; but if you will permit it I will accompany you.

I shall have the pleasure if it does not trouble you too much.

By no means. Let us take the tramway on this corner.

I hear it coming. Let us take it. I have paid for the two.

Tell the conductor to stop at Tremont street.

I have already told him.

Here we are. Let us enter the bank by this door.

What a crowd of people there is here! I need a little money, and I have left my check book at home.

Well, there on that desk, you will find all necessary to fill one.

As I do not understand English very well, please fill out the blank for the sum of two hundred dollars.

Here it is I am going to read it, so there will be no mistake: "New York, March 27, 1901. Pay to the order of Mr. Manuel Perez, the sum of two hundred dollars." Now sign to the right. On the back, put your name.

But to prevent this, place, instead of my name, the words: to bearer."

All right; I have changed it. Now present it at that window, to the paying teller.

But is it not necessary that I identify myself.

Don't bother about that. I assure you that they will know you.

You were right; they asked me nothing. I drew out the money in bills, gold and silver

EL BANCO---THE BANK.

Deseo enviar cien pesos á un amigo en San Luis, de Misouri, y tendré que comprar una letra de cambio para enviarlos á mi amigo.

Pues á esta ventana Vd puede comprarla.

Véngase conmigo y ayúda á arreglarlo para enviarla.

¿Muy bien, ¿hay algo mas que se ofrece por hoy?

Nada mas, gracias, Vd. ha sido muy bondadoso.

Pero, unas cuantas preguntas, si no le molesto demasiado.

¿Cuanto es el capital de este banco?

Me parece que es dos cientos cincuenta mil pesos.

El activo consiste del efectivo y el pasivo de los pagarés, lo que tienen depositado, y de las inversiones.

¿Es una sociedad ó un individuo el que es dueño del banco?

Es una compañía y ha expedido acciones, las cuales valen hoy dos pesos, una alza de un peso de su valor nominal.

Cual es el sobrante de este banco?

Es á lo menos dos cientos cincuenta mil pesos.

Muchas gracias. Una pregunta mas, Tengo algun dinero que colocar, y desearía saber en que seguridades le parecía á Vd. mejor que lo hiciese.

Le aconsejo siempre bonos de los Estados Unidos. La propiedad raiz está muy alta, las fábricas no me inspiran mucha fé por ahora, y en otros valores hay una gran crisis.

¿Tiene Vd un pánico en el mercado?

No, pero las acciones de ferrocarriles, minas y cereales fluctúan muchísimo.

Asi lo haré. Entonces quiero que me acompañára al correo.

Si Señor iré alla con Vd. pero es necesario ir ahora porque no hay nada alla despues de las doce.

I wish to send a hundred dollars to a friend in Saint Louis, Missouri, and I shall have to buy a draft to send them to my friend.

Well, at this window you can buy it.

Come with me and help to arrange to send it.

Very well; is there anything else I can do to-day.

Nothing more, thanks; you have been very kind.

But a few questions, if I do not trouble you too much.

What is the capital of this bank?

It seems to me that it is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The assets consist of the cash capital, and the liabilities, of the promissory notes, what they have on deposit and their investments.

Is it a company or an individual who is the owner of the bank?

It is a company, and they have issued shares, which are worth to-day two dollar , a rise of a dollar on the original value.

What is the surplus of this bank?

It is at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Many thanks. One question more. I have some money to invest, and I would like to know in what securities it would seem to you best that I should make.

I always advise United States bonds. Real estate is very high. Manufactures do not inspire me with much confidence, at present, and in other values there is a great crisis.

Is there a panic on the market?

No; but railroad, mining and grain shares are fluctuating very much.

I will do that. Then I would like to have you accompany me to the exchange

Yes sir, I will go there with you, but it is necessary to go now, because there is nothing there after 12 o'clock.



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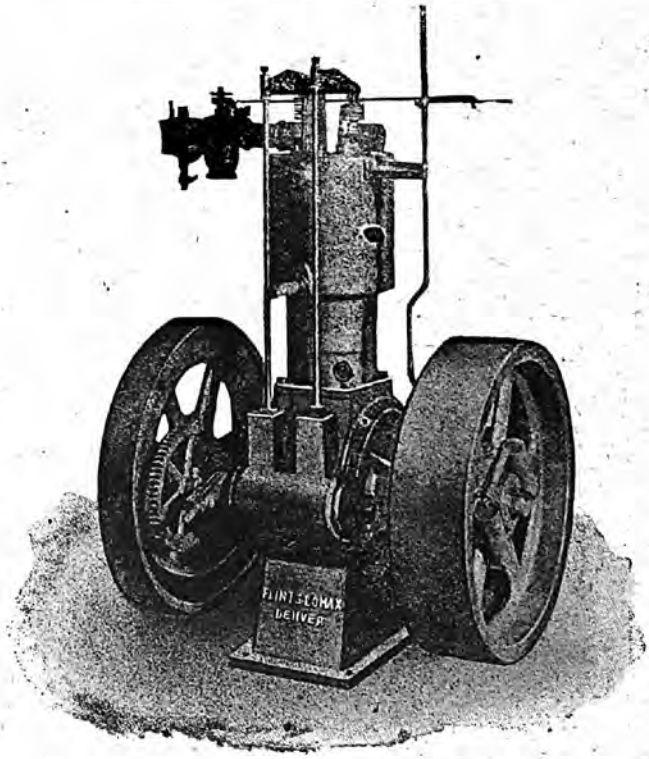
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A COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE

Vol. 8 No. 8 APRIL, 1907 English and Spanish



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Spanish Lessons
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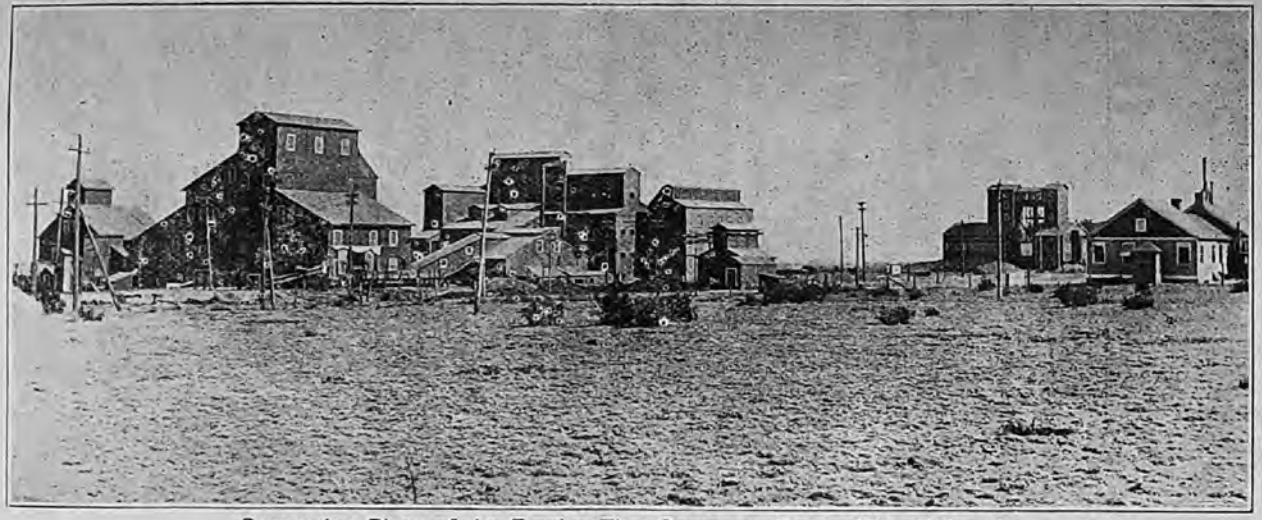
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APRIL, 1907

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Frank Brady, Esq., Denver, Colo

We have your statement of Jan. 1st, and note there is due 50 cents for subscription to April, 1907, and enclose you check for $1.00 to pay to April 1908. Kindly continue subscription.

IRA T. WAIT, Manufacturer,
Big 4 Co., Kansas City, Mo.

PAN-AMERICAN NOTES

The inauguration of Gen. Eloy Alfaro, Acting President of Ecuador, as Constitutional President of the Republic occurred on January 1, 1907.

There have been discovered recently in the forests along the banks of the Parnahyba River, in the State of Piauhy, Brazil, great areas covered with rubber trees of the manicoba variety, which it is expected, when developed, will be a source of great revenue to that state.

The latest published statistics of the export of pearls from Venezuela are for the year ending July, 1904. The total amount in weight was 301,147 grams, valued at the ports of export at $286,409.

Brazil has made public its adherence to the conventions signed at The Hague July 29, 1899, the one relating to the laws and usages of war on land the other extending the principles of the Geneva Convention of August 22, 1864, to maritime wars.

President Pardo, of Peru, has promulgated a law for the construction of a new line of railway from Lima to Huacho, with branch lines to the ports of Supe and Chaucay. The concessionaires are guaranteed 6 per cent a year on their investment, and thirty years' exclusive control of the railway.

The President of Brazil issued a decree on December 29, 1906, authorizing the creation of a new department to be known as the Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. The Department of Industry, Ways, and Public Works will hereafter be known as the Department of Ways and Public Works.

The Commissions appointed respectively by the Coffee Association of Rio de Janeiro and the Commercial Association of Santos to report on the coffee crop of Brazil for the year 1907-8, recently submitted the following estimate: The crop to be exported fron Santos, 5,500,000 bags, and from Rio Janeiro, 3,500,000 bags.

Statistics showing the intertrade relations between the Argentine Republic and Brazil indicate an enormous preponderance in favor of Argentine exports. For the first nine months of 1906, Brazil received Argentine products valued at $8,790,003 gold, as against $4,875,672 gold, the value of Brazilian shipments to that Republic.

The President of Brazil issued a decree on January 12, 1907, establishing a tax of 2 per cent gold on all imports made through the custom-houses of the State of Rio Grande do Sul. The product of this tax will be applied to the port works which are soon to be begun at the port of Rio Grande do Sul. This tax will be collected beginning with January 15

"*Le Moniteur*," official journal of Haiti, publishes the text of a contract granting a concession by the Government for the construction of a railroad line from Port au Prince to Cayes, passing through Leogane, Grand Goave, Petit Goave, Miragoane, Anse-a-Veau, Asile, and Cavaillon. This line will be about 240 kilometers in length and measure 42 inches between rails.

For the purpose of encouraging the cultivation of cacao in São Paulo, Brazil, the legislature of this state has recently passed a law authorizing the government to pay premiums during the next three years to those engaged in cacao cultivation in the southern part of this State. Those competing for the premiums must have at least 25 hectares of land suitable for cacao raising and not less than 1,000 trees.

A fiber plant of Mexico known popularly as "*cadillo*" has recently been made the subject of investigation with the result that naturalists claim for it the same qualities as the best known jute producers. Its resistant powers are said to be as great as the Brazilian hemp plant and if it can be produced in commercial quantities a good market is assured. The plant grows in great abundance in the tropical regions of Mexico.

The Director of the Bureau of the American Republics has appointed Mr. F. J. Yanes, Secretary of the Bureau, as the representative of the Bureau on the United States Government Board of the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition. This appointment was approved by the Governing Board of the Bureau at a special meeting of the Board held on January 30, 1907. Mr. Yanes, in connection with Mr. Carlton Fox, will prepare the exhibit of the Bureau at the Exposition.

The movement of Brazil's trade for the first nine months of 1906 shows import valuations of 337,934,983 *milreis* ($184, 512,500,718), as compared with 321,098,543 ($175,319,804,478) in the corresponding period of 1905. Export valuations during the same periods were 498,691,472 *milreis* ($272,285,544,512) and 467,703,001 *milreis* ($255,365,838,546), respectively. The estimate value of the Brazilian *milreis* on October 1, 1906, was $0.546 United States currency.

"*El Guatemalteco*," an official publication of the Republic of Geatemala, in its issue of November 2, 1906, publishes the text of contract entered into between the Government and Mr. José Wer, authorizing the latter to fell timber and extract rubber, chicle and other rosins from the national forests located in the Department of Peten. The term of the contract is five years, and the concessionaire shall pay 500 *pesos* annually besides the export duties specified in the concession.

This contract was approved by the Executive on October 20, 1906.

The Brazilian Lloyd which inaugurated its monthly steamship service between Rio de Janeiro and New York last August has already made three trips. The first trip was made with the steamer *Goyaz*, which carried 13,768 packages of freight, for which it received in freight charges $12,233. The *Sergipe*, which made the second trip, had a cargo of 24,072 packages, the freight rates amounting to $13,100. On the third trip the steamer started from Rio de Janeiro with a cargo of 14,703 packages.

According to latest statitics, the American capital invested in Cuba amounted to $141,000,000, distributed as follows: Railroads, $34,000,000; sugar and tobacco industries, $68,000,000; real estate, $18,000,000; small agricultural industries, $4,000,000; mining, $3,500,000; commerce and manufactures, $4,000,000; banking, $5,000,000; navigation companies, $1,500,000; mortgages, $3, 500,000.

The English capital invested in the Republic amounts to $100,000,000, of which $90,000,000 are in railroads, $5,000,000 in steamers, and $5,000,000 in real estate.

In November, 1906, the Mexican Government granted Messers. Doheny, Canfield & Bridge a concession to erect and operate in any city or town of the Republic gas plants for the manufacture and distribution of crude-oil gas. The concessionaires obligate themselves to commence the actual construction work within six months, to invest $500,000 Mexican currency, and to furnish gas to the districts of Santa Maria, San Rafael, Juarez, and Roma within four years. The establishment of the gas factory in the city of Mexico and the pipe lines connected therewith must be complete within ten years, and upon such completion the company shall invest at least $100,000 in any plant which it may establish in any other town or city in the Republic.

Of the 75,352,395 pounds of rubber produced by Brazil, the United States received about 40 per cent. The proportion of the Brazilian rubber crop for 1904 taken by the United States was nearly 60 per cent. American manufacturers taking nearly 6,000,000 pounds more during that year than they did during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906. Present figures indicate a very material change in the course of Brazil's rubber trade with the United States. The United States not only continues to take a larger quantity of rubber than any nation, but it continues to take almost as much as all other markets, shipments from other ports being considered.

The gold value of the rubber produced in the State of Para alone in the year ending June 30, 1906, was, according to the governor of the State, $18,117,200. The highest prices were realized in the New York market in September, at $1.28 for fine island rubber, and the lowest in June last, at $1.17 for the same grade. The total exports from the State of Para for the year ending June, 1906, were of a total value of 54,166,505,270, or something like $13,500,000.

The government of the States of Sao Paulo, Brazil has been authorized by its legislature to offer prizes of different amounts to manufacturers of agricultural machinery, who shall, during the next five years, manufacture machinery which most fully meets the needs of coffee cultivation.

The following prizes are offered:

A prize of $8,000 for the best cultivator; a prize of $6,000 for machinery for preparing the ground for coffee planting, enabling labor to be dispensed with; a prize of $4,000 for the best cleaner, which will effectually remove all leaves, sticks, and stones.

With the purpose of developing the possibilities of fish culture in the waters of the Republic, the President of Uruguay has directed Señor Virgilio Sampagnaro, Uruguayan Consul at Cherbourg, France, to make a thorough investigation of the various systems employed for the exploitation of this industry in Northern, Central and Southern Europe. An Executive decree bearing date of December 15, 1906, has been issued to this effect through the Ministry of Fomento.

The industry is to be studied from its technical and economical standpoint, and a report made as to the maritime fauna and flora of the waters visited and their comparative bearings upon the culture in Uruguay. It is the purpose not only to develop the species native to the Republic, but also to introduce other varieties of fish.

The Governor of the State of Minas Geraes, Brazil recently issued a decree offering special inducements to industrial enterprises for the estab-

ishment of factories at Bello Horizonte, the capital of that State. By the terms of the decree all industrial companies which establish factories at Bello Horizonte will be furnished, free of charge, with electric power for the period of ten years and will be given the land on which to erect their factories. They will also be exempt from the payment of taxes for the term of five years. As the result of these inducements a chintz factory and a collar and cuff factory are now being erected, and it is proposed to build shortly a shoe factory and a cold-storage plant for meats, fruits, etc.

It is expected that this will inaugurate a period of great industrial activity for this city, which is but 10 years old.

The Paraguayan Congress has granted a concession for building a railway from Los Medanos to the western boundary of Paraguay. The railway begins at the port of Los Medanos, on the property of the American Quebracho Company, and is to be 1-meter gauge. The concession is for ninety-nine years, at the end of which time the railway reverts to the State.

It is stated that the El Paso and Southwestern System, which is closely connected with the Rock Island is surveying a line from Nacozari, Son., to Guaymas, Son. This extension will be about 300 miles long and will give El Paso a direct route to the Pacific Coast of Mexico.

Hereafter all samples of ore taken to the custom house inspectors at Douglas, Nogales, Naco, Yuma and El Paso for determination by subsequent government assay as to whether or not they contain lead bearing ores, will be sent to Kansas City, where the United States government has established a big assay office to centralize work in that line.—Mexican Mining Journal.

In reviewing the statistics of exports of manufactured products, it is shown that Uruguay has increased her shipments of meat extracts more than 100 per cent in five years; that the Argentine Republic shows an advance in the same industry of more than 400 per cent in ten years the latter's exports of butter have grown from $119,000 to $2,081.000, and of flour, from $1,816,000 in 1895 to $5.186.000 in 1905; also that quebracho tanning extracts exported, rose from 402 metric tons in 1895, valued at $38,000, to 29,408 tons in 1905, valued at $2,343,000. Leaving the established facts there is no reason to doubt that the Argentine and Chilean wine trade may be a factor of the future; thrt Ecuador and Venezuela, through the medium of their raw cacao and sugar, may compete with the chocolate manufacturers of Europe; that Brazil s bamboo forests may contribute to to the growing demand for paper, even as her new fiber plant promises a cheap substitute for linen; that her manganese deposits combined with her iron may form the nucleus of a vast steel industry, and that the dockyards of Rio de Janeiro may vie with those of Europe in the construction of steel ships.

SILVER EQUIVALENTS OF THE MEXICAN PESO.

The President of the Mexican Republic has established, for the six months commencing January 1, 1907, and for use in statistical calculations only, the following table of equivalents between the Mexican *peso* and the coins of the countries where the silver standard obtains:

Country.	Coin.	Value in Mexican currency.
Bolivia	Boliviano	0.98
Guatemala	Peso	.98
Salvador	do	.98
Honduras	do	.98
Nicaragua	Peso	0.98
Persia	Kran	.18
China	Tael	1 705

PANAMA.

REPORT OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The report of the workings of the Panama Railroad during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, was made public in December of that year, showing the following results:

For the railroad proper the total earnings for the year were $2,570,828, an increase of $311,990 over the previous year. The expenditures for the same period amounted to $1,731,888, exceeding that for the previous year by $562,943. The difference between earnings and expenses for the year is $838,940, showing a decrease of $240,953 from the net earnings from the preceding year.

The steamship line operated in connection with the railroad reports earnings to the amount of $1,347,012, an increase of $31,178 over the previous year. The expenses of the line, however, aggregated $1,384,170, being $225,582 more than the year before and $37,158 in excess of the earnings for the year under review.

Combining the figures for the two branches of the service it is seen that the total earnings amount to $3,917,840 and the total expenses to $3,116,058, showing a balance on the credit side of the company of $801,782, representing the total profit for the year's operations.

During the year progress was made in improving and enlarging the facilities of the railroad, and since the middle of December, 1905, no congestion of freight on the Isthmus has been reported. Old tracks were reconstructed and the line double tracked throughout nearly its whole extent. With the completion of new wharves and docks and the addition of larger equipment and heavier power which is constantly arriving, Isthmian traffic over this route is amply provided for.

THE REBUILDING OF VALPARAISO.

On December 6, 1906, the Minister of the Interior promulgated a law providing for the reconstruction of the city of Valparaiso, Chile, whose destruction by earthquake occurred in the summe of that year. New streets are to be opened and conduits for gas, water and sewerage are to be laid in accordance with modern sanitary methods. The works are to be executed on lines approved by the Executive and municipal authorities, the expropriation of such properties as are required for the purpose being decreed as provided by the law of June 18, 1857.

The President of the Republic is authorized to contract a loan of £1,000,000 at 4 1-2 per cent to be spent on public improvements throughout the city, it being specified that £300,000 shall be employed for the repair and rebuilding of public edifices. Private individuals are to defray one-half the cost of leveling and paving their properties, and all the work is to be superintended by a commission composed of the intendente of the Province, the municipal governor, and five persons designated by the President of the Republic.

Various concessions have been granted to Chilean citizens and to foreign concessionaires for the construction of new electric car lines and other works of public utility.

THE WORLD'S RUBBER OUTPUT FOR 1906.

The world's supply of rubber in 1906, according to British estimates, was nearly 65,000 tons, and consumption almost as much. New plants greatly increased and will produce much more in the near future. Planted and planting (but some mixed with tea and cocoa and coffee) is estimated at: Ceylon, 100,000 acres; Malaya, Malacca, Sumatra, etc., 90,000 acres; Borneo; 12,000 acres; Java 20,000 acres. Mexico has some large plantations, also Nicaragua and Honduras, and some in Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru. India has 10,000 to 20,000 acres in planting. Burma and Mergui are beginning; the Philippines, Samoa, Hawaii and other Pacific isles, and Seychelles and West Coast

Africa will add to the supply, also the West Indies. In the Kongo and German West Africa plantations are in progress. The supply from the Amazonas (Brazil) shows no sign of reduction; Brazil exported 38,000 tons. Stimulus is given to the production of other rubbers in Brazil, such as manicoba, etc., by various companies working with large capital, and supplies in 1906 considerably increased. Large quantities of guayule from Mexico have been disposed of in America and Europe. English manufacturers have as yet scarcely used it, not being attracted by it, but are making further experiments. There has been a sustained demand throughout the year and manufacturers have been busy. Motor vehicles of all descriptions have largely increased tire makers' demands.

As summarized by the chairman of the Brazilian rubber trust, the world's rubber production for 1906 is estimated to amount to 70,000 tons, of which quantity 60 per cent. or 42,000 tons, is the anticipated output of South America. Of these 42,000 tons, Brazil will provide 35,000 tons or more, or 50 per cent of the whole world's procuction, the value of the Brazilian output being, roughly, £17,000,000 ($82,730,000). Nearly the whole of the 42,000 tons from South America is natural-grown rubber, and nearly the whole of the 35,000 tons is the product of the Amazon and its tributaries. This production is absolutely essential to the manufacturing industry, for notwithstanding occasional temporarily lower prices, there is no question that the demand is increasing at a ratio in excess of that of the supply. All the plantation rubber will be required, and more than can be grown. At present the output of plantation rubber is about 1,000 tons per annum, or about 1 1-2 per cent of the whole, while Brazil provides 50 per cent of the whole.

A London firm's review of the rubber market of India in 1906 states that the rapid increase of supply has been beyond expectation, amounting probably to 160 tons Ceylon and 350 tons Malay against, in 1905, 70 tons Ceylon and 75 tons Malay.

PRICE OF PUBLIC LANDS, 1907-08.

According to the schedule issued by the Department of Fomento of Mexico on January 21, 1907, the price of public lands throughout the Republic for the year 1907-8 shall range as follows:

Department.	Price per Hectare,a Mexican currency.
Aguascalientes	$ 7.00
Campeche	4.00
Chiapas	4.00
Chihuahua	3.00
Coahuila	3.00
Colima	6.00
Durango	4.00
Guanajuato	12.00
Guerrero	5.00
Hidalgo	5.00
Jalisco	9.00
Mexico	21.00
Michoacan	14.00
Morelos	27.00
Nuevo Leon	3.00
Oaxaca	5.00
Puebla	11.00
Queretaro	9.00
San Luis Potosi	4.00
Sinaloa	4.00
Sonora	4.00
Tabasco	7.00
Tamaulipas	3.00
Tlaxcala	17.00
Veracruz	12.00
Yucatan	4.00
Zacatecas	3.00
Federal District	100.00
Territory of Tepic	4.00
Territory of Lower California	2.00
Territory of Quintana Roo	2.00

a2.471 acres.

TRADE NOTES.

The Cuban Government are publishing a sugar report which is printed in Spanish, giving a full account of this industry on the Island.

The copy of the Grand Rapids Business University received recently is a work art, and we would recommend our readers who are interested to send for a catalogue, which gives a complete and thorough description of the many branches of study, etc. Mr. A. S. Parish, an old friend and instructor is the President and Manager of this excellent establishment.

We were pleased to receive a copy of the eighth edition of the yearly "Sugar Report," which contains a list of all the sugar factories in Mexico, Central America, Argentine Republic, Peru, Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii Islands and Java, together with the quantity of sugar made in the last grinding season, post office addresses, etc.

This book is illustrated with cuts of some of the important sugar factories in the Republic and foreign countries. Great care has been taken in the compiling of this publication, and we note that it is like many other good things, in as much as it improves with age. "El Hacindado" Mexicano, of Mexico City, Mexico are the publishers of this interesting book. Mr. Duncan Burkhardt is General Director.

ODDS AND ENDS

Mistakes are millstones on the pathway to success.

HE FOUGHT FOR HER.

"I'll fight for you," the lover said,
To wed she did refuse.
He kept his word; he went down town
And started fighting booze.

All things, including poverty, comes to those who wait long enough.

A HERO ROUTED.

"I'd face grim death for you," he said,
Unto the maiden sweet,
Just then her dad yelled "Git!"—he got
With both hands on his seat.

The Larimer Boomerang says a rolling stone gathers no moss, but it takes on a helofa polish.

SURE THING.

When lovely woman thinks she'll marry,
And on the man she gets her eye,
The only chance for him. begarry,
To save his bacon, is to die.

When you feel despondent do some little kindness and you'll see the good in things.

LIKED IT.

Said a sweet little girl named Marie,
As she sat on her best fellow's knee:
"I know it's a strain,
But, dear, don't complain,
It s such a great pleasure to me."

A train got into La Junta on time recently, and as a result about half the people who wanted to take it got left.

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A CRANKY NEIGHBOR.

A careless young woman named Nell
Once borrowed a neighbor's umbrell,
It rained the next morn.
And the neighbor, forlorn,
Said he wished the young girl in jail.

It may seem strange to you that the ownership of a mule could cause a war between Nicaragua and Honduras, but it won't if your a native of Missouri.

MIGHT.

The pen is mightier than the sword,
But what is mightier than the pen?
The little letters women hoard,
Indited by some arrant men.

"The cock crows," says the Canon City Canon, "but the hen lays the egg." Sounds as though the paper had a woman editor, eh?

WON'T REPEAT IT.

He fell from a tree, did Jim Glenn,
A distance of eight feet, or ten,
Said he: "I must say,
If I have my way,
I never shall do this again."

A Kansas City, Kan., negro has lost his mind from reading the accounts of the Thaw trial. From this Senator Tillman might argue again that education is a bad thing for the negro.

HOW HE DID IT.

A man who collected car fares,
Grew rich and put on many airs;
When folks out his way
Would wonder, he'd say:
"I work this position on shares."

IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE.

First Expert—Are you going to swear that he's sane or insane?

Second Expert—I'm not sure yet which side is to employ me.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis was named from Louis IX, of France. The name was originally given to his depot and trading station by Pierre Laclede Liguest.

MAKING NEW RUBBER PLANTS.

From a rubber plant which is growing in a living room, the best way to get plants is by scoring the bark of the limb where you want the roots to grow and covering the injury with sphagnum moss, which must always be kept damp. Roots will soon permeate the moss, when the limb should be cut off and potted.—Garden Magazine.

PEPPER MANGOES.

Keep large bell peppers in brine for two weeks, soak over night in fresh water. Remove the inside and fill with grated horseradish, grated onion, a little green pepper chopped fine, little white mustard seed and sugar to taste; put in the tops and drop them into spiced vinegar, with which has been heated several tablespoonfuls of olive oil.

BEGORRAGRAPHICS.

ASTRONOMICAL QUESTIONS.

Any one able to answer the following questions, will please send answers to General Agramonte, publisher "Anglo-American," City of Mexico.

An express train running to the sun would cover the distance in two hundred and fifty years. How many times would the train get off the track supposing the roadbed was similar to that between this city and xftgrhyuopdmugh?

The moon is thought to have no atmosphere. How do you suppose the inhabitants of the moon overcome hot air?

The rings of Saturn are two million miles wide. If a man were walking on the edge of one of the rings and fell off, how long would it be before the papers would print diagrams with a cross marking the spot where he fell?

It is estimated that on Mars there are ten million miles of canals. Presuming all of them to have been dug by government contract how many officials would have resigned from the time the bill authorizing their commencement, to their completion?

The atmosphere on Jupiter is one thousand part the density of that on the earth. Sounds carry with astonishing clearness. How far could you hear the average American resident of this colony declining to serve on a committee to take supper with the President of the Charity Ball?

Pardon us for asking, but how does the General know the following:

The thing a man can never understand is that women's stockings are made the same for all thicknesses of legs.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The following is an extract from the report of Mr. Lincoln Hutchinson, Special Agent of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor:

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The geography of the six Central American States is so well known as to call for little comment in this place. In order, however, to understand certain features of the commercial development of these countries, it is necessary to emphasize one or two points which are sometimes overlooked. The six States of Guatemala, Honduras, British Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica together from a long narrow strip of land extending form southeast to northwest over a distance of some 800 miles. The width varies from about 60 to over 300 miles; and the total area is estimated at 176,927 square miles, or somewhat larger than our State of California. So far as mere latitude is concerned, this entire section is tropical, the northernmost point being in about 18 degrees and the southermost in about 8 degrees north latitude. But throughout the entire length runs a backbone of mountains rising more or less abruptly from the coast, reaching in places altitudes of 10,000 or 12,000 feet, inclosing many plateau regions, and greatly tempering the climate of much of the interior.

OBSTACLES TO TRANSPORTATION.

Probably the most important effect, commercially, of the presence of this mountain backbone is the difficulty which it presents to transportation between the two coasts or from either coast into the interior. The lowest pass from coast to coast is in Nicaragua, with an elevation of between 100 and 200 feet. In the other countries far greater altitudes have to be overcome; in Costa Rica, for example, over 4,000 feet, and in Guatemala nearly

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5,000. These altitudes have prevented the construction of railways from coast to coast, and have maintained a sort of commercial separation between the west and the east slopes of the countries. The western slope belongs still to the commercial sphere of the Pacific and the eastern to that of the Atlantic. There is at present no railroad crossing the whole of the very short distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific side. In some cases such roads have been begun and have been pushed a greater or less distance from one side or the other or both, and in one or two cases, as in Costa Rica and in Guatemala, there are prospects of an early completion. In the main, however, the economical passage of goods from the one coast to the other is at present an impossibility; and even in districts near either coast the transportation of goods is a costly and uncertain affair. Ox carts or pack animals are the burden bearers, and many of the roads, which are bad enough even in the dry season, becomes virtually impassable during the rainy months. This commercial separation of the two coasts has important practical consequences, which will be discussed more fully in another place.

POPULATION AND COMMERCE.

The population of the six States is, in general, very sparse, the total number of inhabitants being estimated at about 4,100,000. This population is, however, very unevenly distributed. The smallest of the six States—Salvador—with an area of but 7,225 square miles, has a population density of 140 per square mile, while the largest, Nicargua, with an area of 49,200 square miles, shows a density of only 8.5 per mile. In both area and population British Honduras is insignificant (7,562 square miles and about 37,000 inhabitants.) but her nearest neighbors, Honduras, Guatemala, and Salvador, constituting the northern half of Central America, from the most important group among the six States. The combined area of these three is about one-half of the total area of the six, but their population is 80 per cent of the total.

DEVELOPMENT WILL INCREASE TRAFFIC.

The commercial activity of the people as a whole is not great. The total imports of the six countries probably reach a value of about $16,000,000 per annum, or a little less than $4 per capita. The exports are estimated at $26,000,000, or a little more than $6 per capita. But in this respect, again, we find great differences. Costa Rica is the most active in proportion to population, her export and import trade together reaches nearly $30 per capita. The others are far behind, except British Honduras, whose commercial statistics are, however, swelled by a large transit trade, and are therefore misleading. The exports and imports of Nicaragua reach a value of about $10 per capita; of Guatemala, $9; Salvador, $7, and Honduras, $6.30.

Three of the countries in question have been going through a period of commercial depression in the past two or three years, due, in part at least, to poor crops of coffee, combined with low prices in the world market. Those most effected have been Guatemala and Honduras. Nicaragua has suffered in less degree, at least so far as the effect on foreign trade movement has been concerned. Costa Rica has felt the coffee depression less than any of the others, because of the development there of another great industry—banana raising. Thus we find that in some sections foreign trade has declined in recent years, while in others it has grown rapidly. It is probable that the growing section represent the more normal conditions of the whole, for where decline has taken place it can be traced to causes which are mostly of temporary character. The countries all have great resources. New investments of foreign capital are taking place, and new enterprises are being developed. It is safe to assume that the next few years will see a fairly rapid growth of trade in all the countries.

UNITED STATES LEADS IN IMPORTS.

The imports of Central America are such as are always characteristic of countries whose industries are chiefly extractive: Textiles, implements, tools, machinery, and foodstuffs. In this respect Central America does not differ materially from most of the countries of South America. It does differ from them, however, in that the United States holds the lion's share of the trade. Taking the six countries as a whole, it is probable that the United States supplies at least 50 per cent of their total foreign purchases, and our trade is growing in a most satisfactory manner, except in the countries which have been suffering commercial depression. Commercial statistics in most of the six countries are either entirely lacking or are incomplete or unreliable, so that comparisons must be made by employing the export statistics of the countries which supply the goods sent to Central America. The three principal competitors for the trade are the United States, England, and Germany.

The United States stands first in all of the countries except Salvador. England takes second place except in Salvador, where she leads, and Germany stands third. In Costa Rica, Honduras, British Honduras, and Nicaragua we have made great gains, and although we have lost in Guatemala and Salvador, the decline is simply a part of a general decline in the trade of those countries.

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES.

It has already been explained that the industries of these Central American States are chiefly extractive. The products are mainly tropical in character, although in the uplands some few commodities common in temperate climates are also exploited. Manufacturing in any broad sense of the term are wholly lacking, but in some of the towns small industries, such as beer brewing, ice making, the manufacture of matches, of furniture, etc., are to be found. The demand for foreign implements, tools machinery, etc., is therefore almost wholly with the development not of these embryo manufactures but of the forest and agricultural industries and the exploitation of the mineral deposits which are found in some districts.

The character of the chief industries as well as the lines in future development in all of the countries is perhaps best illustrated by analyzing the course of trade and industry in one of them which as already stated, has developed the greatest commercial activity—Costa Rica. It is the more satisfactory to do this, as the statistical department of that Republic has developed a high degree of efficiency, which makes it possible to obtain very complete data.

"BILL BAKER."

(A COWBOY TALE IN RHYME.)

Bill Baker of the Double-Six had mighty little sense. He got his keep an' thirty per fer simply ridin' fence. He'd work all day, but when night come, for town he'd make a dive. We used to wonder how on earth the boy got home alive. Bill had an awful appertite for booze. My! how he drank. An' when he got some 'neath his belt the feller was a crank. When full he'd always go around a-lookin' for a scrap. 'Twas hard to see why someone didn't kill the blamed fool yap. He'd got his man—yes, two of 'em, an' shot up two or three; but in each case he'd schemed around 'an managed to get free. Bill didn't fear no man on earth—that's what he used to say. But one day Bill was tamed down some—it happened this a-way.

A pretty girl from Boston came to visit on the place. Bill met her an', it seems strange, but they struck up quite a "case." The gal knowed just how tough Bill wus, but said she didn't care. She told Bill he must cut booze out. He done it then an' there. Bill changed around an' soon be-

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come a peaceful, quiet guy. We couldn't hardly b'lieve 'twas true, no matter how we'd try. The town folks wus relieved a lot in findin' it was so. The whole range knowed the reason—Baker loved that calico.

Bill Baker got his sal-ry raised for doin' better work. His love made him partickerler an' nothin' would he shirk. The fellers used to twit him some, but that big cowboy gawk 'ud simply say, "Oh, go to hell!" ,Bout her he wouldn't talk. They'd go out ridin' ev'ry eve as happy as cu'd be The gal wus pretty stuck on Bill—that there wus plain to see. Fer 'bout four months Bill seemed to be in heaven; then, too bad, there come around a happenstance that made the cowboy sad.

One day a letter come to her a-callin' her back East. Some relative of her'n it said, had gone an' got deceased. She told Bill she'd return some day an' said she'd be his wife. When that gal left there wan't, for Bill, no happiness in life. He moped around disheartened-like, but kept off uf the booze. 'Bout onct a week a letter 'ud relieve him uf his blues. Fer that whole day he'd be right bright an' crack a joke or so, an' then he'd sullen down agin as 'bout h's work he'd go.

The winter passed an' spring come on. The postmaster one day to me says, "Jim," what's wrong back East? Bill's mail's done fell away. He hasn't had a note from her sence February first. I wish she'd write, for on the dead, I don't like bein' cursed."

One day, some two weeks after that, a letter come fer Bill. He read it in the postoffice while us nearby wus still. A change come 'crost his face, an' then he throwed the letter down. He stomped on it a while, an' next he went out into town. Although we knowed 'twus hardly right. Joe Marshall got the note an' read it to the gang of us. This here is what she wrote:

"Dear Will, I'm writin' you today to tell you, Will, that I am soon to be a Boston bride. With best regards, good by."

Bill Baker hit the first saloon an' sought the flowin' cup. He soon got full an' started to shoot the whole town up. The marshal tried to stop him, an' Bill shot him in the head, but 'iore he died, he plugged Bill full of lead.

The news got in the papers, an' a letter come one day to Mrs. Heck, the ranchman's wife, frum Boston, U. S. A. It says:

"I hear that Will got killed." An' then, "Oh, cousin, dear, please send me that blue shirtwaist that I left out there last year."

—*Bide Dudley, in Post.*

DENVER IS THE MANUFACTURING CENTER OF THE GREAT STATE OF COLORADO.

Denver is distinctly the manufacturing center of Colorado and of the Rocky Mountain region, and she is entitled to this position by reason of her works and her position with relation to the commerce and the railway traffic of the country. The railway tracks are fringed with smoking chimneys of factories and mills. There are smelters which extract gold, silver and copper from ores mined in Colorado and adjacent states. Railway shops, garment factories, mining machinery factories, planing mills, printing establishments, brickyards, packing houses, canneries, shoe factories, flouring mills and a multitude of smaller manufacturing enterprises on every hand.

The Pullman shops, a branch of the big Eastern factory, is within the city limits and employs 1,000 men. The Denver & Rio Grande and Colorado & Southern railways have immense shops and the first mentioned road is now planning to spend more than $1,000,000 in erecting a new shop and roundhouse. Work on the structure has already commenced.

Breweries, chemical works and packing plants and hundreds of other factories, plants and mills are running full capacity in the city, giving employment to thousands.

MOZART'S FIDDLE.

(PALL MALL GAZETTE.)

Musical circles in Salzburg, Mozart's birthplace, are much excited over the discovery of the famous musician's concert violin. It was always supposed that the instrument had been sold in England, but it has now been discovered in the possession of a country schoolmaster, Franz Josef Lenk, at Schoerfling, Upper Austria.

There appears to be no doubt as to the genuineness of the violin. From letters and other documentary evidence it appears that Mozart's sister, Maria Sonnenburg, received it from her brother. She sold it to a government official named Tressel, whose daughter was a talented musician. She died, however, and her father sold the violin and other musical effects to Adalbert Lenk, the father of the present owner. This was in 1829. The instrument is not made after the pattern of the celebrated Steiner violin, but like the Amati violin. On the inside is inscribed "Jakobus Steinner in Absam prope Venipontum, 1659."

THE EDITOR GETS $0.

Meade (Kans.) Globe: "A child is born in the neighborhood; the attending physician gets $10. The editor gives the loud-lunged youngster and the happy parents a send-off and gets $0. When it is christened the minister gets $10 and the editor gets $00. It grows up and marries. The editor publishes another longwinded, flowery article, and tells a dozen lies about the "beautiful and accomplished bride;" the minister gets $10 and a piece of cake and the editor gets $000. In the course of time it dies. The doctor gets from $25 to $100; the undertaker gets from $50 to $100; the editor publishes a notice of the death and an obituary two columns long, lodge and society resolutions, a lot of poetry and a tree card of thanks, and gets $0000. No wonder so many editors get rich."

ALCOHOL FROM CACTUS.

Results of Experiments Made by Chemical Experts.

Millions of acres of cactus-covered lands of the southwest may become a source of enormous profits to their owners if the claim which is made by the chemical experts who have been in this locality for some time examining into the cactus is well founded. A series of experiments have been made of distilling wood alcohol from the cactus leaves, says the New York Tribune correspondent at Cotulla, Texas. These experiments have proved highly successful and it is stated that there is hardly an acre of wild land in this part of Texas that will not produce $100 worth of wood alcohol from the cactus. The men who have conducted these experiments are said to represent a syndicate of eastern capitalists who propose to establish wood alcohol distilling plants in different parts of the southwest. Much of the land upon which the cactus plant grows in profusion has heretofore been considered practically worthless. The cactus attains a growth of several feet in height and the leaves are broad and contain a large proportion of watery substance. It has already been demonstrated that the pulp of the leaves are good for paper making.

The importance of the discovery that wood alcohol can be distilled from the cactus plant lies in the fact that it will afford an unlimited source of supply of that product and the price will necessarily be greatly cheapened. It is claimed further by those who are interested in the new industry that wood alcohol will soon take the place of gasoline and kerosene in automobiles, engines and stoves.

The new discovery will make millionaires out of many ranch owners in Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, if the value of the cactus plant is anything as big as is claimed for it by these chemical experts. It is said that a ton of cactus leaves will yield nearly half their weight in wood alcohol. The process of distillation is simple and comparatively inexpensive.

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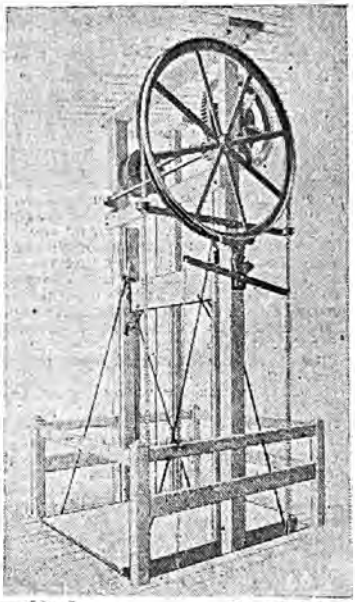
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PHARAOH KNEW ABOUT HAMMERLOCKS AND HALF-NELSONS.

Act of Wrestling by oldest Athlete in the World.

(By Harry C. Rubincam.)

There has recently been much talk of big purses for wrestling matches, and Kansas City with its purse of $10,000 for a match between Hackenschmidt and Gotch has attracted much attention. This however, is not by any means the largest purse ever wrestled for, as seems to be the belief.

In 858 A. D., two sons of Emperor Buntoku held a wrestling match for the throne of the Land of the Rising Sun, and the son named Koreshito winning the match became Emperor Seiwa.

Few people seem to realize that wrestling is the original sport. For a long time the mythological match between Ajax and Ulysses was considered the beginning of the wrestling. This match was the brute strength of Ajax pitted against the cunning of Ulysses and, as set forth by Homer in the "Iliad:"

"Their bones resound with blows, sider, shoulders thighs
Swell to each grip and bloody tumors rise;
Nor could Ulysses, for his art renown'd,
O'erturn the strength of Ajax on the ground;
The watchful caution of his artful foe."

As a matter of fact, whatever artful caution Ulysses may have had, and whatever knowledge of wrestling enabled Homer to write his inspired description, was gained from the Egyptians, who wrestled at a period antedating the match between Ulysses and Ajax, and, for that matter, counted wrestling their most prominent sport more than 3.000 years before the Christian era.

At Ben-Hassan, a village on the east bank of the Nile, in Upper Egypt, there have been opened tombs that contain the crude Egyptian drawings of wrestling matches, the drawings themselves having been made about 3000 B. C., and showing conclusively that wrestling had then been in vogue long enough for the carver to become familiar with all the positions and holds of wrestling.

As it was customary for the Egyptians in burying a king or prince of the blood to carve upon the walls of his tomb inscriptions of the deeds performed during lifetime, it is very probable that the very kings there buried were themselves famed wrestlers. Wrestling has always been a sport that not only appealed to the individual of finer instincts, from the standpoint of spectator, but during all time, persons of the highest degree have been actual participants in wrestling matches, from the demi-gods of Greek mythology to kings of continental Europe.

At Olympia in Elis, it was customary for the Greeks to hold every four years a festival in honor of the god Jupiter, the famous temple of Jupiter being located at that place. This custom after having died out, was revived in 776 B. C. and about 708 B. C. five sports were added to the festival games of Olympia. These sports were wrestling, running, jumping, throwing the discus and hurling the javelin.

Prominent Greeks attended these festivals which became known as the Olympic games and the wild olive crowns given as trophies were the the most sought for honor of ancient Greece. Wrestling continued to be a gentleman's sport until the ascendency of the Romans when the gladiator came in vogue. These "hired butchers" furnished a form of wrestling that resolved into the bloody combats the Roman populace seems to have clamored for and the contests invariably resulted fatally to the loser. With the fall of the Roman empire wrestling died by reason of its association with the Romans' so-called sports and for nearly a thousand years it was not heard of.

Chinese, Japanese and athletes of India have always been wrestlers, some claiming that the beginning of the sport among them was contemporary with its beginning in Egypt. Whether or not the Roman influence could have penetrated to the empire of Japan is very questionable, yet it is very interesting to note that in about 24 B. C. a high noble Japanese named Taimananokehaya boasted of his great strength and requested the emperor to invite any one in the empire to meet him in a wrestling contest. This challenge was answered by one Nomi-No-Shikume, who defeated the boasting noble and thereupon "kicked him in the ribs and broke his bones so that he died."

The next heard of wrestling was in Great Britain. The Saxons learned wrestling from the Romans, who invaded the shores of Great Britain, but the incursions of Danes and the following Norman conquest stifled all sports for several centuries and it was fully one thousand years after the fall of Rome that wrestling was revived in Great Britain.

Perhaps the most notable wrestling match of all time was in 1520 when kings of France and England, Henry VIII and Francis I. wrestled for two falls out of three on French soil. The accounts of this match differ so widely as to give only a hazy idea of the result, but it is a striking illustration of the high regard for wrestling at that time.

It is curious that the crude drawings in the tombs of Egypt show that the holds of today are the same as in use at that time. One tomb contains a series of 250 pictures, illustrating hammer. locks, half-Nelsons, bar locks, side chancery and guards and blocks for same.

$10,000,000 FOR IRRIGATION ALONG RIO GRANDE.

Ten million dollars will be expended on reservoir projects along the Rio Grande within ten years, and nearly 500,000 acres irrigated as a result of an order issued by the interior department.

Uncle Sam will spend $7,000,000 on a government owned reservoir at Engle, N. M., which will water 60,000 acres in Old Mexico and 180,000 acres in New Mexico and Texas.

Private enterprise will spend $3,000,000 on reservoirs which will water 200,000 acres of land in the San Luis valley in Colorado.

The government of Mexico, which for years has successfully opposed any reservoir improvements along the Rio Grande in this country, has withdrawn its objections to the water storage enterprises, because of an arrangement with this government that water from the United States reservoir in New Mexico should be carried into Mexico and used to irrigate the 60,000 acres which shortage in the river caused by taking its water supply farther up the stream, to the detriment of Mexican farmers.

This is the final solution of a problem of intense interest to New Mexico.

A CAMPHOR FARM.

A camphor farm is to be established near Floresville, Texas, under the auspices of the bureau of plant industry of the United States department of agriculture. The government has already a large experimental farm in operation near Wharton, Texas. It is believed that the new industry has wonderful possibilities, and that the time is not far distant when the state of Texas will be one of the greatest camphor producing regions of the world.

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Señor Frank Brady, Denver, Colo.

Tenga la alta honra de adjuntar á vd. la suma de cincuénta centavos por una año susscricion de Las Republicas Hermanas.

Justiniano Herrera,
Tzucacab Yucatan, Mexico.

Algunos de los antiguos conductores de los trenes de carga, próximos á obtener un ascenso en el ferrocarril Central Mexicano, han sido avisados para que se preparen á comprar sus uniformes de conductores de trenes de pasajeros, para entrar muy pronto en el servicio. Entre los trabajadores del ferrocarril, esto se ha entendido como una indicación de que muy pronto se establecerá un doble servicio de trenes entre la capital y El Paso.—"The Illustrated Mexican Developer."

Ferrocarril Entre el Puerto de San Antonio y la Ciudad de Mercedes.

Una ley del Congreso de la República Argentina, aprobada recientemente, otorga una concesión á los Señores Alejandro Madero y Compañía para construir y explotar un ferrocarril que arrancando del Puerto de San Antonio, en el Golfo de San Matías, se dirija al norte por setenta kilómetros aproximadamente, desde donde correrá paralelo al Río Negro hasta cruzarlo al oeste de la Isla Choel-Choele; después tomorá de nuevo rumbo hacia el norte, pasando por el pueblo Alvear y el Médano Colorado, hasta terminar en la ciudad de Mercedes en la Provincia de San Luís, con un ramal que arrancando desde Puerto San Antonio se dirija hacia el este hasta terminar en el Puerto de Bahía Blanca. Toda la línea deberá quedar terminada á los tres año de haberse iniciado los trabajos. El concesionario deberá hacer un depósito de 50,000 pesos en moneda nacional como garantía de las obligaciones impuestas por la concesión.

La Oficina de Patentes Durante 1905-6.

La memoria del Comisionado de Patentes de los Estados Unidos, correspondiente al año económico termado el 30 de junio de 1906, demuestra las transacciones realizadas por la Oficina de patentes durante el precitado año. Recibiéronse 55,619 solicitudes para patentes de máquinas, 172 solicitudes para renovaciones, 1,938 para patentes provisionales (caveats), 10,888 solicitudes para marcas de fábrica, 943 solicitudes para envases y 438 solicitude pora impresos. El número de patentes concedidas, incluyendo las renovadas y diseños, fué de 31,837, y se registraron 10,408 marcas de fábrica, 741 envases y 354 impresos. El número de patentes caducadas fúe de 20,682, y 5,193 solicitudes que habían sido admitidas ueron analadas por morosidad eñ el pago de los derechos finales.

Los ingresos totales de la oficina, por todos conceptos, asciendieron á $1,811,-297.84, y el total de gastos á $1,538,-149.40, dejando un superavit de ingresos de $273,148.44.

La Renta de los Ferrocarriles del Estado en 1906.

El Ministro de Obras Públicas de la República Argentina, en un informe sobre las rentas de los ferrocarriles del Estado, culcula las de 1906 en la forma siguiente, en comparación con las obtenidas en 1905: Ferrocarril Añdino, 1905, 1,848,062 pesos; 1906, 2,460,000 pesos, que equivale á un aumento de 33.1 por ciento. Argientino del Norte, 1905, 684,801 pesos; 1906, 970,000 pesos, que equivale a un aumento de 49.6 por ciento. Central Norte, 1905, 4,388,416 pesos; 1906, 6,070,000 pesos, equivalente á un aumento de 38.3 por ciento.

Estas cifras representan una renta total de 6,844,820 pesos en 1905, y de 9,500,000 pesos en 1906, ó sea un aumento total de 38 por ciento.

El aumento calculado en las rentas de 1907 es de un 15 por ciento sobre las de 1906.

Norte y Sud America.

La extensión superficial de Sud América es próximamente dos veces mayor que la de los Estados Unidos; poro en cambio su población no alcanza la mitad de la de ésta. La Bandera Americana.

Notas utiles

Seda y Lana

Para distiguir la seda de la lana en untejido, basta sumergir un retazo en una solución acuosa de cloruro de zinc neutro. La seda se disuelve por completo, la lana queda intacta.

Marfil

Para restituir marfil amarillento su primitiva blancura, disuélvase en agua una cantidad suficiente de alumbre para darle color lechoso. Hiérvase. Echense en la mezcla los objetos de marfil y déjense en contacto durante una hora, limpiándolos con cepillo de vez en cuando. También se puede frotar el marfil que se trata de blanquear, con jabón negro, enjugándolo luego perfectamente con un paño.

Flores secas

Para conservarles su color natural á las flores sumérjanse en un baño compuesto de 1 parte de ácido clorhídrico y 600 partes de alcohol, y luego déjense secar.

Rancidez de la manteca

Amásese la manteca rancia con agua que contenga una pequeña cantidad de bicarbonato de sosa, y así que haya desaparecido la rancidez, lávese con común.—"La Libertad."

Ferrocarril Entre Lima y Huacho.

El Presidente Pardo, del Perú, ha promulgado una ley para la construcción de una línea de ferrocarril entre Lima y Huacho, con ramales á los Puertos de Supe y Chaucay. Se da una garantía á los concesionarios de 6 por ciento al año sobre el capital que inviertan, y el privilegio exclusivo de la línea por espacio de treinta años.

Concesion Para La Fabricacion de gas Combustible

Hacia fines del mes de noviembre de 1906, el Gobierno de la República Mexicana celebró un contrato con los Señores Doheny, Caulfield y Bridge, para establecer en varias ciudades de la República fábricas para producir el gas combustible con base de asfalto para calentar, con las instalaciones, dependencias, tubería subterránea para la distribución á domicilio y los almacenes que fueren necesarios. La empresa se compromete á invertir en el establecimiento $500,000, en moneda mexicana, cuando menos. Dentro de cuatro años la fábrica podrá proveer de gas á los colonias de Santa María, San Rafael, Juárez, y Roma, y dentro de diez deberá estar concluída toda la tubería subterránea en la Ciudad de México.

Nueva Linea de Vapores

El Congreso de la República Mexicana aprobó el de diciembre de 1906 el contrato celebrado entre el Gobierno y Señor Thomas Herbert Wornsop para establecer una línea de vapores entre Victoria, Columbia Británica, y los puertos mexicanos de Mazatlán, Manzanillo, Acapulco y Salino Cruz, pudiendo tocar otros puertos mexicanos. Los vapores deberán hacer, cuando menos, un viaje mensual á puertos mexicanos y harán conexión mensualmente en Canadá con las líneas de navegación para Europa, Japón, China y Australia, de acuerdo con el itinerario que apruebe el Gobierno.

El servicio comenzará dentro de los ocho meses contados desde la aprobación del contrato. Previo permiso del Gobierno Mexicano, los vapores del concesionario podrán tocar otros puertos extranjeros.

El Gobierno Mexicano pagará al concesionario ó á la compañía que organice, por cada viaje redondo que hagan sus vapores de Vancouver y Victoria á Mazatlán, Manzanillo, Acapulco y Salina Cruz en el Océano Pacifico, la cantidad de $8,333.33, que en total representa una subvención de $100,000, moneda mexicana, al año, no quedando el Gobierno obligado á pagar más de doce viajes redondos al año.

La duración de este contrato será de dos años, y para garantizar el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones el concesionario ha hecho un depósito de 20,000 pesos en bonos de la deuda pública consolidada.

Trafico Fronterizo Con Los Estados Unidos.

Según las estadísticas publicadas por el Departamento del Tesoro de la Re-

pública Mexicana el número de wagones de mercancías y el de toneladas que entraron en México por el Río Grande con procedencia de los Estados Unidos, durante el año fiscal 1905-6, fueron como sigue: 36,850 wagones y 681,617 toneladas de mercancías. Durante el mismo año entraron en los Estados Unidos, procedentes de México 18,368 wagones y 233,598 toneladas de mercancías. La diferencia en el tonelaje está, pues, á favor de los Estados Unidos y es de 458,019 toneladas.

Neuva Planta Textil.

Una planta fibrosa de México, conocida vulgarmente con el nombre de "cadillo," ha sido objeto, recientemente, de investigaciones, con el resultado de que los naturalistas dicen que tiene tan buenas cualidades como las mejores plantas de yute. Dícese que su consistencia es tan resistente como la del cáñamo brasileño, y que si pudiera ser producida en cantidades comerciales, se obtendríá un buen mercado. Esta planta crece con exuberancia an las regiones tropicales de México.

Cosas de la Vida.

Encuéntranse en la calle dos amigas que no se habían visto desde hacía muchos años.

—¿Eres tú, Juana? ¡Qué cambiada estás!

—¡Me he casado!

—¿Y eres feliz?

—Sí, ¿y tú?

—Soy viuda.

—Siempre has tenido más suerte que yo!

El Coronel W. C. Greene, ha formado una nueva compañía que lleva el nombre de la Sierra Madre & Pacific Railroad Company, con un capital de $6,000,000.00 para construir la línea ferrocarrilera de Río Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific Railroad desde Nuevas Casas, Chihuahua, para conectaria con la Chihuahua and Pacific Railroad en Santo Tomás y con la Cananea, Yaqui and Pacific road en La Dura, Sonora. La distancia total de estas prolongaciones, es cosa de 400 millas y ya se hanidado todos los pasos necesarios para la eficacia del trabajo.

La Greene Cananea Copper Company, está construyendo el kilómetro 52 de la vía herrada, desde Temosachie en el Chihuahua and Pacific road, á Madera ó San Pedro Springs, donde la gran maquinaria para el corte de maderas de la Sierra Madre Land and Lumber Company está situada. Hay una gran probabilidad de que los tres ramales de vía ferrocarrilera se fundan en uno solo, haciendo así un gran sistema ferroviario.—El Desarrolo de Mexico.

Tratado de Extradicion Con la Republica Dominicana.

La "Gaceta Oficial" de Cuba, en su número correspondiente al 15 de enero de 1907, publica el texto del tratado de extradición de criminales, celebrado en la Habana entre el Gobierno de la República y el de la República Dominicana el 29 de junio de 1905, aprobado por el Senado Cubano el 10 de enero de 1906, y cuyas ratificaciones fueron canjeadas el 11 de enero de 1907. Este tratado entrará en vigor á los treinta días que empezarán á contarse desde esta última fecha, y continuará vigente hasta que haya transcurrido un año, á contar desde la en que una de las dos partes contratantes notificare á la otra su propósito de que ceseñ sus efectos.

El Cultivo de la Guta-Percha en la Peninsula Malaya.

La industria de la goma aquí se halla en un estado muy florenciente. Me se satisfactorio manifestar que recibe la protección del actual gobierno, el cual se esfuerza, según parece, en hacer que la agricultura sea el principal sostén del país. Durante los trés últimos años, grandes extensiones de terrenos han sido ocupadas por plantadores para dedicarlas al cultivo de la guta-percha, y como la afluencia de capitales para este fin ha sido grande se está haciendo todo lo que el ingenio humano puede concebir, con el fin de establecer la industria sobre una base firme y duradera. La goma malaya ha alcanzado ya precios subsidos en el mercado londonense, y en la exposición recientemente celebrada en Ceylón, las muestras de la Península Malaya obtuvieron el mayor de todos los ppemios—la medalla de oro por la mejor muestra comercial presentada en la exposición. Ademas de este triunfo, los plantadores de la Malaya pueden estar orgullosos de que su tierra adoptiva sea el mejor país para el cultivo de la goma, y de esta opinión participan peritos de varias partes del mundo después de haber examinado ciudadosamente las plantaciones malayas y de compararlas con otras que han visto en

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distintos países—Ceilon, Java, etc."—El "British Trade Journal."

Pago de Un Monarca.

El médico mejor pagado en estos tiempos, es sin duda el profesor Damsch de Gottingeu, que recibio 140,000 francos por sus atenciones profesionales al chah, difunto monarca de la Persia.

—El agua en Texas y México destruye las calderas en el término medio de dos años, mientras en la parte oriental de los Estados Unidos, donde el agua no tiene esas propiedades que se incrustan en el hierro, aquéllas duran de cinco á siete años.—El Reproductor.

—Los empleados de los ferrocarriles de México siguen con interés los experimentos de El Paso y Sudoccidental, que instaló en Alamogordo una planta para purficar el agua por medio de la electricidad. Como los resultados han sido satisfactorios, es seguro que se instalen dos plantas más, una en Pastura y otra an Pintado. La de Alamogordo tiene por hoy una capacidad de 30,000 galones al día, y el propósito es ver como se pueden destruir ciertas propiedades del agua que se adhieren á la superficie de las calderas.—El Reproductor.

El Nuevo Edificio Para la Oficina Internacional de las Republicas Americanas

El Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, en sesión extraordinaria celebrada el 30 de enero de 1907, con el fin de contestar á la carta de Andrew Carnegie, de fecha 1 de enero de 1907, la que manifiesta que hace una donación de $750,000 para la construcción de un edificio para el uso de la Oficina, adoptó por aclamación las siguientes resoluciones:

"*Se resuelve*, Que reciba, se archive y se inserte en el acta del Consejo, la carta del Andrew Carnegie, fechada á 1 de enero de 1907.

"*Se Resuelve*, Que el Consejo Directivo de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, exprese al Andrew Carnegie el aprecio y la gratitud con que acepta su oferta generosa y patriótica de proveer fondos para el edificio futuro de la Unión de las Republicas Americanas. El Consejo comparte con el Señor Carnegie la esperanza de que la institución cuya labor se estimula así, pueda fomentar la causa de la paz y la justicia entre las naciones, y la amistad sincera, provechosa y mútua de todos las Repúblicas de América.

"*Se resuelve*, Que el Presidente del Consejo transmita al Señor Carnegie copia de las resoluciones que anteceden."

También se aprobó unanimemente la resolución siguiente, propuesta por Don Luis Felipe Carbo, Ministro del Ecuador:

"I. Que la carta del Honorable Secretario de Estado, Señor Elihu Root, dirigida al Señor Andrew Carnegie, la contestación de este distinguido filántropo, y la resolución del Consejo aceptando el espléndido donativo se conserven en el archivo de documentos importantes de la Oficina; y

"II. Que el texto de dichas cartas y resoluciones, artisticamente caligrafiado, bajo el título de 'Donativo de Carnegie á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas' y puesto en un marco adecuado forme parte de la instalación de la Oficina en la Exposición de Jamestown."

Capitales Extranjeros en la Republica.

Según datos publicados recientemente, el capital inglés invertido en empresas de ferrocarriles en la República de Cuba, es de $90,000,000. En vapores tienen invertidos los ingleses $5,000,000, y en propiedades urbanas é industrias $5,000,000, todo lo cual hace un total de $100,000,000.

El capital americano invertido en Cuba se eleva á $141,000,000, suma que se descompone del siguiente modo: Ferrocarriles y tranvías, $34,000,000; industrias azucarera y tabacalera, $68,000,000; propiedades rústicas y urbanas, $18,000,000; cultivos menores, $4,000,000; minas, $3,500,000: comercio y manufacturas, $4,000,000; bancos, $5,000,000; compañías navieras, $1,500,000; hipotecas, $3,500,000.

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The third group of verbs, which are irregular are those ending in acer, ecer, ocer, and ucir. A z is placed before the c, if a or o follow; to be acquainted with, conozco, I am acquainted with, conozca, imperative, know; que conozca, that I, he, or she may know. The following is a list of the verbs irregular in these endings:

Agradecer—to owe a favor,
Aborrecer—to abhor,
Acaecer—to happen,
Acontecer—to happen,
Amanecer—to arrive in the morning; to dawn,
Carecer de—to be in want of,
Conocer—to be acquainted with
Compadecer—to pity,
Desconocer— not to know,
Empobrecer—to become poor,
Encarecer—to render dear,
Enriquecer—to enrich,
Favorecer—to favor,
Merecer—to merit,
Nacer—to be born,
Obedecer—to obey
Ofrecer—to offer,
Padecer—to suffer,
Parecer—to seem,
Perecer—to perish,
Permanecer—to remain,
Reconocer—to recognize,
Renacer—to regenerate,
Resplandecer—to shine.

A peculiarity of some of the verbs in the third group is that in three, seven, eight, and nine an e is added to the first person singular, instead of í, o instead of ió for the third person singular, and eron in place of ieron for the third person plural, in number three. In numbers three, seven, eight, and nine c is changed into j in all the persons, as: traducir, to translate; traduzco, I translate; traduje, I did translate; que yo tradujera, that I might translate; que yo tradujera, that I should translate; que yo tradujere, that Is hall translate. The following is a list of the verbs thus conjugated:

Conducir—to conduct,
Deducir—to deduct,
Inducir—to induce,
Producir—to produce,
Reducir—to reduce,
Seducir—to seduce,
Traducir—to traduce.

The fourth group of irregular verbs are all of the third conjugation. They change the e of the root to i, in number one, in the first, second, and third person singular, and in the second and third person plural, and in all the persons of numbers, six, seven, eight, nine and ten; and in the third person singular and plural of number three, as: Pedir, to ask for; pido, I ask for; pide, he or she asks for; piden, they ask for; Pidió, he or she asked for; pidieron, they asked for; que pida, that I, he or she may ask for; que pidan, that they may ask for; que pidiera, that I might ask for; que pidiese, that I might ask for; que pidiere, that I shall ask for; pida, ask for. The following is a list of the verbs irregular in this group; verbs in -gir unless they are written -jir, conformably to modern orthography, as: colegir or colejir, to gather, change the g into j before

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a and o. The present participle in this group of verbs changes the e of the root into i as pedir, to ask for; pidiendo, asking for:

Ceñir—to gird,
Colegir—to gather,
Competir—to compete,
Concebir—to conceive,
Constreñir—to constrain,
Corregir—to correct,
Derretir—to melt,
Deservir—to be disobliging,
Despedir—to discharge,
Despedirse—to bid farewell,
Desteñir—to stain,
Elegir—to select,
Embestir—to attack,
Envestir—to invest,
Estreñir—to obstruct,
Expedir—to forward,
Freir—to fry,
Gemir—to lament,
Heñir—to knead; to mould,
Medir—to measure,
Pedir—to ask for; to require,
Perseguir—to persecute,
Proseguir—to prosecute,
Regir—to govern,
Reir—to laugh,
Rendir—to surrender,
Reñir—to scold,
Repetir—to repeat,
Reteñir—to dye again,
Revestir—to clothe anew,
Seguir—to follow,
Servir—to serve,
Sonreir—to smile,
Teñir—to dye,
Vestir—to clothe.

The fifth group of irregular verbs are also of the third conjugation They change the e of the root to i, in numbers seven, eight and nine place at i before the e, in the first, second and third persons singular and third person plural of number one; in all of number six, and in the third person, singular and plural of number three, the e is changed to an i, as: siento, I feel; sientes; thou feelest; siente, he, she or you feel; sentimos, we feel; sienten, they feel. Que yo sienta, that I may feel, etc. in number six. Sintió, he, she or you felt; sintieron, they felt, in number three. Que yo sintiera, sintiese, sintiere, in numbers seven, eight and nine, and sienta in number ten. The following verbs are conjugated by above rules:

Adherir—to adhere,
Advertir—to inform,
Arrepentirse—to repent,
Asentir—to consent,
Concernir—to surround,
Conferir—to confer,
Controvertir—to quarrel,
Convertir—to convert,
Deferir—to confer,
Diferir—to defer.
Digerir—to digest,
Disentir—to dissent,
Discernir—to distinguish,
Divertir—to divert,
Herir—to wound.
Hervir—to glow,
Inferir—to follow,
Invertir—to invert,
Mentir—to tell a lie,
Pervetir—to pervert,
Preferir—to prefer,
Presentir—to forebode,
Proferir—to proffer,
Referir—to refer,
Requerir—to request,
Resentirse—to resent, to be angry,
Sentir—to feel, to hear,
Subvertir—to subvert,
Sugerir—to suggest,
Transferir—to transfer.

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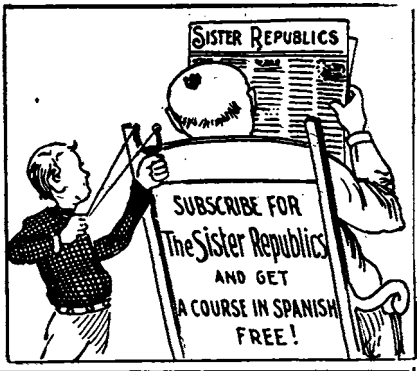
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The magazine reading public is the live, up-to-date, busy, enterprising, inquisitive public. The magazine is the business man's and the housewife's literature. It is the recreation of the leisure hour, and the mirror of the world's events, when these 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.

3. ITS COMPANY

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.

FRANK BRADY, Prop. **321 16th St., Denver, Colo.**

BUSINESS FORMS.

$1,000. NEW YORK, Enero., 10, 1901.

A treinta días vista, pagaré al Sr. P. Sanchez, ó á su órden, mil pesos, valor recibido. B. S.

Se ha declarado un divid endo trimestral de seis por ciento sobre el capital del Ferrocarril C. & S.

Á la presentacion, pagarémos al Sr. P. P., ó á su órden, veinte y cinco pesos con quince centavos, valor recibido en efectivo.

DENVER, Mayo 20 de 1901.

Giro por $2,500.

Á la vista se servirá Vd. pagar por esta primera de cambio al Sr. S. Martinez, ó á su órden la suma de dos mil quinientos pesos, valor recibido del mismo, que asentará Vd. en nuestra cuenta, segun aviso de Su S. S.,

C. D. González.

Al S. Manuel Perez,
Ciudad de Mexico.

AVISO.

La reunion anual de los accionistas de la compañía ferrocarrilera D. y R. G. tendrá lugar en los despachos generales de D——, el viérnes dos de enero de 1901, á las dos y media de la tarde. Primero; para nombrar á los vocales de la junta para el año entrante.

Segundo: para tratar de cualquiera otro asunto que pueda legalmente presentarse ante la reunion.

Por órden de la junta.

D. B., Secretario.

Un pagaré es un documento reconciendo una deuda.

Un giro es una escritura ordenando que se pague una cantidad de dinero.

El que tiene el giro se llama el tenedor. La persona que lo gira se llama el librador. Pone su firma al pie del giro al lado derecho.

$1,000. NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1901.

At thirty days' sight, I promise to pay Mr. P. Sanchez, or order, one thousand dollars, for value received. B. S.

A quarterly dividend of 6 per cent has been declared on the stock of the C. & S. railroad.

On demand, we promise to pay to Mr. P. P., or to his order, twenty-five dollars and fifteen cents, for value received in cash.

DENVER, May 20, 1901.

A draft for $2,500.

Sir—At sight please pay my first of exchange to Mr. S. Martinez, or his order, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, for value received, which you will please pass to my account, according to advice from, Very truly yours,

C. D. González.

To Manuel Perez,
City of Mexico.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the D. & R. G. railroad, will be held at the general offices, Friday, the second day of January, 1901, at two thirty o'clock. First: to elect a board of directors for the ensuing year.

Second: to transact any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

By order of the board.

D. B., Clerk.

A promissory note is a document acknowledging a debt.

A draft is a document which orders a sum of money to be paid.

He who holds the draft is called the drawer. The person who makes the draft is called the drawee. He puts his signature at the foot of the draft, to the right.

EN EL HOTEL OXFORD.

1. ?Se hospeda usted en este hotel?

2. Si señor siempre que vengo a Denver paro aquí; por que, es uno de los mejores de la ciudad y del estado.

3. Se halla situado en la calle 17 a una cuadra de la estación ferrocarilera, y esto es una comodidad para los viajeros.

4. Los carros electricos salen del frente del hotel para todoslos puntos de la ciudad.

5. ?Tiene buenas comodidades y buen servicio en este hotel?

6. Lo mejor que el huesped puede desear: es de cinco pisos y en todos ellos, las habitaciones son muy espaciosas, y se observa el orden mas completo en todo el hotel.

7. El personal ó servidumbre es excelente.

8. ?Ye el restaurant?

9. Aquí esta á la derecha.

10. Pues vamos a comer.

11. Mozo tenga la bondad de alcanzarme la lista del menú.

12. ?Que ordena usted?

13. Yo deseo pescado, trucha, salmon, longosta, y un biftek de filete á la inglesa.

14. A la española.

15. Termino medio.

16. Gallina asada, Cordorniz, Perdiz, ect.

17. Postres, frutas.

18. Mozo Traiganos usted vino.

19. Yo tomaré un plus cafe.

20. Subamos al cuarto en el elevador, llamemos el muchacho.

21. Está aquí.

22. Haganos el favor de subirnos tobacos (puros).

23. Sin duda los empleados de este hotel son muy atentos.

24. ?Desea usted tomar algo?

24. Deseo tomar vino jerez.

26. Pues bajemos en el elevador.

27. El elevador es una gran comodidad sin el tepdriamos que bajar por las Escaleras.

THE OXFORD HOTEL.

1. Do you stop in this hotel?

2. Yes, sir, whenever I come to Denver I stop here, because it is one of the best in the city and in the state.

3. It is situated on 17th one block from the Union depot, which is of great convenience for travelers.

4. The electric cars leave from in front of the hotel for all parts of the city.

5. Has the hotel good service and good accommodations?

6. The best that one cold wish; it is of five stories and in all of them the rooms are large, and the best of order is observed throghout the hotel.

7. The service is excellent.

8. And the restaurant?

9. Here it is to the right.

10. Well, let us go to eat.

11. Waiter, have goodness to hand me the bill of fare.

12. What will you order?

13. I wish fish, trout, salmon, lobster, and a beef steak rare.

14. Well done.

15. Medium.

16. Roast chicken, quail, partridge, and ect.

17. Deserts, fruits.

18. Waiter, bring us wine.

19. I shall take Posse cafe.

20. Let us go up to the room in the elevator and call the bell boy.

21. He is here.

22. Do us the favor to bring us up some cigars.

23. Without doubt the attendants about this hotel are very attentive.

24. Do you wish to drink anything?

25. I should like some sherry wine.

26. Let us go down in the elevator.

27. This is a great convenience. Without it we should have to go down the stairs.

BUSINESS FORMS.

Un giro está aceptado cuando aquél á quien va dirigido ha escrito la palabra "Aceptado," con la fecha y su nombre, oblicuamente de traves al frente, y con tinta encarnada.

El endosante es la persona que escribe su nombre de traves al respaldo del giro, ó de un pagaré.

Un pagaré queda proscrito al expirar el término de seis años.

La teneduría de libros es el arte de llevar cuentas y asentar transacciones mercantiles.

Una transaccion mercantile es un cambio de valores.

El deudor es la persona que recibe el valor; y el acreedor es la persona de quien se recibe el valor.

La partida doble.
Libro de facturas.
Libro de ventas.
Libro de caja.
El jornal.
Libro de pagarés.
El libro mayor.
El diario.

La forma mas sencilla de teneduría de libros es la partida simple en la cual se usa solo el libro mayor.

Hacer entrada.
Documentos justificativos.
Cargar—abonar.
Indice del libro mayor.
Descuento—premio.
Capital—activo.
Pasivo—responsabilidad.
Ganancias y pérdidas.
El saldo.
Cédulas.
Dar fé.
Vocal de directores.
Teneduria de libros.
Cobrar.
Saldar.
Girar.

A draft is accepted when the drawee has written the word "Accepted," with the date and his name, obliquely across the face, with red ink.

The endorser is the person who writes his name across the back of the draft or of a promissory note.

A promissory note is outlawed at the expiration of six years.

Bookkeeping is the art of carrying accounts and recording mercantile transactions.

A mercantile transaction is an exchange of values.

The debtor is the person who receives the value; and the creditor is the person from whom the value is received.

Double entry.
Invoice book.
Sales book.
Cash book.
The journal.
Bill book.
The ledger.
The day book.

The simplest form of bookkeeping is single entry, in which only the ledger is used.

To make entry.
Vouchers.
To charge—to credit.
Index to ledger.
Discount—premium.
Assets.
Liabilities.
Profit and loss.
The balance.
Warrants.
To certify.
Board of directors.
Bookkeeping.
To collect.
To balance.
To draw upon.



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Se remite gratis á solicitud un catálogo de 800 páginas. Cotizando precios sin competencia en todo lo que se come y se gasta.

E. F. OROZCO

Instructor and Translator in Spanish

418 BRYANT BLDG.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Agent for The Sister Republics.



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KANSAS CITY, MO.

WHOLESALE ONLY

Largest Stock, Lowest Prices, Promptest Service. Everything needed by Jewelers.

500 Page Catalogue FREE to Jewelers Only

Joyeros al por mayor solamente. El surtido mas completo y precios sin competencia.

Un Catalogo de 500 paginas, gratis.



Learn the BARBER TRADE

A Pleasant and Profitable Occupation which is not crowded.

THE

Kansas City Barber College

Teaches you in a short time and at a small expense. It is the largest and best equipped college in America. Many of the best barbers are graduates of this college. Why not you?

Write for Free Catalogue.

KANSAS CITY BARBER COLLEGE,

503 Delaware. Kansas City, Mo.

F. C. BRIDGEFORD, Prop.



ST. LOUIS COLLEGE
803 MARKET ST.

Aprenda Ud á Barbero. Esura ocupación muy agradable y tiene mucha garancia. Se puede aprender la profesión en tiempo más corto. Escribense por catálogo libre.

GILLE MFG. CO.

Kansas City, Mo.

Manufacturers of

TIN WARE AND CANS of every description

We issue a 64 page circular of net prices monthly. Do you receive it regular?

Hojalatería de todas clases, especialmente Cajas de hoya de lata. Nuestra edición del catálogo mensual de precios netos se puede recibirle regularmente.

STEEL RANGES and COOK STOVES



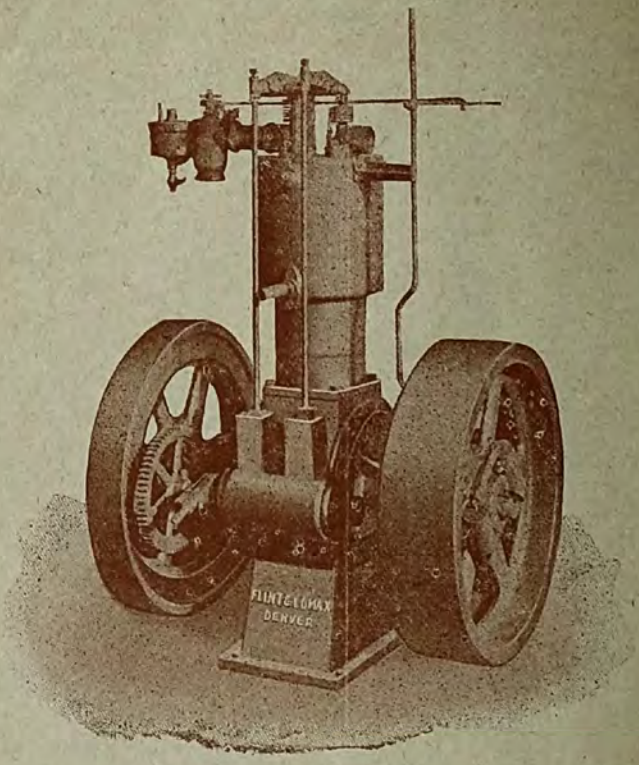
The best line made, (send for catalog.) Full line of Tinware, Japaned, enameled and Galvanized Ware Write for our net price list

Gille Manufacturing Co.

Kansas City, Mo.

Estufas de Acero para cocinar. El mejor surtido de Hoja lata, Estaño, Esmaltado, y Hierro Galvanizado. Pedid catálogos.

This Engine Works



THE FLINT-LOMAX ELECTRIC & MFG. COMPANY

DENVER, COLO., U. S. A.

These engines are made in one, two and four cylinders. They are built right and can be operated by anyone of ordinary ability. No trouble with our engines. Easily taken apart for interior shipment.

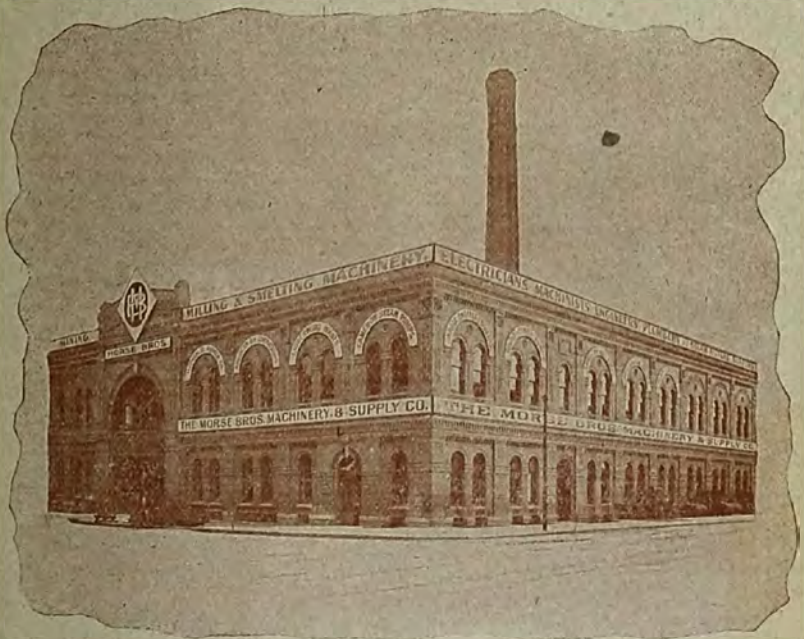
A gasoline engine that is best by test. It is built in Denver, at an altitude of one mile above sea level. A practical engine in every way, and we have no fears of the results, when placed in active service in any part of the world. We recommend it for all power purposes. Simple in design and perfect in action. Single cylinder engine, gross weight, boxed, 650 pounds, or 20 cubic feet. Prices and data upon application.

Maquína de Gasolina Que Obra, Esta maquínas se hacen de uno dos y cuatro cilindros. y estan bien construidas, no dan ninguna molestia, y facil de separarse en secciones para el transporte en á lomo de mula. Peso empacada 650 libras. Catalogo y precíos a solícitud.

THE SISTER REPUBLICS

A COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE

Vol. 8 No. 9 MAY, 1907 English and Spanish



MAIN OFFICE AND MACHINERY SALESROOM OF THE MORSE BROS. MACHINERY AND SUPPLY CO.
Denver, Colorado.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Pan-American Notes, English — Pan-American Notes Spanish
Spanish Lessons — English Lessons

This Publication Circulates in the Southwest, Mexico, Central and South America, West Indies and Philippines

DENVER KANSAS CITY SAINT LOUIS CHICAGO
NEW YORK LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO



CERNIDORAS DE METALES

Metales Perforados De Toda Descripcion y Para Todo Objeto. Para Cernidores de todas Clases.

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY

DENVER, COLO.

WORKS AT PUEBLO, COLO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Painted Barb Wire

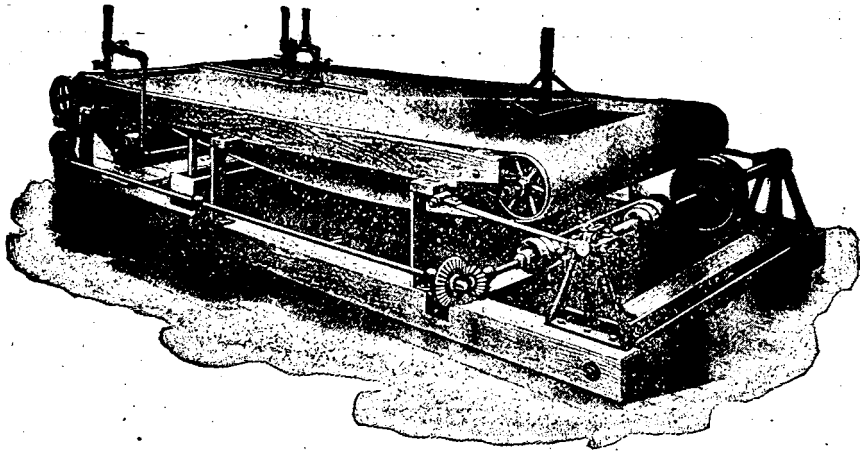
Wire Rods, Plain and Galvanized Wire, Galvanized Barb Wire, Twisted Cable, Wire Nails, Fence Staples, Annealed Galvanized and Bright Market Wire, Steel Rails, all weights, Merchant Steel and Iron Bars, Angles and Channels, Coke.

Branch Office at El Paso, Tex.

Almbre de Púa Pintado.

Barillas de Alambre, Alambre Galvanizado Lizo, Alambre de Púa Galvanizado, Cable Torcido, Clavos de Alambre, Reiles de Acero de diferentes pesos, etc.

Una Sucursal en El Paso, Tex.



A New Slime Concentrator.

Messrs. Randall P. Atkins and James P. Evans of the staff of the Colorado Iron Works Company, have brought out a canvas belt slime concentrator of the end shake type which this company is now placing before the public under the name of the A. & E. Slime Concentrator.

The greatest difficulty heretofore experienced with concentrators designed to save slime, has been the provision of a region in which the water remained comparatively quiet, and in which the material would consequently have sufficient opportunity to settle and stratify, and at the same time providing means for removing the settled slimes and effecting the separation without an undue disturbance of the pulp with its resultant loss of values in tailings.

In the A. & E. slimer the most radical departure from all previous machines of this type, consists in a specially moulded deck over which the belt travels and which serves to maintain a definite form of its working surface. The shape of the deck is such as to cause a pan-shaped depression at and immediately in front of the feed box in which the material can settle and a ridge along the center from this space to the discharge end of the machine which causes the belt to slope toward the sides and provides the inclination necessary to roll the silica off the sides with the wash water.

In operation, the shake of the machine having caused the stratification of the pulp in the pan or depression, it is carried along the center of the belt by its travel toward the discharge end and the gangue washed over the sides of the belt into the tailings launders at the sides of the machine by a perforated pipe extending above the ridge and supplying the necessary water. The slime concentrates remain near the center of the belt and are carried over the drum at the end, discharging into a box under the machine in the same manner as in the Frue Vanner.

The machine is very simple in construction and has been subjected to exhaustive tests for the past year during which it has exceeded expectations in every way.

The Mine & Smelter Supply Co.

42 Broadway, New York City. Denver, Colo. Salt Lake City.
San Francisco, Cal. El Paso, Texas. City of Mexico.

We furnish all the machinery and supplies used in the mining and reduction of Gold, Silver, Copper and Lead Ores.

We carry in stock in Denver, Salt Lake City, El Paso and the City of Mexico:

Horse Whims, Pumps, Compressors, Steam Hoists, Ore Cars, Rails, Boilers, Ore and Water Buckets, Pipe, Machinists,' Blacksmiths,' Contractors' Supplies. Power Transmission Machinery. All Apparatus and Chemicals required by Chemists and Assayers.

Some of our specialties are:

The Wilfley Concentrating Table.
The Wilfley Slime Table.
De Remer Water Wheels, Electric Hoists

We furnish:

COMPLETE MINING EQUIPMENTS COMPLETE METALLURGICAL PLANTS
STEAM, WATER AND ELECTRICAL POWER PLANTS

Nosotros surtimos toda la maquinaria y abastecimientos empleados en minar y beneficiar minerales de Oro, Plata Cobre y Plomo.

Tenemos surtidos en Denver, Salt Lake City, El Paso y Mexico: MALACATES DE CABALLO, BOMBAS, COMPRESORES, MALACATES, DE VAPOR, CARROS, PARA EL MINERAL, RIEAES, CALDERAS, BALDES PARA MINERAL Y AGUA, ABASTECIMIENTOS PARA MECANICOS Y HERREROS, MAQUINARÍA PARA LA TRANSMISION DE POTENCIA, TODAS LOS ACCESORIOS QUÍMICOS QUE LOS ENSAYADORES Y QUÍMICOS NECESITAN. LA MESA CONCENTRADORA WILFLEY ETC., ETC.



MAY, 1907

Issued the Tenth of Each Month.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

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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E. F. Orozco, Subscription Agt. and Translator, Kansas City Office 418 Bryant Block.
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The McClintock Co., Agts., El Paso, Tex.
F. H. Scott, Special Subscription Agent.

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

Advertisements appear in both languages, which make a complete instruction book. Lessons begin with October, 1906, issue. Back numbers can be had upon request.

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C. Mulkay, Agt., Brussels, Belgium, 32 Rue des Secours.

Frank Brady, Pub., Denver, Colo.

Enclosed find draft for one dollar, please send receipt to Jan. '08, with best wishes,

Geo. E. Wittich, Sec.
Tesoro de Sonora Mining Co.
Kansas City, Mo.

PAN-AMERICAN NOTES

The total production of sugar in the Argentine Republic during the crop year ended August 31, 1906, was 114, 500 tons, while the amount estimated in April, 1906, was 125,000, as minimum.

In connection with the Department of Ways and Public Works recently established by the Brazilian Government, a Bureau of Geological and Mineralogical Research has been created by an Executive decree of January 10, 1907.

In the State of Jalisco, Mexico, is situated what is claimed to be the largest single deposit of quicksilver in the world. In 1905 the property came into the possession of Messrs. Lawson & Page, and large furnaces and retorts for the treatment of mercury were installed.

The Japanese Steam Navigation Company, "Tokio Kisen Kwaiska," has inaugurated a service for the exhibition of Japanese products in the principal ports of the South American Republics. The exhibits will be made in vessels especially built for this purpose. The company is to receive aid from the Japanese Government for this service.

In order to promote the industrial use of the new Perini fiber, the government of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil offers an annual subsidy of 30,000 milreis, for a period of four years, to anyone who shall establish a paper or rope factory in this State and shall use this fiber in the manufacture of its products.

A bill has recently been presented to the Uruguayan Congress providing for the establishment of an immigrants' hotel and offering free landing, lodging, and board for a fortnight to prospective immigrants into the Republic. Furthermore, facilities for obtaining work and free transport to interior destinations are among the inducements held out to incoming travelers, while consular officers abroad are charged with propaganda in the emigrating centers of Europe.

The Peruvian Government has promulgated a law authorizing the Executive to impose on exports of silver coin a duty exceeding by 50 per cent, the difference between its legal value, established by the law of October 13, 1900, and its in rinsic value, which is to be transmitted weekly to the Minister of Finance by the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Lima. Travelers and the members of ships' crews are prohibited from carrying with them on leaving national territory more than 10 silver *soles;* any excess will be confisticated.

The Mexican Government has authorized Mr. A. S. Mackenzie, in a contract entered into on August 9, 1906, to construct and exploit a railroad line in the State of Sonora, starting from the Carbo Station, on the Sonora Railroad, and terminating at the mines of Copete. The whole line must be completed within five years. The concessionaire has made a deposit of 3,000 *pesos,* in bonds of the consolidated public debt, to guarantee the fulfillment of the terms of the contract.

Under date of August 27 and October 22, 1906, the President of the Republic of Colombia approved two concessions for the exclusive privilege of distilling and selling denatured alcohol in the country, to be used in the production of light, power, heat, or other industrial methods. The first concession is to Charles J. Eder and is limited to the Department of Cauca, and the other to Leo J. Kopp and others for the Department of Cundinamarca and the Federal District.

Both grants are for five years, dating from January 1, 1907, and limit the selling price of the article to 18 *centavos* gold per liter.

The raw material forming the principal ingredient of the chocolate and cocoa of commerce is the nut of the cacao tree, indigenous to the tropical climates of Ecuador, Brazil, Venezuela, and other South American countries. The variety of cacao most valued in the preparation of chocolate comes from Caracas; that from Guayaquil, from Trinidad and Ocana most nearly approach the first-named, and are followed by the product of Manaos and Para. Cuba and Ceylon also produce fine grades of cacao, and the rise in the price of chocolate manufactures has stimulated the growing ot the plant in other sections of the world.

A preliminary estimate upon the 1906-7 wheat and flaxseed crops of the Argentine Republic was issued on January 21, 1907, by the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture. The estimate is based upon threshing-machine returns received up to January 10, and indicates for each crop an abundant harvest. From the data at hand it is estimated that the wheat yield will be 155,000,000 bushels, as compared with final estimates of 135,000,000 buahels in 1905-6 and 154,000,000 bushels in 1904-5. The flaxseed crop is put at 26,000,000 bushels. The final figures for 1905-6 and 1904-5 were, respectively, 23,000,000 and 29,000,000 bushels.

By virtue of contract made with the Mexican Government, Messrs. Bermejillo & Co. and Mr. Zaldivar y Florez have been authorized to construct and exploit a railroad line in the State of Guanajuato, starting from Salvatierra and terminating at Yuririapundaro, which line may be extended to Morelon, in said State, or to Puruandiro, in the State of Michoacan. The line must be completed within five years, and if the concessionaires choose to construct the authorized extension, the periods for their completion shall be fixed by the Secretary of Public Works. The bond furnished by the concessionaires amounts to 15,000 pesos.

The fiscal delegate charged by the Government with an investigation of the nitrate beds of the Republic reports that the State still possesses some 2,000,000 hectares (hectare, 2.4 acres) of nitrate grounds. "It may be safely estimated," he says, "that 1,000,000 hectares of ground contain 10,000,000,0000 Spanish quintals (Castile and Chile quintal, 101.41 pounds) of nitrate. So that if the yearly exportation of nitrate be put at the absurdly high figure of 80,000,000 quintals—it has never yet reached 40,000,000—there is sufficient nitrate in the supposed 1,000,000 hectares for one hundred and seventy-five years. If to these 1,000,000 hectares, belonging to the State," says the delegate, "there be added the grounds belonging to private persons, the number of years of duration would be three or four times greater."

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

In September, 1906, the Beerbohm "London List" indicated 437,600,000 quarters, or 3,500,800,000 bushels as the total for the world's wheat crop of 1906. The revised exhibit, now presented, recognized the later evidence as to harvest in Argentina, Australia, etc., while changing some of the details, does not essentially change the aggregate, which is made to appear as 437,480,000 quarters, or 3,499,840,000 bushels. This compares with 3,362,560,000 bushels shown for the preceding year, and an annual average of 3,198,000,000 bushels for five years prior to 1906.

COPPER MINING IN MEXICO.

According to statistics published by the Ministry of Improvements, there are 796 copper mines in the Republic, distributed as follows among the different states and territories:

Jalisco	302
Sonora	234
Michoacan	95
Lower California	65
Chihuahua	53
Durango	51
Aguacalientes	49
Guerrero	44
Sinaloa	25
Zacatecas	14
San Luis Potosi	14
Colima	12
Tamaulipas	11
Coahuila	5
Oaxaca	5
Puebla	5
Hidalgo	5
Guanajuato	4
Mexico	3
Nuevo Leon	3
Tepic	2
Total	796

RUBBER EXPORTS IN 1906

Figures covering the shipments of Para Rubber from Manaos, Brazil, and in transit from Peru and Bolivia through Para, for the year 1906 aggregates 34,767,755 kilograms, of which 16,192,304 went to the United States and 18,575,451 kilograms were consigned to European parts.

Manaos shipments figure for 17,150,410 kilograms consigned in the following manner: New York, 7,162,444 kilograms; Liverpool, 6,118,460, Havre and Hamburg, 3,869,506.

The export of rubber from the port of Para for the month of December 1906, were: To the United States, 3,454,582 kilograms; to Europe, 1,080,530 kilograms. The exports to Europe during the six months July to December 1906, amounted to 4,616,823 kilograms. The quantity exported during the year was: To the United States, 9,430,234 kilograms; to Europe, 8,204,158 kilograms.

BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY IN SONORA, MEXICO.

Consul Louis Hostetter reports that beet-sugar raising and the propabilities of establishing a beet-sugar factory in Hermosillo is being widely discussed at the present time by the owners of several large Mexican haciendas.

They claim from experience that the sugar beet raised in Sonora not only contains a larger amount of saccharine, but also that it will yield more beets to the acre than any place to the south. As there is no sugar factory in the State of Sonora, and as the trade of Hermosillo covers a large area, the factory should be a paying investment. All the sugar consumed now comes from Sinaloa and California. All the imported sugar so far, has been the beet sugar, and it is a very superior article to the cane sugar that comes from Sinaloa. This is a fine opportunity for American capital as certain

concessions can be obtained from the Mexican government and land for the factory from the people of Hermosillo. It is also assured that some of the large ranch owners will take stock in the company, besides rendering every assistance possible to the enterprise.

BRAZILIAN MINING NOTES.

The Sao Jose Diamonds Carbons Limited" is the title of a company that has been organized for the purpose of working the diamond alluvial deposits in the valley of Sao Jose, in the municipal district of Lencoes, Bahia. The "cascalho" in which the diamonds are found is from 20 to 30 centimeters thick, and is 8 to 10 meters below the surface.

By a decree of January 3, 1907, the President of Brazil authorized the Datas Diamond and Gold company to operate in Brazil. This company was incorporated at Wilmington. Delaware, July, 1906. It has a capital of $100,000.

A commission of mining experts, of which Dr. Orville Derby is chief engineer, has been appointed to study and report on manganese and gold deposits situated between Miguel Burnier and Sabara and other points in the vicinity of the Central Railway.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC IMMIGRATION IN 1906.

The Director of Immigration of Argentine Republic has issued statistics showing that the year 1906 established a "record" as to the number of immigrants arriving in the country. Passengers and immigrants debarking at the port of Buenos Ayres, numbered 366,309, while departures are entered for 164,145, leaving 202,164 persons as additions to the population. It is presumable, however, that some of these were en route to other South American countries, as the total figures for the year place the number of immigrants at 252,536.

The nationalities of the new citizens were: Italians, 127,578; Spaniards, 79,287; Russians, 17,424; Syrians, 7,177, Austrians, 4,277; French, 3,698; Germans, 2,178; British, 1,690; Montenegrians, 1,081; Greeks, 945; Portugese, 885; Brazilians, 608; Swiss, 503; and other nationalities in smaller numbers. The department reports that it had no difficulty placing the immigrants in the various provinces.

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCE WITH BRAZIL

In order to meet the "favored-nation" clause in the new Brazilian custom-house laws, the Argentine Republic is preparing to make a reduction on coffee, yerba mate, and tobacco. The Brazilian law authorizes the Government to grant rebates on merchandise or produce not indigenous to the country as follows: Twenty per cent to continue which do not impose duties on Brazilian products under similar conditions; 10 per cent to countries which grant a 50 per cent rebate on Brazilian products, and when these products are imported in vessels flying the Brazilian flag, a further rebate of 5 per cent will be allowed.

The three articles mentioned as the subject of Argentine legislation are not only among the leading articles of Brazilian export, but also constitute an important factor in the Argentine market. It is calculated that the loss occasioned by placing them on the Argentine free list will, however, be more than compensated by increased sales to Brazil of grain, flour, and meat products.

During the five years ending with 1905, Argentine products entering Brazil have paid duties amounting to $7,863,852, gold, and during the same period Brazilian products have paid duty in the Argentine Republic amounting to $6,951,383.

THE PANAMA HAT.

Its name would lead one to believe that the fabric of tte Panama hat is manufactured in Panama. The fact is that Ecuador, Colombia and Guayaquil produce two-thirds of all the Panamas in the market.

The city of Panama is the shipping port for these hats. The Panama hat is really not straw, the material used being either the stems of palm leaves or a sort of grass that grows in South America. The natives are very deft in weaving both these products.

PHILIPPINE COMMERCE IN 1906.

The commerce of the Philippine Islands for the fiscal year 1906 was $57,716,400, of which $25,799,265 was imports and $31,917,134 was exports. Analyzing the export trade for the calendar year 1905, it appears that out of a total export of $33,454,744 all except about 3 1-2 per cent was represented by four articles: Hemp, 65 per cent; sugar, 15 per cent; copra, nearly 10 per cent, and tobacco, about 6 1-2 per cent. Hemp, valued at $21,767,344, represented nearly two-thirds of the total. This product is virtually a monopoly of the islands, and its cultivation might be largely increased. The special need of the industry is a practical mechanical device for extracting the fiber from the plant. This is now done by hand, in crude and wasteful ways, by which about one-third of the fiber is spoiled and an additional and large percentage is reduced to inferior grades.

The islands produce a 350,000 ton sugar crop for the year, and could undoubtedly, all conditions being favorable, produce a good deal more than that. The success of the tobacco industry, so far as the American market is concerned, depends chiefly upon tbe possible cultivation of a wrapper leaf that would take the place of the Sumatra. The $4,000,000 trade in copra might be doubled, and probably will be. This is the dried or desiccated "meat" of the common cocoanut. When treated it yields cocoanut oil, extensively used in soap making, and it is now used in Europe as the base of dietetic compounds, particularly an imitation butter, for which a large market has already been created. As a "butter" it is regarded as much superior to margarine or margarine compounds, and it does not melt in the tropics as do dairy butter and the margarine products.

Tea, coffee, cocoa rubber, raw silk, and spices present their respective but limited possibilities. So do wool, hides, and goatskins.

COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT OF VENEZUELA DURING 1905-6

The Department of Finance and Public Credit of Venezuela, published in the latter part of 1906 the "Mercantile and Maritime Statistics" for the fiscal year 1905-6, the following résumé having been made therefrom:

The total value of the foreign trade of the Republic during 1905-6 amounted to 125,934,987.54 bolivares, of which 44,952,867.66 bolivares were for imports and 80,982,119.88 bolivares for exports, a difference in favor of the latter being thus shown of 36,029,252.22 bolivares. The imports consisted of all kinds of merchandise, such as machinery, apparatus, instruments, tools, piece goods, clothing, furniture, beverages, food products, chemical products, drugs, medicines, etc. The greatest portion of exports was the following national products: Coffee, cacao, cattle, horses, mules, asphalt, timber, india rubber, cinchona bark, mangrove, horns, hides, sugar, fish, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, dividivi, sernambi, cotton, tar, balatá,quartz, cocoanut, bananas, maize, heron plumes, pearls, gold, medicines, sarsaparilla, etc. The principal articles of export were: Coffee, 37,104,461.75 boli-

vares; cocoa, 14,655,986.45 bolivares; cattle, 8,992,-021 bolivares; hides and skins, 7,558,643.03 bolivares; balata, 3,640,594.24 bolivares; gold, 2,987,-313.95 bolivares.

The various custom-houses of the Republic collected during the year under review a total revenue of 19,480,312.63 bolivares.

During the fiscal year in reference 675 steamers, with 1,593,515 tons, and 291 sailing vessels, with 26,503 tons, entered the various ports of the Republic, and 714 steamers, with 1,206,626 tons, and 421 sailing vessels, with 30,935 tons, were cleared therefrom. The coastwise trade between the different Venezuelan ports during the year amounted to 116,312,961.68 bolivares.

DR. FLOWER IS FREE.

We regret to see that that eminent diplomatist in financial circles, Dr. R. C. Flower, who secured over one million dollars from mining stock that was valueless, and has a record well-nigh unparalleled for unprincipled promotion, has been let out on bail. He is sure to get into mischief again and innocent people are bound to suffer in consequence of him.—Mexican Investor.

THE WORLD'S COPPER OUTPUT.

A statement published in the London "Financial Times" gives the estimated production of copper of the world in 1906 at 730,000 tons, as against 708,000 tons in 1905 (presumably long tons of 2,240 pounds each.)

The output of the United States increased from 391,400 to 413,000 tons and there was exported 211,100 tons, as against 247,100 tons in 1905 American official figures, however, show that the exports of copper in 1905 were 238,798 long tons and in 1906 203,014 long tons, a decrease in exports of 35,784 tons. The total imports into Europe increased 20,500 tons, of which no less than 12,700 tons came from Japan. Australia sent 8,100 tons and Mexico 1,000 tons more than the previous year. On the other hand, consignments from Chili decreased 2,300 tons, from Peru 2,100 tons, and from Cape Colony 1,000 tons.

The principal countries consuming copper were: United States, 300,300 tons, as against 273,792 tons in 1905; United Kingdom, 80,451 tons, as against 60,491 tons; Germany, 165,107 tons, as against 136,875 tons; and France, 56,328, as against 48,619 tons.

The requirements of England were so heavy during 1906 that there was a material falling off in transshipment business, exports having declined 7,800 tons. Germany increased her exports over 4,000 tons. Throughout the year the average of stocks in England and France was 6,600 tons, as against 10,500 tons in 1905, and the average total visible supply was 11,800 tons, as compared with 16,400 tons. The record of average deliveries was 7,900 tons, as against 7,300 tons. The average price of standard was $425.42 per ton, as compared with $338.67 in 1905, and the average price of ingots was $449.12.

President Amador, of the republic of Panama will visit the United States in December on his return from a contemplated vacation of several months in Europe. He will remain in the United States about two weeks, part of which period will be spent in the capital. Señor Obaldia, Panama minister to the United States, has been notified that he will be expected to act as president during the absence of President Amador.

SCARCITY OF LABOR.

United States Consul Alfred A. Winslow, of Valparaiso, reports:

"There is great lack of laborers both in the city and on the farm, and because of this workmen demand very high wages and are so independent that in many cases they are of little service. There are no labor organizations, but workmen are so scarce that anyone who wishes to work can demand and obtain almost any price. Common labbrers have been paid 8 and 10 pesos per day, which means from $2.40 to $3 United States gold. The usual wage is from 5 to 6 pesos ($1.50 to $1.80) per day and skilled labor in proportion. Even at these prices it is impossible to get near enough men.

"One firm in this city with very large interests in this country has arranged to bring over 2,000 coolies on contract, and a corporation is considering the matter of bringing in a like number of workmen from the Argentine Republic. It is conservatively estimated that 10,000 men could be given employment for the next two or three years in rebuilding the city of Valparaiso. Where these men are to come from is a mystery. The Government realizes this, and is considering the question of immigration. It is proposed to grant liberal land concessions to actual settlers. There is still much valuable land not occupied, and the agricultural products are needed for the country to supply food for workmen in the cities and in the mines at a reasonable price. As it is, living is very expensive here."

Pearl gathering is an important industry on the eastern coast of Lower California and Mexico. Foreign capital is largely interested in several enterprises the operations of which are attendant with large profits. A recently discovered gem is reported to have been sold for $18,000, Mexican money, at Guamas.—Mining Reporter.

RATIO OF TRADE INCREASE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

The total foreign commerce of the Latin American Republics, including both exports and imports, is now valued at $2,000,000,000. The annual totals of the sales made by the merchants of the United States to Latin America stand as follows, the figures being for calendar years:

1901	$116,475,877
1904	146,849,361
1906	218,077,809

The sales to South America alone have increased from $42,500,000 in 1901 to $78,800,000 in 1906. Sales to Mexico have increased from $36,800,000 in 1901 to $62,300,000 in 1906. Sales to the five Central American States increased from $6,500,000 in 1901 to $10,700,000 in 1906. The exports to Brazil have taken on a new life. The largest sales of earlier years were made in 1895, about $15,000,000. For the next ten years they show a steady decline to $10,700,000 in 1904. Last year lifted them to $16,-547,000, a record mark. Argentine purchases from the United States of about $6,000,000 in 1896 increased to $33,271,000 in 1906. Within a decade Chile's purchases have increased from a little more than $3,000,000 to $9,390,000, while the trade of Peru during the same time has jumped from $1,000,-000 to a little more than $5,000,000.

An important feature of this commerce appears in the fact that a large percentage of it consists of manufactured products. Of such wares Latin America bought from the United States last year about the same quantity the United Kingdom did, and about three-quarters as much as did all the countries of continental Europe. About 86 per cent of the sales of the United States to South America were manufactured wares. The Argentine account shows 98.6 per cent of manufactures. The Mexican account shows 70 per cent, the Brazilian account 83 per cent, and the Chilean account 85.5 per cent. The average for the total American commerce with all nations was 40 per cent. London financial papers have estimated that $1,-000,000,000 of foreign capital will be invested in

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E. J. CARTER

ROBESON & CARTER
LESSEES OF THE SMUGGLER UNION MINE
TELLURIDE, COLO.

February 15th, 1907.

Lucius S. Pierce, Esq.,

Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir:--We take pleasure in testifying that we have used the Pierce Amalgamators for the past eleven months in the Smuggler Mill of 60 stamps of the Smuggler Union Mining Company, which has been leased by us. The pulp passes through the Pierce Amalgamator directly after leaving the plate. During the above named period we saved in the Pierce Amalgamator 4,764 ounces of bullion, averaging in value $14 per ounce. We can strongly recommend their use to persons having ore of a similar character to treat.

Very truly yours,
ROBESON & CARTER,
By E. J. Carter.

The above is a copy of letter from Robeson & Carter. The amount saved was $66,696 in eleven months, below their plates and quicksilver traps.

Our Riffles are making big money for every mill in which they are installed. The Tom Boy mill has fourteen, 25 tons to each riffle, doing splendid work. The Old Hundred mill has just completed test runs and ordered four. The costof Riffles is a mere bagatelle compared to the savings each year. If you are running a gold mill, write us what you are doing and give the conditions andwe will gladly give you an estimate of their cost.

L. S. PIERCE,

.....Patentee and Manufacturer.....

1652 Champa St. Denver, Colo. U.S.A.

South America during the next five years. Already $150,000,000 of European capital is earning good interest in Argentina.

PANAMA.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The growth of United States trade with Panama is shown by the fact that imports from that Republic in the calendar year 1904, the first year of its existence, were $312,947; in 1905, $879,145; and in 1906, $1,448,686; and the exports to Panama were, in 1904, $2,683,801; in 1905, $7,831,564; and in 1906, $14,239,471.

Exports from the United States to Panama now average more than $1,000,000 a month, and the total trade with that Republic seems likely to aggregate $16,000,000 in the fiscal year which ends with the month of June.

Bananas are the largest single item of the practically $1,000,000 worth of merchandise imported therefrom in the seven months ending with January, 1907, the value of bananas alone being $741,870, against $338,217 in the corresponding months of the preceding year. India rubber, of which the United States is steadily increasing her importations and consumption, amounted to $91,720, against $55,028 in the corresponding months of the preceding year. Of vegetable ivory the imports from Panama were nearly 2,000,000 pounds in the seven months, against a little over half a million pounds in the same months of last year. Of hides the figures were nearly a half million pounds against less than 300,000 pounds in the corresponding months of the preceding year, and of coffee 178,000 pounds against but 25,000 pounds in the same months of last year.

The fact that meat and dairy products aggregated $750,000, boots and shoes nearly $200,000, lard over $250,000, shows that the exports to Panama are not by any means exclusively for the canal or for the use of the Government in building it, but that a large proportion is for individual and personal consumption by persons residing in Panama.

INSTALLATION OF TELEPHONES AT PANAMA.

The President of the Republic on January 17, 1907, approved a contract with the Compani a de Telefonos to take effect February 1, and to continue for five years, providing for the installation of telephones in the fire and police department and other public offices of the city of Panama.

Fifty instruments are to be installed, for which the Government will pay five balboas per month for each.

DIAMOND MINES OF SALOBRO, BRAZIL.

The "Bulletin" published by the Department of Agriculture of Bahia, in its issue of July, contained a description and brief history of the diamond mines of Salobro, in the State of Bahia.

These m nes were discovered in 1881. A professor from Cannavieiras, while engaged in prospecting at a place called Salobro, found in the gravel of a small tributary of the Pardo river a number of diamonds of rare color and of the first water. The news of the discovery soon spread and in a short time a mining town of several thousand inhabitants sprang into existence.

The mines are situated at a distance of about 70 kilometers from Cannavieiras and 6 or 7 kilometers from Jacaranda, the nearest point on the Pardo river. This region differs greatly from the other diamond-bearing regions of Brazil, because of its close proximity to the sea, (about 60 kilometers distant,) and the absence of hills, which are generally associated with the occurrence of diamonds. The region is traversed by both the Pardo and Jequitinhonha rivers. The geological formation of this region consists of several strata of sandstone and clay schists and having intercalated between them a thick layer of conglomerate consisting of different kinds of granitic and gneinssic rocks. This series is several hundred meters thick, with a marked incline to the east. In the bed of the Salobro river and its tributaries this conglomerate outcrops at different points and the mines are in the immediate vicinity of these outcrops.

Thus, according to the author, there seems to be no doubt that the diamond is directly connected with this conglomerate. It is probable that this formation extends over a large area of this zone and their is strong ground for the belief that at many, if not at all its points of outcrop, it will be found diamond-bearing, as at Salobro. This last mentioned district, however, still offers a large field for mining operations and is undoubtedly destined to a brilliant future.

The production of the mines of Salobro from 1881 to 1890 has been estimated at about 54,000 oitavas (193,644 grams.) Since 1886 there has been a decline in the production, due to several causes, the main one being the difficulties encountered in working the deposits. The entire region is covered with a thick forest and it is necessary first to clear the land and then dig down about 2 meters before the diamond-bearing gravel is reached.

While the diamonds from the Salobro mines have neither the brilliance nor the hardiness of those from the Diamantinas mines, they are nevertheless considered very fine and obtain a good price. Two or three French and English companies have been working these mines for a number of years at good profit.

PROGRESSIVE MONTEREY.

CROPS ALONG THE MONTEREY AND MEXICAN GULF RAILROAD FROM MONTEREY TO VICTORIA.

Monterey, N. L., April, 1907

To The Sister Republics:

Last week your correspondent took a trip from here to Victoria, Tamaulipas, over the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad, for the purpose of seeing how the crops looked and noting the improvements along the line.

This section of the country is suffering from a severe drouth, and the irrigation streams are getting low. Hence crops will be short.

After the train pulled out it passed through fields of corn and sugar cane. The corn was in all stages of cultivation. Some of it just coming out of the ground, while others was in the roasting ears. The young corn will not amount to much unless it gets rain in the next ten days.

The sugar cane was looking fairly well. As a rule those who plant sugar cane control more water for irrigation, as it requires more.

Cadereyta, is the first station distant from Monterey 22 miles; but as the city is over two miles away, the churches and a few buildings are seen from the depot. The city is situated in the borders of a rich agricultural district, which produces good crops of corn, sugar cane, tropical and semi-tropical fruits. The estimated population of the district is 17,352, this includes Jimenez.

San Juan, is the next station of any importance, 33 miles from Monterey. The San Juan valley is noted as being one of the most fertile in the state. It is traversed by the River San Juan, which is a bold mountain stream, and which was never known to go dry. Only a small portion of the water is used for irrigation. The corn, sugar cane, bananas and fruit are well advanced, and the planters are looking forward to a large crop.

Montemorelos, is the most important city on the line of the Gulf Railroad. It is distant from Monterey 60 miles. It is the first city thus far that the road comes close to. Before approaching the station, the train passes through a number of fields of corn, sugar cane, orange orchards, and

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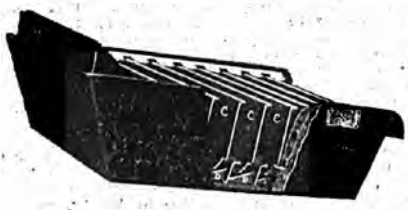
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Puede salvar el visco que flota sobre el agua.

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from the train a number of sugar mills can be seen.

Montemorelos is noted for producing the largest and best oranges that grow in the republic. I will refer to them in my next letter from there, as well as kindred fruit.

It was at Montemorelos, I saw the tallest stalk of corn, and the longest ears. I saw one stalk of corn that measured eighteen feet, and which had four ears of corn on it. I will refer to all kinds of crops, land, water and improvements in my next letter.

Linares, comes next distant from Monterey 91 miles. It is situated close to the border of the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi. Linares is the richest agricultural district in the States of Nuevo Leon.

It produces immense crops of corn, sugar cane and a great variety of fruit and vegetables.

They ship large cargoes of the above products every year.

The largest sugar refinery and distillery of any city this side of the city of Mexico, is located at Linares. It is owned and operated by Chicago capitalists.

As Linares is a city of considerable importance, I will devote a letter to it in the near future. Suffice it to say just now that the crops are in a healthy condition. The corn and sugar cane looks green and thrifty.

Soon after the train pulled out from Linares it passed through a thunder storm, and the rain poured down in torrents for several miles.

This was the first rain they had had in that section for some time and it was very refreshing.

After we passed through it we entered the state of Tamaulipas and went through some heavy timber, the home of the parrots. Whenever the engineer stopped to take wood the woods would resound with their clatter and laughter. With the exception of the timber and parrots there was nothing more to attract our attention except the Organ Cacti until we passed the "La Cruz" station. It was from there and on, that we saw corn and sugar cane growing that could not be equalled in any of the southern states. As there is more rain between "La Cruz" and Tampico and the Gulf than farther north and west, they seldom fail to raise large crops of cereals, tropical and semi-tropical fruits.

Victoria, is the most important and progressive city between Monterey and Tampico. It is the capital of the State of Tamaulipas and is 176 miles from Monterey, and 145 miles from Tampico. The crops in the vicinity of Victoria are well advanced, and the planters will reap a big harvest this year. The acreage is much larger this year than heretofore, and the facilities for shipping are better for disposing of their surplus crops. As they raise two crops of corn a year and frequently three off the same ground, in addition to cereals and vegetables at each of the above districts, there is no reason why farming, if properly managed, should not pay a handsome profit on the money invested.

As time and space will not permit me to say much about Victoria, at this writing, I will devote a letter to it in the near future. Suffice it to say that it is a most picturesque and romantic city.

IMPROVEMENTS.

I noticed on my way down, and return, considerable improvements. The most important being what the present management of the Gulf road is accomplishing. They are now putting stone butments for iron bridges on the principal streams; and in places they are straightening and raising the roadbed at many of those crossings, so that they will be above high water mark.

They have also ballasted and put in new and hard wood ties of mesquite and moro, which is considered to be the most durable for that purpose of any timber known to railroad men. All the original pine and cypress ties have been taken up and piled up along the road. The road bed is kept clean and free from weeds and grass and the trains run over the road as smoothly as any road that I ever traveled over in Mexico or Texas.

Edmond Levan.

Among the recent shipments of the fast growing business of The Peter McFarlane & Sons Iron Works Co., was the following:

1-10 stamp 1,000 pound mill, complete air compressor and equipment, set of 14x27 Improved Horizontal Crushing Rolls and other machinery. Shipped to Caborca Sonora, Mexico.

Odds and Ends

Live, laugh and love—there'll come a time when you can't.

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

A JOB FOR E. H.

Since Harriman can do all things,
Why not fix up a plan
To have him find that lost North Pole?
Perhaps the fellow can.

It is claimed that limburger cheese will cure consumption. But many of the afflicted would rather have the disease.

GOT A HAND.

He asked the maiden for her hand.
Her father gave him his
It landed on his left eye and
It put him out of biz.

Mistakes are not without value—often they teach us that for which we have blindly searched for years.

THEN SHE TOOK HIM.

He loved the girl with all his heart;
His chances though were slim,
But they were married when she found
Another wanted him.

An English military expert says married soldiers make the best fighters. Well, why not? They're always fighting.

FINISHED HIM.

She had an idea in her head
That she could make excellent bread,
Her husband once ate it,
And, sad to relate it,
"He looks like he's sleeping," folks said.

Why didn't Griffith, the hynotist, who recently was fined $10 for fast driving, in Denver, use his eye on the police judge?

SATISFIED THE AUTOIST.

The auto fiend laughed in glee,
He'd frightened a man, you see,
Said he: "He is fat,
But in spite of all that,
He jumped well enough for me."

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Senator Stone of Missouri wants to give the Philippines to Japan. In what way has Japan provoked the Senator?

THAT AWFUL ODOR.

There was a young woman named Helen,
Who noticed her auto was smellen;
Said she, "This is tough,
I've had quite enough."
The next thing they knew she was yellen.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" we were told in our school days, and it would be well for us to remember that we are still at school and that we are, or ought to be, children in many things.

The butchers employed by the big packers threaten to strike. They should be careful and not make a mis-steak.

ENJOYED IT.

She sat in the dark, did Miss Tandy,
With a youth who, at kissing, was handy;
He gave her one smack,
And the girl came right back
With, "Don't stop, Bill; it's Dandy, it's DANDY."

After Dunlap, the hatter, marries the manicure girl she will be like his hat—Dunlap maid.

PROTECTOR WANTED.

At a circus a bibulous stranger
Wishes to wed the snake charmer, Miss Granger,
"With you, my dear madam,"
Said he, "when I had 'em,
I'd know that I was in no danger."

A Michigan man announces that he'll never have his hair cut again until Harriman restores the money he got out of the Alton deal. This man is either crazy or completely bald.

A NEW VERSION.

Old Mother Hubbard
She went to the cupboard
For meat for her dog, it is said,
Some beef she did find,
Of the packinghouse kind,
And now the poor canine is dead.

COST HALF A DOLLAR.

"Here, Brown, smoke this fifty-cent cigar,"
"That's a dime cigar."
"It cost me fifty cents."
"Where?"
"In a slot machine in Martin's Cigar Store."

At last it has been definitely learned how the term "23" originated. The only knockout Joe Gans ever suffered came in the twenty-third round.

Nothing now stands in the way of Goverment control of the railroads, as both political parties have agreed to it.

We note that the Southern Pacific has taken over a part of the Sante Fe R. R. in Arizona. If they don't have a care they will take over the whole system, if they have not already done so.

FLESH REDUCING.

It is said that Vichy and Kissingen tablets will reduce the weight, that the combination acts directly on the fatty tissues. The best and sanest wa yof flesh-reducing is found in diet and exercise.

HOW WEEDS MULTIPLY.

To give some idea of how weeds multiply it may be stated that a single plant of pepper grass will produce 18,000 seeds; dandelion, 12,000; shepherd's purse, 37,000; wheat thief, 7,000; common thistles, 65,000, chamomille, 16,000; ragweed, 5,000; purslaine, 365,000; plantain, 47,000; and burdock, 43,000.

ORIGIN OF ALCOHOL.

A scientist says that when people were cave dwellers their diet consisted entirely of roots and fruits and that it is not unnatural to suppose that the food was often stored away. In course of time the fruit dwellers drank alcohol and the cave dwellers drank it and got to like it. This was the beginning of the use of alcohol.—Exchange.

WHEN ONE IS NERVOUS.

If you are nervous remember this simple rule: Nothing is so effective as taking a drink of water every hour or two. Medical men declare that we should be helped in various ways if we were more thoughtful and persistent in this respect. It is certainly a simple rule and one that is within reach of the busiest among us.

TO REMOVE INK STAINS.

In two quarts of water previously boiled and cooled, dissolve four ounces of citric acid. Then add six to eight ounces of a strong, strained solution of borax, after which the whole may be put in a bottle or suitable receptacle.

Then to two quarts of water, previously boiled and cooled, add three-quarters of a pound of chloride of lime. Shake and let stand from four to six days, after which strain and add from six to eight ounces of a strong solution of borax and place in a separate bottle.

To remove ink from paper, cloth or other absorbent substance, the composition in bottle No. 1 is applied so as to saturate thoroughly the place occupied by the ink, a blotter being used to absorb all waste moisture.

By the combined use of the two fluids thus described, writing inks or other fluids will be immediately dissolved and removed from the paper, so that the latter may be again written upon.

FOR RED EYES.

Lotion for weak, tired or inflamed eyes: Fifteen drops of spirits of camphor, one teaspoonful of powdered boric acid, two-thirds of a cup of boiling water. Cool, strain through muslin and apply several times a day with an eye-cup. Don't wear spotted veils and never read in a dim light. Bad eyes are usually the result of abuse or neglect.

FOR BURNS.

The very best things for burns are glycerine and epsom salts. Lime water and linseed oil are most widely used, but glycerine and epsom salts are superior. Moisten the salts with water enough to dissolve, add an equal amount of glycerine as of salts used. Soak cotton in the liquid, place on burn, bandage so as to keep out the air, keep moist, and the injured part will be well in a remarkably short time. Relief from paln is almost immediate.

BOWLING IS AN OLD GAME.

Bowling, which is about the most popular indoor sport of this country, is also one of the oldest games known to the civilized world. Our ancestors hundreds of years ago indulged in a pastime which, excepting a few radical changes during the last century or so, was substantially the same as the present game of bowling, and seems to have been just as popular with them.

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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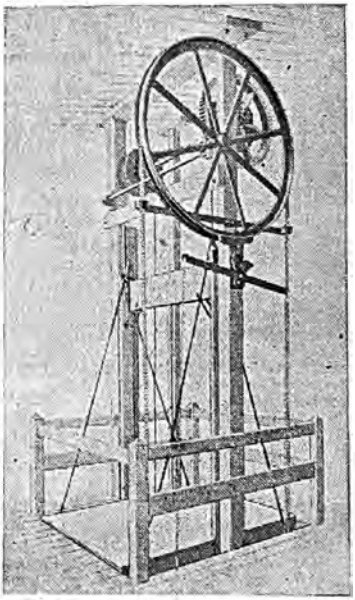
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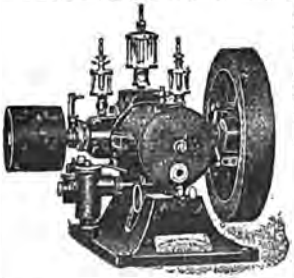
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TO REMEMBER YOUR UMBRELLA.

"Lost umbrellas, forgotten umbrellas," said the lost-and-found clerk, "pay my salary. We sell all that are unclaimed, you know, deriving from this odd source $100 a month.

"Nearly all lost umbrellas are left in trains. There is a thing to do with an umbrella on entering a train that will assure you of not leaving it. I'll tell you what that thing is.

"When you sit down in the car, place the umbrella on the outside, between yourself and the aisle. Thus the umbrella is a fence. It bars you in. When you jump up hastily to get off at your station, you fall over it. You can't forget it whether you would or not.

"Remember—the umbrella on the outside; between you and the aisle. Then it will never be left behind."

THE LETTER "E"

The Council Grove Guard finds that "e" is the most unfortunate letter in the English alphabet because it's out of cash, forever in debt, never out of danger and in hell all the time. The aforesaid letter is never in war and always in peace; it is the beginning of existence, the commencement of ease and the end of trouble, without it there would be no meat, no life, no heaven, and no delinquent subscribers.

ORIGINAL STAR SPANGLED BANNER LOCATED AT LAST.

New York, March 7.—Mrs. George Livingstone Baker of New Brighton, Staten Island, is authority for the statement that the Star Spangled Banner, which flew over Fort McHenry during its bombardment in the war of 1812 and inspired Francis Scott Key to the composition of the national ode, is now in this city.

Mrs. Baker is the granddaughter of Col. George Armstead. The flag, she says, is the property of Eben Appleton, of this city, her brother, and has been deposited by him in the safe deposit vaults of a Broadway trust company.

There has been a great deal of inquiry regarding this flag recently, which was reported as probably lost.

Mrs. Baker says that it is her brother's intention to leave the flag on his death to either one of the national museums at Washington or the Massachusetts Historical museum at Boston.

USE OF SCRAPBOOKS.

To keep clippings where they can be found readily it is a good idea to have several cheap scrapbooks, devoting one to each subject. One book may be used for recipes; a second for games and entertainment; garden hints may take a third; fancy-work suggestions another. One with poetry or another with funny sayings and pictures may brighten some hours for an invalid. A strong manila envelope should be pasted in each book, where the clippings may be filed when cut out, until there is an opportunity to paste them in the book.

FUMIGATING A ROOM.

To fumigate, or disinfect, a room, place an ordinary house shovel over the fire until it becomes thoroughly heated (not red hot); move to the center of the room with it and pour on it an ounce of No. 4 or No. 5 carbolic acid. The shovel should be so placed that none of the fluid can run off on to the floor. The carbolic will be given off in a vapor which will be strong enough to disinfect a room, and if genuine carbolic is used, which is not a mineral corrosive acid, the vapor will in no way injure pictures, metals or fabrics.

KING SOLOMON SINKS INTO OBLIVION WHEN COMPARED WITH THE WISDOM OF GEN. AGRAMONTE

(Read the following and be convinced)

One advantage of government ownership of railways is that if we don't like the way things are being run we can stay at home or walk. In some cases walking is both quicker and safer.

The daughters of American pork packers are willlng to pay enormous sums for husbands, says a French newspaper. The French paper should understand that the girls are simply following in their father's footsteps—buying hogs.

The report that a schooner went down at Veracruz this week has been verified. Only it was several dozen schooners and the responsible parties are well known in this city.

After a stiff wrastle Jim Hill has been compelled to give up half of his railway to Ed. Harriman. The trouble James will now have will be to keep Ed. from getting the other half.

Reports from Central America state that the cost of living has greatly advanced within the past few weeks. It costs some men as much as their lives are worth to live down there—and sometimes more.

The following note which was picked up on the sidewalk explains itself.—"Dear L—The reason I didn't laff when you laft at me Sunday in the post office was because I have a bile on my face and kan't laff. If I laff it will hurt, but I love you, you old sweet thing, bile or no bile, laff or no laff, you know that. P. S. Burn this up.

The Los Angeles Times—We think it would be better for Spanish cabinets if they would not spend so much time in handing in resignations.

The Times should understand that Spaniards are great sticklers for tradition. Time is never lost in Spain. In that delightful country Time was made only for slaves.

Thomas Edison, the wizard of Menlo Park has retired from business and proposes to devote the remainder of his life playing with electricity. I want to find out all I can about electricity' he says. If Thomas will catch hold on the end of a live wire he will find out a good deal about it, but perhaps he will not be able to remember what he found out.

The presence of the White Sox in our capital has been a distinguished honor. Perhaps we all have not fully appreciated what it means. Admirals have visited Mexico; fighting generals and ex-presidents and fallen dictators, but this is the first time the White Sox brigade has deemed it worth while to give audience in Mexico. According to their own accounts the "Senoritas" are crazy about them—sox and all.

Cap. Foraker, of Ohio, has learned that the attack made on culled troops at Brownsville, Texas, was made by Mexicans. Perhaps a careful investigation of the facts will bring to the surface evidence that they were led by President Diaz in person, incited by President Roosevelt, who probably agreed to give Texas over to Mexico as a reward of merit. Foraker should be thorough in his investigations. There is a whole lot of senseational evidence which is evidently being "kivered up."

Frank Brady, Pub. Sister Republics.

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H. Moder,
Clifton, Arizona.

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Populacion de Nuevo Mexico.

Según se observa el aumento natural de la población de Nuevo México y el que proviene de la llegada de nuevos inmigrantes, hay razón para creer que cuando se tome el censo de 1910, la población del Territorio excederá de la cifra de 300,000 habitantes.—*La Bandera Americana.*

Próximamente se establecerá en la ciudad de Gómez Palacio una fábrica de hule; los accionistas han estado celebrando reuniones para formar la Directiva qúe ya quedó instalada; esta nueva explotación, será benéfica para dicha ciudad.

Lo que va de ayer a hoy.

El antiguo palacio de Verona, en cuyos balcones sostenían sus amorosas pláticas Romeo y Julieta, se ha convertido en un cocherón para automóviles; y el no menos histórico palacio de los Malatesta en Rimint, que inmortalizaron los amores de Paolo y Francesca, narrados por el Dante, es á la hora presente una fábrica de macarrones.

La duquesa Marta de Parma, que en un tiempo fué reina de Nápoles, Dos Sicilias y Jerusalen, se encuentra ahora reducida á mantener una tiendecilla en Paris y á medir varas de seda ante sus parroquianas burguesas, para poder vivir.—*La Libertad.*

Pequeno Filosfo.

Guillermito astá jugando con dos rapazuelos harpientos frente á su casa cuando su madre lo llama diciéndole:

—¿Que no sabes que esos muchacos son malas asociaciones para tí?

—Si mamá replicó el pequeño filósofo, pero yo soy buena compañía para ellos.

Canal De La Plata A Buenos Aires.

El Ministerio de Obras Públicas de la República Argentina dice que el informe, los planos, especificaciones y presupuestos para la construcción del canal de La Plata á Buenos Aires han sido presentados por el ingeniero que fué comisionado por el Gobierno para que hiciera los proyectos definitivos de la obra. El costo total de la construcción ha sido presupuesto en la cantidad de $21,000,000 oro; el servicio total anual se calcula en $1,688,260 oro y las entradas en $1,800,000, quedando un superavit probable de $111,740.

Exportaciones de Goma en 1906

Las cifras relativas á las exportaciones de goma para, procedente de Manaos y en tránsito del Perú y Bolivia por el Puerto de Para durante el año de 1906, ascendieron á la suma de 34,767,755 kilógramos, de cuya cantidad 16,192,304 kilógramos se enviaron á los Estados Unidos, y 18,575,451 kilógramos á puertos europeos.

Las exportaciones por el Puerto de Manaos hicieron la suma de 17,150,410 kilógramos; Liverpool, 6,118,460, Havre y Hamburgo, 3,869,506.

Creacion de Una Oficina de Geologia y Mineralogia.

Por decreto ejecutivo de 10 de enero de 1907, se ha creado una Oficina de Geología y Mineralogía, que estará bajo la dirección del Departamento de Industria, Caminos y Obras Públicas, recientemente establecido por el Gobierno Brasileño.

Las funciones principales de la nueva oficina serán las siguientes:

Hacer estudios cientfíicos de las riquezas geológicas y minerales de la República, y especialmente de las aguas superficiales y subterráneas. Los resultados de estos estudios servirán de

base para la organización de comunicaciones y otras obras públicas, particularmente de las que se construyan para contrarrestar los efectos de la sequía. Se establecerá también un laboratorio y un museo en relación con la oficina, la cual se encargará también de la preparación de mapas, dibujos y estadísticas, y de su distribución entre las oficinas gubernamentales y personas debidamente autorizadas, y pondrá en práctica todos los medios posibles para hacer la propaganda sistemática de las riquezas minerales del país.

La Industria de Cueros en 1906

La industria de cueros contribuyó con $150,000,000 al comercio exterior de los Estados Unidos en 1906, en comparación con una cantidad inferior á $55,000,000 de diez años antes.

Ha sido considerable el incremento que durante los diez últimos años han tomado las importaciones de pieles y cueros y las exportaciones de las manufacturas de dichos artículos. En la lista de importaciones ocupa el primer lugar la partida de "pieles y cueros," y en la de exportaciones de productos manufacturados tiene el tercer lugar "cuero y sus manufacturas."

El valor de los cueros y pieles importados en 1906 fué de $84,000.000 próximamente, mientras que en 1896 fué solamente de $21,000,000, habiendo así cuadruplicado en el espacio de diez años.

Las exportaciones de cuero y sus manufacturas figuran en las estadísticas de 1906 con más de $45,000,000, en tanto que diez años antes apenas alcanzaron á $19,000,000.

Añadiéndose á las cifras apuntadas por el valor de cueros y pieles importados, y por el de cuero y sus manufacturas exportados durante el año 1906, la cantidad de $18,000,000 á que ascendieron las importaciones de cuero y sus manufacturas, y la de $2,000,000 por las exportaciones de pieles y cueros, resulta que el total general con que la industria de cueros figura en el comercio exterior de los Estados Unidos es de $150,000,000, como ya se ha dicho.

Maximas Saludables.

Almuerza bien, come más, cena poco y vivirás.

Despues de comer, ni un sobre escrito leer.

No bevas agua que no veas, ni firmes escrito que no leas.

Entre dos dientes molares, no pongos los anulares.

Despues de cenar, mil pasos dar.

El tabaco y la embriaguez, acarrean la insentatez.

Si eres afecto á la copa vivirás sin pan, ni ropa.

No quiebres materia dura jamás con la dentadara.

A medio comer, beber.

Pon cuchillo á tu garganta si te invitan á comer y no quieras parecer.—Cop.

Las Distintas horas en varias partes del Mundo.

Cuando en México son las doce del dia, en la Habana es la una de la tarde.

En la Isla de Santo Domingo son las dos de la tarde.

En las Canaries las 6 de la tarde.

En la Península de España las 7 de la noche.

En la ciudad de Roma las 8 de la noche.

En Atenas, las 9 de la noche.

En Jerusalem, las 11 de la noche.

En la Persia, las 12 de la noche.

En Alejandría, es la 1 de la mañana.

En la Chine son las 3 de la mañana.

En Filipinas las 4 de la mañana.

En el Japón, las 5 de la mañana.

Comercio Exterior en el mes de Noviembre de 1906.

La Secretaría de Hacienda de México acaba de publicar los datos relativos al comercio exterior de la República en el mes de noviembre de 1906 y en los cinco primeros meses de 1906-7, comparados con los correspondientes á los de igual período de 1905-6.

Mercancías extranjeras, con un valor de $88,853,411.16 moneda mexicana, fueron importadas, las cuales comparadas con $67,840,094.49 importadas durante el igual período del año fiscal precedente muestran un aumento de $21,013,316.67 en favor del corriente año fiscal.

Las exportaciones durante los cinco meses del año fiscal de 1906-7 fueron $96,141,669.80 plata, una diferencia en contra del corriente año fiscal de $3,654,668.15 plata.

Base de los Impuestos de Timbre y Aduanas, Marzo de 1907.

La circular mensual publicada por el Departamento del Tesoro del Gobierno mexicano anuncia que el precio legal por kilógramo de plata pura durante el mes de marzo de 1907, será $44.66 con arreglo á los cálulos prescritos en el decreto de 25 de marzo de 1906. Este precio servirá de base para el pago del impuesto de timbre y los derechos de aduanas en toda la República cuando se use la moneda de plata mexicana.

Ferrocarril En el Estado de Sonora.

El Señor A. S. Mackenzie, ha sido autorizado por el Gobierno Mexicano, en contrato celebrado el 9 de agosto de 1906, para construir y explotar una línea de ferrocarril en el Estado de Sonora, que partiendo de la Estación Carbó del Ferrocarril de Sonora, termine en el mineral de Copete. Todo el camino deberá quedar terminado dentro de cinco años. El concesionario ha hecho un depósito de 3,000 pesos en bonos de la deuda pública consolidada para garantizar el cumplimiento de las obligaciones, del contrato.

Ferrocarril En los Estados de Guanajuato y Michoacan.

En virtud de un contrato celebrado con el Gobierno Mexicano, el 24 de septiembre de 1906, los Seres. Bermejillo y Compañía y el Señor Zaldivar y Florez han sido autorizados para construir un ferrocarril en el Estado de Guanajuato, que pratiendo de Salvatierra termine en Yuririapúndaro, línea que podrán prolongar hasta Morelón, en el mencionado Estado, ó hasta Puruándiro, en el Estado de Michoacán. Todo el camino deberá quedar concluído dentro de cinco años, y si los concesionarios optan por construir las prolongaciones autorizados, la Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas, de acuerdo con ellos, fijará los plazos para la construcción. La cantidad del depósito constituído por los concesionarios como garantía es de 15,000 pesos, en bonos de la deuda pública consolidada.

El Nino Heroe.

Era el año de 1846; Pasaba nuestra Patria por una época de prueba. Mil diversas circunstancias habían determinada una guerra terrible entre ella y nuestra vecina del Norte, y los combates eran reñidos, hallando la muerte ancho campo para batir sus pavorsas alas. Nuestros solados peleaban con ardor, obrando prodigios, pero la cruel fatilidad pesaba sobre ellos y el enemigo avanzaba por nuestras carreteras y tomaba nuestras ciudades.

A Monterrey cupo igual malhada suerte, y tras una defensa heróica, fué al fin, ocupada. En lo oculto de sus edificios públicos ondeó una mañana la orgullosa bandera de las estrellas y las barras.

Dicen que entonces, en uno de los muchos aguacates que por aquella época llenaban, en compactos prupos, con sus verdinegros follajes los patios y solares de la que hoy es calle de Allende, apareció desplegada al viento que la mecia blandamente, una bandera: la nuestra; y que observada por el enemigo fué mandada arriar prontamente, pero que presto fué substituida por otra que se elevó aún más alto que la primera, y que esto mismo siguió repiténdose por varios días sin que los soldados enemigos desistieran de su empeño, ni por su parte, tampoco la mono oculta que con constancia igual la elevaba siempre.

Una vez, cuando esa bandera aparecia más hermosa que nunca, bañada en luz del Sol, ondeando gallardamente sobre el árbol que le prestara albergue, una descarga de fusilería, hecha de lejos, la arrojó al suelo despedazada.

Minutos depués, los tiradores americanos, frenéticos de ira y sedientos de venganza pará con aquel enemigo tenaz, que tantas veces los había burlado y que de tan elocuente manera mostraba su cariño por la enseña nacional, se llegaron en confuso tropel al sitio en que el árbol se elevaba y bajo el que creían hallar un glorioso trofeo, y con asombro encontraron solamente un niñito que se debatía con las agustias de la muerte, apretando entre sus bracitos, y empapándola en lágrimas y sangre, la bandera que no podría levantarse ya más, por que con ella había caído el valiente que la defendiera tantas veces. Sus ojitos azules muy abiertos miraban hacia arriba, y de sus labios se escapaban trabajosamente estas palabras: "bandera mía, mía, no más que mía!"

Aquellos hombres depusieron sus enojos y por sus toscas mejillas rodaron las lágrimas. Alguno hubo que arrojando lejos el criminal fusil, hincó la rodilla en tierra, y depositando en la frente del muertecito un beso prolongado, le

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dijo: "Te envidio por valiente, hermoso niño, bendito seas!"

Origen de la guerra Centroamericana.

Se cuenta ahora que lo que ha motivado la guerra Centroamericana que está á punto de comprometer á las naciones de Centroamérica ha sido una mu la que 35 soldados nicaragiien ses robaron á un señor que radica en Honduras; el Gobierno de esta última nación hizo una reclamación por tal roba y ade más por que los soldados habían violado el territorio hon dureño, Nicaragua contesta que ni sus soldados cometieron tal violación ni ese señor robado tiene derecho á que lo aparen las leyes de Honduras por ser de origen nicaragiiense; después se cambiaron muchos mensajes y la controversía diplomática fué subiendo de tono; se recurrió al Tribunal de Arbitros del Salvador y cuando ya la cuestión estaba en vías de arreglos la súbita llegada al Salvador del representante de Nicaragua, hizo que el Tribunal se disolviera y que se rompieran ligeramente las hostilidades con un ataque de los nicaragiienses á los hondureños; la intervención que otras naciones amigas han tenido en este asunto internacional no ha dado resultados satisfactorios y quien sabe lo que á Nicaragua cueste, el andar metiendose en Honduras, pues el gobierno de esta última nación está dispuesto á seguir la actitud de su contrario, no obstante que los nicaragiienses están bombardeando las cercanias de Honduras.—El Reproductor.

Rhubarb.

This humble little plant which will grow almost any place is already on the market in the cities, and, thanks to the service of the railroads, such luxuries as early vegetables and greens now reach the country women. Rhubarb is expensive just now, yet it is a great temptation after many weeks of winter viands, and rhubarb pie is delicious. Rhubarb is a splendid tonic, and has always been considered a good blood purifier. Early rhubarb need not be peeled, for the stocks are easily cooked. Remember to save rhubarb juice when it gets plentiful, for it makes a good "filler" when making berry jelly. The rhubarb jelly soon jells, and is better with small fruits than apples, also it is much cheaper.

Corbett on Physical Culture.

Here is something else I practise to help keep myself in good condition, writes James J. Corbett. I wish I had my life over, and I would start in at it while I was a boy. Lie down on the floor, flat on your back. Keep the upper part of your body rigid, and slowly raise your legs in the air. Get them as far back toward your head as you can. Repeat this exercise several times each day.

Another thing you will find is good for you is this little breathing exercise. Extend your arms sideways as far as you can, just as if you were measuring your reach. Throw forward your chest, and tilt back your head. Take a good long breath. Then expel the breath slowly, and repeat a dozen times.

If you can get a room to rig up some flying rings it will be a mighty good thing. I am a great believer in them, and think they will do you a world of good.

Of course I don't intend these exercises to take the place of your baseball and other outdoor games. They are all right—rather good things. So is boxing. Every boy should know how to take care of himself with his fists. I am with President Roosevelt in believing we don't want boys to grow up as mollycoddles. But good health is the great thing.

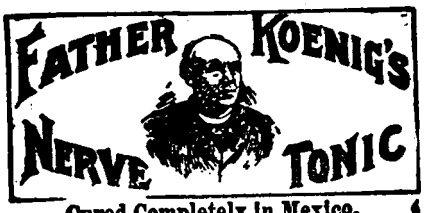
But these exercises will help you keep in condition to get the most possible good out of your outdoor exercise.

One thing more. I don't want you to start in some of these exercises and then give them up in a day or two, or practice them when you happen to feel like it. You would not make much of a success at doing anything that was anything, would you? You must stick to it if you want to get any benefit from your exercises, and you should as nearly as possible have some regular time to go through them.

It would not be a bad thing to always take a half hour of exercise, then say your prayers and go to bed.

ANIMALS DOCTOR THEMSELVES

Man might often take from the lower animals a lesson as to the care of himself when ill. All sorts of animals suffering from fever eat little, lie quiet in dark, airy places, and drink quantities of water. When a dog loses his appetite he knows where to find dog grass, which acts as a purgative and emetic. Sheep and cows when ill seek certain herbs. Any animal suffering from chronic rheumatism keeps as far as possible in the sun. If a chimpanzee be wounded he has been seen to stop the bleeding by a plaster of chewed up leaves and grass.



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San Pedro Cont., Mex.

My child had falling sickness since two yerrs and was areated by the best physicians of Mexico without any improvment, until we used Paster Koenig's Nerve Tonic of wich two bottles cured it entirely. Another cure was that of Ponc. Mata, who was troubled with catalepsia since eithteen yeare and another little girl was cured by the Tonic from fits. Isabel Barreora got rid of hysterics by the same remedy, and also Mercedes Cardas from the same trouble. Caburina Benandez.

Mrs. M. S. Raetz of Spaulding Nebr., writes that she used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for nervous trouble of 18 years standing and it helped her.

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Mi niño habia estado enfermo por dos años, y atendido por los mejores medicos de Mexico, sin mejorarse, hasta que usamos Tonico de Paster Koenig. Otra cura fué la de Ponc. Mata, que hacia diez ocho años habia sido atacado por la catalepsia y otra muchachita se curo de ataques con el Tonico. Isabel Barrera y Merced Cardas se curaron de hysteria con el mismo remedio.

La Sra. M. S. Reatz de Espaulding, Neb., escribe que ha estado usando el Tonico de Paster Koenig hace 18 años para los nervios, y que le ha hecho mucho bien.

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Des Moines, Iowa.

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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6—Adquiera, adquieras, 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, -ieres, -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, pudimos, 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.

TO GO SHOPPING--Para Comprar en las Tiendas.

Buenos días Señorita M———. ¿No quiere Vd. acompañarme á las tiendas hoy, para hacer unas compras? Me veo obligada salir á comprar muchas cosas que me faltan, y tendré mucho placer, si Vd. me acompaña.

Iba á pedirle la misma cosa, y por eso vine aquí á ver si yo podía persuadirle de venir conmigo, pues no me gusta salir sola, y supe que el gusto de Vd. me ayudaría muchisimo en hacer mis compras.

En primer lugar irémos á comprar alfileres, agujas, hilo blanco, seda negra para coser, trenza oscura y un par de tijeras.

Pues aquí tengo una lista de lo que me encargó mamá que le compre. Dígame, si gusta donde se halla la tienda mas barata para comprar muselina y unos pañuelos de algodon.

Es muy facil, la tienda de Z——. Me parece la mas conveniible para hacer las compras que Vd. necesíta.

¡Que suerte tuve en venir en busca de Vd.! ¿Pues, vamos á caminar?

Si, no es léjos de aquí; no mas de tres manzanas.

¡Que hermoso dia! Se siente realmente el aire de la primavera.

Si, y á mí me gusta esta estacion mejor que las otras.

Ya llegamos. Vámonos al departamento de medias.

(Al dependiente)—¿Tiene Vd. calcetines para un niño de dos años?

Si señiorita. ¿Que color?

Rosado y azul, no listados, sino de color entero. Estos son bonitos. Tomaré seis pares de cada uno. ¿Se pueden lavar sin que se destiñan?

Deben lavarse con cuidado, el rosado se destiñe ménos que el azul.

Necesito comprar una sombrilla y un sombrero de ala ancha adornado de rosas, y lo guarniceré con encaje si no es demasiado caro.

Good morning, Miss M——. Do you not wish to accompany me to the stores to-day, to make a few purchases? I am obliged to go out to buy many things that I need, and it would give me great pleasure if you would accompany me.

I was just going to ask you the same thing, and for that reason I came here to see if I could not persuade you to come with me, as I do not like to go out alone, and I knew that your taste would assist me in making my purchases.

In the first place we shall buy pins, needles, white thread, black sewing silk, dark braid and a pair of scissors.

Well, here is a list, which mother ordered me to buy Tell me, if you please, where can be found the cheapest store to buy muslin and a few cotton handkerchiefs.

That is easy. Z——'s store, it seems to me, is the most accommodating to make purchases that you need.

What luck I had in coming in search of you! Are we going to walk?

Yes, it is not very far from here; not more than three blocks.

What a beautiful day! Really it feels like the air of spring.

Yes, and I like this season much better than the others.

Now we arrive. Let us go to the stocking department.

(To the clerk)—Have you socks for a child of two years?

Yes, Miss. What color?

Pink and blue, not striped, but of plain colors. These are pretty. I will take six pairs of each. Can they be washed without fading?

They should be washed with care; the pink is less liable to fade than the blue.

I have to buy a parasol and a hat with a wide brim, adorned with roses, and trimmed with lace, if it is not too dear.

TO GO SHOPPING--Para Comprar en las Tiendas.

Será muy bonito. Compre rosas color amarillo pálido y pongalas al lado izquierdo.

Entrémonos aquí. Hay un baratillo actualmente y yo quiero comprar unas cintas.

¿Que clase de cintas quiere Vd., señorita?

Las quiero de raso y como de tres y medio pulgadas de ancho. Tenga la bondad de darme cinco yardas.

Ahora, vámos á ver á los encajes y bordados y los deshilados mexicanos que son el colmo de belleza.

Mire estos bordados en muselina solo seis reales. Voy á comprar diez yardas para adornar mi traje de muselina blanca.

Tengo que ir á la costurera, pues, tengo una cita con ella para las tres para probar vestido de lana color gris.

Antes de ir por allá, déjeme comprar genero blanco de algodon. (Al dependiente)--Démedoce yardas del mejor género de algodon que tenga; apúrese por que estoy de prisa. ¿Cuanto vale el mejor?

Catorce centavos la yarda, y este otro ocho centavos.

Está bien; tomaré éste. Cárguemelo en cuenta y me lo mande á casa. Ahora, vamonos á la costurera.

Me dispensa Vd., pero me es preciso que yo esté en casa á las cuatro y le dejaré aquí y otro día iremos juntas á la costurera.

Lo siento mucho, pero tendré mucho gusto acompañarle el lúnes de la semana próxima y visitarémos á la galeria de artes.

Muy bien. Hasta el lúnes.

Hasta la vista.

No se olvide Vd. que le encontraré el lúnes.

No me lo olvidaré.

Adios.

It will be very pretty. Buy pale yellow roses and put them on the left side.

Let us enter here. There is a bargain sale going on, and I wish to buy a few ribbons.

What kind of ribbons do you wish, miss?

I wish them of satin and about three and a half inches wide. Please give me five yards.

Now, let us go to see the laces and embroideries, and the Mexican drawn work, which is the acme of beauty.

See, these muslin embroideries, only seventy-five cents. I am going to buy ten yards to trim my white muslin dress.

I have to go to the dressmaker's, as I have an appointment with her at three to try on my gray woolen dress.

Before going there, let me buy white cotton goods. (To the clerk)—Give me twelve yards of the best cotton goods that you have; be quick, as I am in a hurry. How much is the best worth?

Fourteen cents per yard, and this other eight cents.

All right; I shall take this one. Charge it to my account and send it to my house. Now, let us go to the dressmaker's.

You will excuse me, but it is necessary that I should be at home at four o'clock, and I shall leave you here, and some other day we shall go together to the dressmaker's.

I am very sorry, but I shall be pleased to accompany you Monday of next week and we shall visit the art gallery.

Very well, until Monday.

until I see you again

Don't forget that I shall meet you Monday.

I shall not forget it.

Good-bye.



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THE SISTER REPUBLICS

A COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE

Vol. 8 No. 10 JUNE, 1907 English and Spanish



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"Speaking of the resources of this section, I might mention the soap industry in which I happen to be interested. I owe my success and the company which I represent owes its success to this southwest country. We manufacture soap from the extract of the amole plant, or as it is more commonly termed, the yucca plant. The root is crushed, put in sacks and then boiled. The extract thus obtained is mixed with various other vegetable oils and this composition is what our soap is composed of. The Mexicans have long recognized the 'jabon de amole'—that is yucca soap—but it was not until our company, the Mexican Amole Soap company, began manufacturing the product in large quantities that the United States and Europe became acquainted with its virtues. We employ a large force at Peoria, Ill., in our soap factory there, and we manufacture exclusively toilet and shaving soaps, shaving cream and Amole shampoo.

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JUNE, 1907

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L. G. Johnson, E. M.
Colombia, South America.

PAN-AMERICAN NOTES

The registration of real estate properties in Buenos Ayres during 1906 numbered 21,888, with a valuation of $279,224,593.97 (national currency,) as compared with 18,652, valued at $228,010,843.89, in the preceding year.

The shipments of cereal crops from the Argentine Republic during 1906 are reported as follows: Wheat, 2,621,058 tons as compared with 2,854,178 in 1905; corn, 2, 308,772 tons, as against 2,258,871 in 1905, and linseed, 540,547 tons, the figures for the previous year being 636,327 tons.

From March 1, 1907, the administration of the Argentine railways known as the Buenos Ayres and Pacific and the Argentine Great Western will be united. This union will greatly facilitate travel in the sections traversed, and will obviate the necessity for transfer of cargoes at Villa Mercedes, as was formerly the case.

The constitution of Bolivia is very liberal, and is based on the unitarian system of central government. The President is elected every four years by direct popular vote. The legislative power is exercised by a Senate and House of Deputies, and the judiciary by a supreme court, appointed by the Senate, and by inferior courts and other judges. Foreigners enjoy the same franchises as the natives, and may hold property, work the mines, etc., all in conformity with the laws.

Coffee represents the greatest export increase of Brazil, and forms over 50 per cent of the total exports of the country. Rubber comes next, with an export ratio of 24.6 per cent, the slight decrease in quantity and value noted in manicoba and seringa being due to impeded navigation on the rivers, whereby part of the December shipments were of necessity transferred to the following year. Third on the export list comes herve-matte, 3.4 per cent of the total, followed by cotton, 3.1; cacao, 2.6; tobacco, 1.7, while the other 200 articles which form trade items account for 13.5 per cent of the total export values.

The Argentine Republic has made a new record for itself during the year 1906, when its foreign commerce reached the unprecedented total of $563,000,000, in round numbers, of which the imports amounted to $270,000,000 and the exports to $293,000,000. Four years ago the imports and exports only totaled $280,000,000. At this phenemenal rate of increase eight years from now the foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic should pass the $2,000,000,000 mark. The present record, however, is enough to place the Argentine Republic far in the lead of other countries about which we hear much more.

A circular issued from New York under date of February 7, 1907, announces that the Colombian Government has established in that city an agency for the promotion of native enterprises. Dr. Aliro Diaz Guerra is in charge of the Bureau and he has requested that all Colombian land, mine, and concession proprietors shall place at his disposition exact information concerning their holdings, geographical position, resources, means of

communication, etc., it being designed, by means of this information, to interest capitalists and investors of the United States. The address of the agency is 15-25 Whitehall street, New York.

Press dispatches report the formation of an improvement company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine, United States, with a capital stock of $14,500,000, for the purpose of utilizing the concessions originally granted to ELMER L. CORTHELL for harbor and other developments in south Brazil. The work includes the construction and operation of docks, wharves, and warehouses, the building and working of electric railways, and the removal of the sand bar at the entrance of the large lake known as Lagoa dos Patos. This sheet of water is about 200 miles long and 50 miles wide, and upon it are located Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Allegre, and Pelotas. The freight handled at Rio Grande do Sul, is valued at $12,000,000 annually, and under present conditions great expense and possible losses are entailed in loading and unloading.

A Peruvian shipping company, to take over a concession from the Government of Peru, offered a year ago with the grant of a large subsidy, is reported by the Berlin "*Boersen Courier*" to have been formed with a paid-up capital of $1,500,000 of which $150,000 has been subscribed by the Peruvian Government. It is proposed to purchase the necessary steamers in Europe, but in the meantime the Government has placed at the disposal of the company several steamers of from 2,000 to 3,000 gross registered tonnage. The object of the company is not only to undertake a regular coasting service off Peru, but also freight and passenger services from Calao to Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, and California to San Francisco. It is intended later on also to establish a steamship line to Europe.

The total area of Bolivia is 709,000 square miles, more or less, and it is therefore the third nation of South America as regards size, but unfortunately the population does not yet correspond to its extension—amounts only to a little more than 2,250,000.

As the Spaniards settled first in the mining regions, the section of Bolivia situated east of the Cordillera Real, which includes the extensive territories watered by the tributaries of the Amazon and the Plata, is the least populated. There are found the forests filled with fine woods suitable for all industrial purposes, such as railway ties, building, and cabinetmaking. Some of these woods are as hard as iron. Rubber, peruvian bark, and a multitude of useful and medicinal plants abound in this soil, whose wonderful fertility could easily support many millions of inhabitants. The coffee and cocoa are conceded to be of the finest quality. Fruits and all tropical products are abundant. The climate is generally healthful and suitable for settlement by European races.

Consul-General G. E. Anderson, of Rio de Janeiro, reports that an American and Canadian syndicate has purchased the Sao Paulo and Rio Grande railroad, which connects the Sao Paulo country with the Rio Grande do Sul country.

This railroad represents the future railway interests of southern Brazil, in some respects the richest and most valuable portion of Brazil. It means the extension of American interests, and will lead to a general disposition of industrial and transportation concerns to look to the United States for support and supplies, and offers the beginning of a great trade opportunity, if American manufacturers will take advantage of it. This railroad purchase is one of the promising movements in behalf of American capital and enterprise in this country. The sydicate, which controls several enterprises in Brazil and in Mexico, has spent upward of $25,000,000 in the purchases of concessions, franchises, and tangible property.

The Argentine Republic to-day occupies a unique position among the nations that are attracting the attention of mankind as world-producing countries. Its fine system of rivers, which constitute a magnificent means of communication between Buenos Ayres and the very heart of South America, and which comes flowing down from the region where the rubber trees grow wild, linking Brazil, Paraguay, and Bolivia with the capital of the Argentine Republic, as well as the railroad lines that cross the country in all directions, and will also join by rail Chile, Bolivia, Brazil, and Paraguay with the mouth of the River Plata, where Buenos Ayres stands, have solved the great problem of transportation and have done more than anything else to hasten the era of great prosperity that the country is now enjoying. The rich soil, the beautiful climate, the means of transportation are there, and these advantages have not been overlooked by the toiling masses of Europe, and more than 2,000,000 foreigners have already gone to the Argentine Republic. The current of immigration has never been larger than at the present time, and last year 260,000 immigrants came into the country, and it is now surmised that this year this figure will be left far behind, since 120,000 immigrants are booked to arrive during the first three months of the present year. Outside of the United States, with its 80,000,000 inhabitants, its immense resources, and situated at a week's distance from Europe, no other country in the world is attracting the number of people that are now flocking to the Argentine Republic, eager to spread themselves over the boundless and fertile plains where land is yet relatively cheap and needs no artificial fertilizer, nor artificial irrigation for that matter, and where the winters are so mild that vegetable life does not perish and shelters are not thought of for our flock of 120,000,000 sheep and our herd of 30,000,000 head of cattle.

THE EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF COLOMBIA.

During the last half of the year 1906, scholastic attendance at the various schools and colleges of the Republic was recorded as follows:

Province of Antioquia, 50,691; Atlántico, 4,916; Bolívar, 14,984; Boyacá, 8,691; Caldas, 18,690; Cundinamarca, 6,368; Cauca, 26,121; Federal District, 12,793; Galán, 8,088; Huila, 5,606; Magdalena, 2,670; Nariño, 13,313; Quesada, 11,723; Santander, 12,605; Folima, 8,164; Tundama, 7,560; El Meta, 872; Putumayo, 532; Goajira, 4,080; Tirradentro; 1,000; making a total of 218,941.

THE MINING INDUSTRY OF PERU IN 1906.

"*El Comercio*" for January 1, 1907, states that during the year 1906 the mining claims taken up in Peru numbered 9,485, as compared with 8,840 in 1905, and 7,763 in the preceding year. Excluding the output of the Cerro de Pasco mines, which aggregates 40 tons of pure copper daily, the exportation of metals for the year 1906 reached 22,331,802 kilos, valued at £28,082, as against 20,058,606 kilos with a value of £466,592, in 1905. Companies formed during the year for the exploitation of the mineral and other resources of the republic had a capital amounting to £2,884,320, the various or-

ganizations being capitalized as follows:

	Capital
The Inca Rubber Company	£1,000,000
The Esquilaya Rubber Company	200,000
The Inambari Dredging Company	300,000
The Peruvian Mining, Smelting and Refining Company	1,000,000
The Exploration Syndicate	120,000
The Humboldt Gold Placers Company	20,000
The American Vanadium Company	12,320
Sociedad Explotadora	132,000
Societe des Mines de Tuco Cheyna	100,000
	2,884,320

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' LICENSES.

Following are the regulations governing commercial travelers in the various States of the Mexican Republic:

In Aguasclientes, every agent or commercial traveler who endeavors to sell goods of any kind to commercial houses is subject to the payment of a municipal tax of from $50 to $100 whether successful in making sales or not.

In the State of Campeche, no taxes are levied on traveling agents.

In the State of Coahuila, taxes are levied on traveling agents in accordance with the local ordinances of the different municipalities.

At Saltillo, the following taxes are collected;

Fifty to one hundred dollars of agents who carry their wares with them and make sales at residences of jewelry, dry goods, or other classes of articles not specified.

Two to three dollars for the sale of rubber stamps or stationery.

Thirty to forty dollars for the sale of sewing machines.

Ten dollars for soliciting insurance of all kinds.

Two to five dollars for the sale of lottery tickets.

At Monclova and Parras, (State of Coahuila) traveling agents pay $5 to $10 per month or fraction of a month. In the latter town the failure to apply for a permit subjects the agent to a fine of from $10 to $25.

At Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, traveling agents pay from $10 to $25 per month or fraction thereof, lottery agents from $2 to $5 per month, and agents for publications $8 per month,

At Torreon, traveling agents pay from $5 to $10 per month, according to the articles sold and the importance of the commercial house they represent. The tariff is fixed by the president of the municipal council.

The State of Chiapas levies no taxes on traveling agents,

In Chihuahua, agents who sell from samples pay no taxes. Only those agents pay taxes who make actual sales from wares on hand, in which class ambulant agents are included. The tariff is 2 per cent on sales, plus the Federal tax.

In the Federal district and territories, agencies and commission houses pay fron $3 to $75 per month, in accordance with the provisions of the census law. As the laws of the Federal district govern, with slight differences, it is probable that taxes similar to those collected in the Federal district are levied on agents who sell goods in the Territories.

In Durango, traveling agents pay no taxes.

In Guerrero, traveling agents are required to report to the city council of each municipality visited the name of the house they represent and the class of merchandise they propose to sell. The president of the municipal council shall issue a license, good for thirty days, charging from $5 to $10 for the same.

In the State of Hidalgo, according to information obtained from the Treasury Department, agents pay from $1 to $100 for the privilege of working for a period of one month.

In Jalisco, no taxes are levied on sales agents.

In Mexico, traveling agents pay no taxes, but must procure a license issued by the General Bureau of Rents. Ambulant salesmen who offer their wares to private persons must register and pay 10 per cent on the value of the merchandise.

In Michoacan, the payment of a monthly tax of from $5 to $30, according to the importance of the house represented is required.

In Morelos, no tax is levied on traveling agents. The law includes ambulant merchants only, and these are not specifically mentioned. This law will probably be changed during the present year.

In the State of Nuevo Leon, traveling agents pay $10, plus a Federal tax of 25 per cent on the amount of the license, or a total tax of $12.50 for permission to work in any part of the state for a period of one month.

In Oaxaca, the municipal law requires traveling agents to list or manifest the merchandise they propose to sell, and to give bond or security to the end that, on completing their operations, a payment of 1 1-2 per cent on the amount of the sales may be collected.

At Puebla, there is a classification board whose duty it is to levy a tax on traveling agents, according to circumstances and the importance of the business operations represented.

In Queretaro, in conformity with the previous declaration or manifest of the Department of Rents of the States a tax of 1 per cent is levied on the amount of the sales made in the State.

In San Luis Potosi, traveling agents representing houses located outside the State pay tax of from $5 to $25, according to the importance of the business transacted.

In Sonora, a municipal tax of from $50 to $100 is levied on traveling agents, according to the classification made by the president of the municipal council of each locality visited.

In Sinaloa, traveling agents pay a tax of from $2 to $10, in conformity with the classification of the collector of revenues in each place, a declaration having been made by the agent and the tax fixed in accordance with the importance of the business transactions.

In Tabosco, no tax is levied on agents.

In Tamaulipas, the fiscal law of the State imposes a tax of from $5 to $10 a month on agents and commercial travelers who transact business in the different towns. In the city of Tampico the municipal law levies an additional tax on said agents of from $5 to $10 per month.

The State of Veracruz imposes no taxes on agents.

Yucatan levies no tax on traveling agents.

In Zacatecas, traveling agents representing commercial houses are subject to no tax in the State. Ambulant merchants must pay a tax of 1 1-4 per cent, plus the Federal tax, on the amount of the sales made in any part of the State.

PROGRESSIVE MEXICO.

American Miners and Prospectors in Mexico. Rich Mines in the Sierra de la Mitra and in Topo Chico Mountain. A New Cave and a Large Female With Three Male Children Supposed to be Twenty Millions of Years Old.

Monterey N. L., Mexico, April 1007.

To the Sister Republics:

There has been more American miners and prospectors in Mexico the past winter than was ever seen here before. They have come here from all parts of the United States, from the Rio Grande to the Canadian borders and from the Golden Gate to Boston the Hub of the Universe. Some of them have struck it rich in the mountains that surround the City of Monterey. The following parties have discovered and denounced some rich mines in Miter and Topo Chico Mountains: A. W. Gifford, El Paso; Leedom and Schnider, J. P. and C. B.

Flynn, all of this City and J. V. Dignovity of San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Dignovity discovered and denounced the last one on Miter Mountain. The Asuncion mine. It is situated up near the top of the mountain and 6,500 feet above sea level.

Mr. Dignovity, San Antonio, Texas, Wm. Eliott, Toronto, Canada, and Prof. F. N. Baldwin of St. Louis, Mo., have denounced some rich silver lead mines in Topo Chico Mountain which is situated a few miles north of the celebrated Topo Chico hot springs. The Baldwin mine is said to be rich in silver and lead, and a good per cent of copper. Some years ago while Mr. Dignovity was prospecting in the Topo Chico Mountain he discovered a large cave in it, and as all the caves in the mountains in the northern tier of the Seirra Madre Mountains contain immense bodies of guana, he made no mention of that until he got ready to dispose of the guana. But the cave and what it contained got out sooner and in a way that he had not calculated on, it occured in this way:

A few years ago it was given out that the earth would be bombarded by a shower of meteors and knocked into a cocked hat and pitched into hades or some other foreign country. All the Amerians. American papers that came here made mention of it. Some of them went so far as to say that the meteoric showers would surely come on the night of the 15th of that year and that they would be more destructive than any earth-quake or tidal wave that ever struck the earth. For weeks previous to the day and night set for them to come, the Americans assured the ignorant Mexicans, and they led them to believe that such a calamity was about to occur, some of them made necessary preparations to avoid it if possible. That is they followed the precedent that his satanic majesty laid down. "When the devil was sick a saint he would be, but when the devil was well the devil a saint would he be." So they concluded that they would seek a place of refuge in the mountain until the storm passed over.

On the afternoon of the night previous to the bombardment of the earth by the meteors, the following Americans boarded the street cars at the Hotel Baron, all bound for Topo Chico; J. V. Dignovity, San Antonia, Texas; C. C. Pierdo, Laredo, Texas; Wm. Eliott, Toronto, Canada; and J. R. Boothroyd, manager of the Topo Chico bath-house. When they reached the springs they called on Capt. A. Casanova, manager of the Hotel Marble, Prof. F. N. Baldwin, the manager of the San Barnabe, Topo Chico bottling works, and the Alcalde Edwardo Ganzalez, and they told them that the earth was going to be bombarded that night by meteors, and if they did not want to become angels right away that they had better get ready at once, have their lunch baskets filled and go with them to the Topo Chico cave four miles away.

All agreed to abandon everything and join them except A. Casanova. He replied that he did not give a continental how soon the meteors turned loose, that he was not afraid to become an angel. By this time Mr. Dignovity stepped up to him and whispered in his ear and told him that Mr. C. C. Pierce of Laredo, Texs, had a jug of Kentucky hardware along and that Prof. Baldwin had a case of soda water and iron brew with him. That caused him to study a few seconds. At its condition he remarked, "I think that it was Edmond Levan, the correspondent of THE SISTER REPUBLICS that published "wise men change their opinions, fools never," ha! ha! I have changed mine, I am with you and will stick to you as long as the oil in that jug and the iron brew holds out. Just then Capt. Thomas H. Morton the colored man that waits on the gentleman at the bath-house, stepped up and remarked: "Look here gentleman don't leave this old colored man here all alone. I am not afraid to die, I went through the late war in the states with Generals R. E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and Wheeler, and I was with General Wade Hampton when a Yankee ball shot his right leg off, and I took him off his horse and I carried him in my arms to the rear and I dressed his wounds and saved his life. I am not afraid of bullets, but boss, I don't know anything about these meteors that you read about, I want to go with you. So they took him along, as he come in handy to take care of the commissary.

When they reached the cave they lighted their lanterns, and Colonel Dignovity lead the way to the far end of the cave as he had been there before when he was prospecting for ores. As soon as they reached it they threw their blankets down and set their lunch baskets on the floor and they took seats on pillars of stalagmites, while Captain Tom opened up the commissary and passed around the refreshments, and they kept it up until morning.

As the meteoric showers failed to materialize, Colonel Dignovity proposed that they do some prospecting. All agreed to do so, and each one of them picked up a torch and off they started. while they were thus prospecting Capt. Tom stumbled up against a female statue, and when he looked up at it he dropped his torch and he gave a Texas yell, he hollered murder and he then fell on his knees and commenced to pray. The first one that reached him was Colonel Dignovity, and when he saw Tom down on his knees praying and the cause of it, he smiled and stepped to one side to make room for the others. The Alcalde, Edwardo Gonzalez, come next, and when he saw the female with three male children in her arms standing in the middle of the cave, he crossed and blessed himself and he sung out that he was a good Catholic; and he beseeched the Virgin Guadaluipe, to intercede for him, and if she got him out of there alive that he would never go there again.

Eliott was the next, and when he saw what the racket was about, he threw down his torch and raised both hands above his head and he prayed that the good God or the bony devil would take him out of that dark pit, and that he would be good or bad from that time on.

When Boothroyd came up to them and saw them down on their knees shouting and praying and the cause of it, he sung out that he was a Baptist, that he was buried with Christ in Baptism and had all his sins washed away, and when he come up out of the water and was rubbed down and dressed he was then commanded to come to the Topa Chico hot springs and to invite the sick and the afflicted of all nations to come to him and have them bath in the hot water and wash their sins away, and then to send them home to their mother with the injunction "Go and sin no more."

The next one on the program was Judge Pierce, and when he saw nearly all of them on their knees shouting and praying and the cause of it he sung out that he was a Methodist, and that he would be a Methodist until he died. He commanded them stop that shouting and praying. That this was not a nigger meeting house, and that if they did not stop he would have them arrested and would prosecute them for disorderly conduct. By the time that Pierce got through speaking Prof. Baldwin arrived, and when he saw what the racket was about and the cause of it as he took in the situation. He informed them that he was a Presbyterian, that he believed in the doctrine of Predestination; so that praying don't count in a case of this kind. He believed that Topo Chico was going to become the greatest health resort on the American continent, that she will in the near future. Don Pedro Trevino, the proprietor of the San Barnaba, Topo Chico bottling works, would erect the largest hotel in the Republic, on Topo Chico mountain, and that all the hills that surround the springs would be dotted with millionaire residences, schools and colleges; that the San Barnaba, Topo Chico carbonated waters and THE SISTER REPUBLICS, would be found in every household, throughout the sister republics, Central and South America, and that Col. Edmond Levan, the correspondent of the SISTER REPUB-

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El Sr. Hines da como referencias á

P. Ornelas, Consul General en San Francisco y á
A. Leal, Consul Mexicano en Rio Grande, Texas.

Cuando se halle en ésta haga que se le dirija su correspondencia á esta casa y haga esta su casa, tenemos individuos que hablan y escriben español.

LICS, is destined to live to write the obituary of the doctors that failed to cure him of his rheumatism, and last but not least, that Monterey is destined to become the largest city of the Rio Grande, as she is now the Pittsburg of Mexico in manufacting industries, that she is destined within the next four years to have the best system of electric street car system, of sewerage and water works of any city in the Republic. I want all of you to make a note of this and see if my predictions don't come true.

By the time that Prof. Baldwin got through with his predictions, Caranova stepped up, and when he saw some of the party down on their knees, shouting and praying and the cause of it he took in the situation and he broke out in a ha! ha! boys get up from there, did I not tell you that I would stick to you as long as the oil in that brown jug would hold out. Get up Tom, and get out the refreshments, pass round the glasses; Dignovity that brown jug this way and Prof. Baldwin will please hand around a bottle of that carbonated water to each one and let us all take a drink.

After all hands had sampled the contents of the brown jug, they picked up their torches for the purpose of examining the statute.

As Mr. Dignovity is an old prospector and miner, he was requested to make a thorough examination of the statue and see how old it was. He found that it was a female and that she held three male children in her arms. Cavanova proposed that they size them up and see how old they were, how tall she was and how much she weighed, to which all agreed. Prof. Baldwin got out his tape line and Dignovity took her measurement as follows: Age about 100,000 years old, height 18 feet 8 inches, weight about 3000 pounds. The children might have been three or four years old when they and their mother became petrified from fear, a la San Francisco earth-quake.

As they failed to find any inscriptions on them or in the cave as to who they were and how they came to be there, Prof. Baldwin proposed that they name the children, Roosevelt, Diaz and Reyes, the most progressive rulers of the age, and that the SISTER REPUBLICS be requested to find a suitable name for the mother of the children. All of which was agreed to.

EDMOND LEVAN.

GUATEMALA, AND ITS USE.

BY CHARLES M. PEPPER.

RUBBER CULTIVATION AN INVITING FIELD.

For investments of capital that is willing to wait returns there is no more inviting field than the cultivating of india rubber, which growa wild in Guatemala. Each year the demand for rubber increases and the prices rise. The coast regions where the wild trees flourish are especially adapted to the cultivation of the product. The subject has been given very careful attention by the Guatemalan Government, which caused investigation to be made by scientists who were familliar with the native agriculture. The result of these investigations has been published from time to time.

The wild gum tree is tall with smooth greenish white bark. The milk which is the mercantile product is contained principally in the fiber which are attached to the woody portion of the tree between it and the bark. The milk contains about 60 per cent of water and other substances, while the remaining 40 per cent represents the salable product. The climate most appropriate for the growth of the rubber tree is that of the hot coast lands at an altitude not exceeding 1,500 feet The yield of the cultivated rubber tree has been estimated as high as three pounds yearly from the sixth year, but the best authorities do not think that the trees should be tapped before the ninth year and then the grower should be satisfied with an annual yield of two and half pounds of milk, which will insure one pound of rubber.

An estimate of the cost and probable yield of a rubber plantation as made by Senor HORTA, a leading authority, was that a plantation of 100,000 trees would require ten caballerias (about 1,100 to 1,200 acres), and would have cost after ten years about one dollar per tree. This expense could in part be met by secondary cultivation. According to the calculations one crop after ten years should produce double the amount expended in that time.

The Government encourages the cultivation of rubber, a decree having been issued in 1899 which provided that for every 20,000 rubber plants of four years of age and planted after the date of the decree the owner should receive one caballeria (112 acres) of uncultivated national land. The Government, however, does not endorse nor recommend the promotion of rubber plantations by stock companies which seek chiefly to sell the stock among small investors in the United States. All such schemes should be carefully investigated before the shares are bought and the leading facts in regard to rubber production, including the necessity of a period of at least ten years for the successful development of a plantation, should be kept in mind.

BOUNTY FOR HENNEQUEN.

The soil of Guatemala, in the opinion of experts, is especially adapted to the cultivation of fiber plants, of which the most valuable is hennequen or hemp. Maguey or wild hennequen grows in various localities, particularly in the eastern districts, where there is a large area which it is believed can be brought under profitable cultivation for commercial purposes. President ESTRADA CABRERA, in order to encourage the cultivation of hennequen, has provided that a bounty shall be paid to the cultivators of the plant, the scale of payment being graduated according to the size of the plantation. Since it takes from four to five years for the plant to mature the cultivators are allowed to receive one-half the bounty two years after the hennequen is planted and the balance at the end of the four years. A bounty is also to be paid for the exportation of each 100 pounds of hennequen, and the machinery necessary on the plantation is to be imported free of duty. As a further inducement to engage in the cultivation of the fiber the natives who produce hennequen are to be exempted from military service in a proportion fixed relatively to the number of acres under cultivation. This experiment with hennequen is especially important in view of the fact that soil which is not suitable for coffee, sugar cane, or cocoa is thought to be especially well adapted to this plant.

The number of medicinal plants produced in Guatemala is infinite. One scientist gives a list of 339, which includes many balsams and the aromatic plants, such a sarsaparilla and vanilla. The conditions of vanilla cultivation are similar to those in Mexico. The vine after five years is in full bearing and will produce from 15 to 40 beans. It is estimated that a five-acre vanilla plantation will yield sufficient income to render its owner independent, but this is only by the most careful attention in cultivation.

MANY VARIETIES OF VALUABLE WOOD

There are said to be 150 kinds of Guatemal wood which are commercially valuable, and the number of species exceeds 400. The timber area includes the littoral forests in a narrow belt along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts; the humid forests mixed with the prairie fields which cover the plains from the foot of the Andean Cordilleras to the Pacific; the moist forests of the hot zone and the temperate zone found along the foothills of the volcanic chain and in the northern and eastern parts of the country; the humid forests of the

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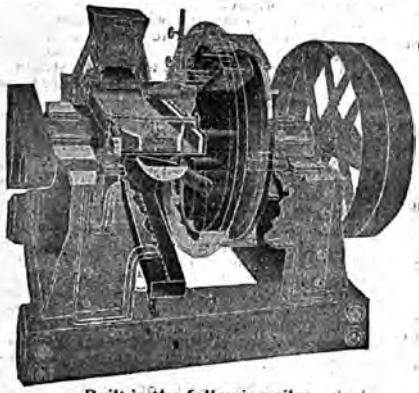
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cold zone; the pine and oak forests in the upland plains; the savanas and chaparral consisting of small trees and bushes; the savannas with pines along the Atlantic coast, and the savannas of the cold zone on the highest tablelands of the mountain.

In the report of the Intercontinental Railway Survey Lieutenant HILL gives a list of trees found in southeastern Guatemala, which is another illustration of the varied timber resources of the country. The list is as follows:

Aconacaste, conacaste, guanacaste—a light-brown wood rather soft and resembling inferior walnut.

Amarillo—yellowish, hard, plentiful, strong; lasts well in water or ground; used for pillars and girders in native houses.

Cedro—reddish, easily worked; used much for boards, not very strong, warps easily.

Caoba—mahogany.

Chichipate—hard, fine grained; used in wagon making.

Chiche—straight grained; lasts well above ground.

Chico—straight grained; takes high polish.

Granadillo—dark brown, strong, plentiful; good for construction.

Guachipilin—good for construction.

Guapinol—hard, resembles oak in texture.

Jicaro—bears gourd-like fruit, plentiful on llanos; used in making saddletrees.

Laurel—resembles chesnut; used for furniture.

Madre cacao—hard, takes fine polish; good for posts.

Mario or Palo Colorado—a fine wood; somewhat like mahogany.

Matilishuate—grows large and straight; used for wagon boxes.

Mora—dyewood.

Jocote de Fraile—handsome wood, takes high polish.

Ronron—fine, hard wood, takes high polish.

Tempisque—reddish, resembles mahogany in weight and texture.

Volador—fine tree, tall, straight trunk; good for bridges and roofs.

With such a vast wealth of timber the importance of the railway projects, which open up the forest regions and make the markets of the United States and Europe accessible, will be appreciated.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO LIVE-STOCK INDUSTRIES

Cattle raising and dairy farming are among the most profitable agricultural industries of Guatemala, while horse breeding also can be made to pay unusually well. The native horse is small, but very strong, and is tireless. The race horses and others obtained through the crossing with foreign breeds imported from the United States and from Spain, England, and South America have given most satisfactory results.

Dairy farming, especially in the vicinity of the cities, yields large dividends. The cattle are largely three-quarters or half-bred natives and Holsteins and Durhams. The pure native cows give much richer milk than the imported stock, but they yield a very small quantity. The milk of the thoroughbred imported cows is thin; owing, probably, to the unsuitable nature of the fodder, and thus the half-bred cows are the most profitable.

The highlands of the interior afford very fair grazing for cattle throughout the year. The climate is mild and equable and the stock can remain in the pastures from January till December, while no losses are suffered from severe weather in winter. Most of the country is well watered. The native mules are superior to the horses for long journeys or heavy loads, and as a rule they command higher prices. Pigs are raised with little difficulty and fetch a high price, since pork is one of the favorite foods on many of the plantations and in the villages inhabited by Indians. The hogs are allowed to run loose and feed on nourishing roots, acorns and maize. The sheep industry is capable of development at the hands of experienced sheep raisers. There are many flocks, and the quality of both the mutton and the wool is capable of improvement.

MINES AND MINING.

The mineral riches of Guatemala, while not unknown, may be said to be unexploited. Owing to the varied geological formations, the belief both of geologists and practical miners is that they offer a promising field for development. The minerals include quartz, silver and galenas, copper, coal and lignite, manganese, asbestos, graphite, kaolin, opals, slate, alum, marble, silver, mica, iron, sulphur, lead.

The mining archives of colonial days show that between the years 1627 and 1820 more than 1,300 mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, tin, iron, and one of quicksilver were discovered and worked, and were a source of great revenue both to the church and the state. History records that during the earliest Spanish occupancy of that country enormous quantities of gold and silver were taken from those mines. At one time more than 150 very rich mines were worked there. From one group the mint of Guatemala coined silver to the amount of $43,000,000, besides what was shipped directly to Europe.

In an official report made by the director of the chemical laboratory to the Minister of Finance these statements are made, based on samples that had been submitted for analysis and which were obtained for the most part in the eastern region of the country:

Zinc, copper, lead, and silver predominate in these regions, being generally found in argentiferous blends and galena, and sometimes both metals in conjunction with carbonates of copper. The proportion of the lead varies from 20 to 25 per cent in the galenas and the blends contain from 15 to 40 per cent of zinc.

The proportion of silver varies from 200 grams to 7 kilograms (17 pounds), allowing one to calculate on an average of from 2 to 3 kilograms. The bed extends to the table-lands on which the capital is situated, stretching as far as the Department Jalapa, where the lead disappears sometimes completely, the silver being found alone. The veins stretch to the valley of the Motagua, disappearing for some time on the left bank of that river and reappearing again to the north of Solama, following a straight line to Huehuetenango, although the quantity of silver in this region is less than in the beds in the southeast of of the Republic.

Copper, one of the metals which is most abundant in the country, is generally found in oxicarbonate in beds of sediment. It appears in the neighborhood of the capital and various other points. These beds continue up to the Mexican frontier, along the banks of the river Salega, and round the town of Cuilco; but the nature of the metal changes little by little, passing from the carbonates to oxisulphates mixed with iron, and soon the copper disappears altogether. In the eastern region abundant deposits of carbonates of copper are found, principally in the Department of Chiquimula, mixed in many cases with other metals, such as zinc, lead, and silver.

Lignite of excellent quality is found in beds near the Atlantic coast—a very great consideration in the development of mineral industries.

Captain Rae, of the United States, who spent several years in Guatemala and who wrote authoritatively concerning the mineral resources of the country, said that he had found near the northwestern frontier large quanities of low-grade gold sulphuret ores, and also rich lead ores carrying a small percentage of silver, as well as some good copper carbonates. He said that the lead ores were of the best clean carbonates, easily smelted by fuel alone, and had been rudely exploited principally for the lead they contained. These silver lead mines of low grades of silver were in the vicinity of Chiantla, and the belt ex-

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tended, he said, northwest, breaking out again in heavy deposits, bearing sliver from $12 to $40 a ton and lead 80 per cent.

Captain Rae gave the the following further details:

Still farther east in the Lacodor country are found immense deposits of the same character of ore, which seemed to lie as if thrown in volcanic upheavals. In some places the lead is found in small nuggets entirely pure. Large deposits of black lead or plumbago exist both north and south of Huehuetenango of a good class and ready for commerce.

Auriferous gravel beds are found at different points on the Rio Grande, in the Department of Baja Verapaz, which prospect well for heavy, coarse gold. The working of these beds is confined to the immediate river banks, done by the natives in a very rude manner, merely scooping out the choicest streaks of gold-bearing gravel and washing it in wooden bowls. These beds seem to be well defined and extend back through the flats to the hills.

Also some gold formation is found along the Rio Platanos and Vacas, two affluents of the Rio Grande that flows into it from the south side and nearly opposite to one of these gold-bearing gravel beds. Farther down the river, on the north mountain range, there exists asbestos in several places, and from a surface prospect the texture is of a good variety and free from all foreign substances, varying in color from deep gray to snowy white, the fibers measuring as much as 6 inches in length.

In the Department of Izabal, lying on the Atlantic or Gulf coast, on the lower waters of the Motagua and Polichie rivers, there exist rich and extensive beds of gold placer, which have been worked for several years in a primitive way and have yielded a large amount of gold dust.

In the foothills of Livingston stone coal has been found of the lignite variety, and said to make good combustible. On the opposite side of the Gulf of Dulce from the coal deposits are large deposits of magnetic iron ores, ranging from 60 to 70 per cent of iron. These deposits lie only a few leagues from water communication on the Gulf and also close to the Northern Railway.

The following description of the various mineral districts is from the Bristol "Board of Trade Journal:"

The principal known mining districts of Guatemala are situated on the eastern boundary, both to the north and also to the south, in the departments of Chiquimula and Izabal, 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.

On the western boundary, in the Department of Huehuetenango 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 Alta Verapaz; near Rabinal and Pichec, in Baja Verapaz; at San Pedao, in the Department of Guatemala; also at Matanquescuintla, in the mines of Algeria and Rosario, in the Depratment of Santa Rosa; at Zalcuapa and Joyabaj, on the Rio Grande, in the Department of El Quiche, but the only mines 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 Izabal, where gold has been washed in paying quantities.

The district where mines have been denounced (preempted) 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 Cia., 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.

"There is no difficulty in the work of mining in Guatemala, since the climate in the mining regions is temperate and healthful."

TRADE NOTES.

The Portland Cement Co., Denver Colo. have issued a very interesting booklet entitled "Denver The Ideal City," which contains pictures of the most beautiful buildings of Denver. Surprising it is how much cement is used and supplied by this interesting firm. We were pleased to receive a copy of their pamphlet at this office recently.

"The Machinery Buyers Magazine" is the name of a new publication issued by Morse Bros. Machinery Co. of this city. Senor Frank Cronk is manager and we take pleasure in congratulating Mr. Cronk in this enterprise which will do the work of the Publicity Dept. of this firm expects to accomplish.

The Wantling Favorite Drill Co., Peoria, Ill. mailed us a catalogue, showing their line of Drills, Coal Miners Supplies, and illustrations of this firm's different branches along this line, they have decided to place a representative in the west, as their plant has been enlarged to meet the increasing demand for their goods here.

The United States Dept. of Agriculture sent us a copy of the Timber Supply of the United States which is edited by R. S. Kellogg, Forest Inspector. It is surprising the amount of timber in possession of the different states.

The Colorado State Agricultural College, Fort Collins Colo. has issued their twenty-eighth annual register of the Officers and Students, we are always pleased to receive this catalogue which shows an increase each year in their membership.

PERSONAL.

Senor Don J. M. Limantour, brother of the Secretary of the State of Mexico, made a visit to Denver, while here purchasing $1,500.00 of dry goods from The Denver Dry Goods Co. This is an idea of the trade relations we have with our Sister Republic. Mr. Limantour was the guest of Professor Ortiz, Mexican Counsel.

Mrs. Katherine Hall, of Denver Colo. will visit Estes Park for a month or more owing to ill health.

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The complete Eye Chart and Pamphlet will interest you. Call or write. Consultation free.



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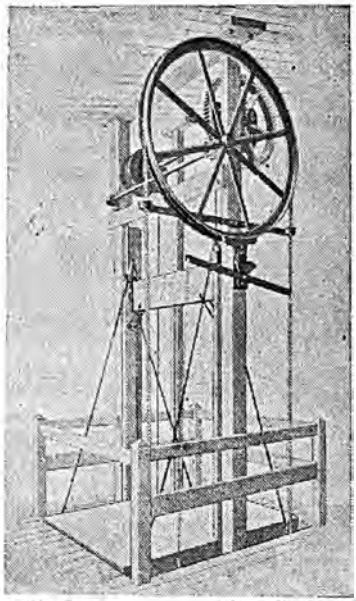
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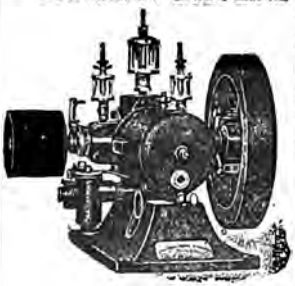
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Odds and Ends

Do what you can for your fellow man not do him.

The man who does his best is not apt to be bested.

Every man is thought to be the best looking man in the world by some woman of poor taste.

Secretary of War Taft says he can see the Panama canal's finish. This statement might be taken in two ways.

Don't worry over lost opportunities. Keep your eyes open for the next one that comes along.

The drug trust will be laid out cold,
For let us fondly hope
That this is true, as we've been told
By those who mix the dope.

A railroad attorney describes the Alton deal as no loss to the public. Oddly enough, it wasn't to the man who made it, either.

It is now Booster Geo. W. Martin of the Rock Island, what a contrast between a booster and a knocker.

If you can't be a gentleman,
Then try to be content
To get as near it as you can
And be a perfect gent.

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

NOT SLOW.

He held the maiden on his lap,
You be he wasn't slow;
Just then appeared an angry man,
Her dad; the way that fellow ran
Sure proved this statement so.

"Missouri stands by the mule," says the Augusta Herald. To which the Summit County Journal replies: "But we'll wager she doesn't stand too close to its heels."

KILLING TIME.

A foolish young fellow named Will,
Rained blows on his ma's clock until
She asked the youth why;
Then came his reply;
"I just thought some time I would kill."

Windsor Poudre Valley: "A medical writer claims that we have no sure test for death. Don't know about that. The man who refuses to advertise his business these days is a 'dead one.'"

SHE CORNERED HIM.

"What made Brown marry that widow?"
"Did you ever drop a penny in a weighing machine and then find the thing wouldn't work?"
"Yes."
"That's the reason."
"What do you mean?"
"Couldn't get a weigh."

PERSPIRED.

(Dockstader's Corker.)

There was a young girl from Ohio,
Who loved to sit close to the fio;
She wouldn't go way
On a hot summer's day,
All she did was to sit and perspio.

TOO LONG TO WORK.

Two newsboys stopped before Martin's Cigar store window on sixteenth street recently to read a sign. The sign said:

"WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 16 YEARS."

"Gwan in an' git the job, Jimmy," said one of the boys.

"I don't want it," came the reply.

"Why not? It might be good pay."

"I know it might, but I don't want ter work that long," said the other.

HE'S PROUD OF HER.

There is a Spaniard in Denver who teaches violin pupils. He is at present drilling an orchestra, and a young married woman who lives on the east side of the city is a member of it. After each orchestra rehearsal the young woman's husband calls for her. The other day the Spaniard said to her:

"Your husband is dat man, yes?"

"Yes, that's my husband," replied the young married woman.

"I think so," said the musician.

"What made you think so?"

"Oh," said the teacher, "he have what you call in English, big head over you."

Newspaper advertising began in 1653.

Silver was first coined in B. C. 269, when Fabius Pictor set up a mint.

A Cure for Rheumatism.—Put one teaspoonful of white mustard seed (whole) in half a glass of water take three times a day. This also clears the complexion.

CARE OF THE RUBBER PLANT.

The demand for palms and rubber plants is very great during the growing period and fertilizers should be generously used. As the plants extract nutriment very rapidly from the soil they should frequently be repotted. The secret of the successful growth of the rubber plant consists in feeding it well when it is growing and never allow it to become root-bound. Rubber plants also require a great deal of light and it will not do well when placed far from the window.

THE RAILROADS AND THE NEW LAW.

If the railroad companies disobey the law and refuse to grant the new two-cent rate passed by the different states and lengthen out the running time for spite, arrest them and put them in jail just the same as any other lawbreaker. This is the quickest way to bring about the proper state of affairs.

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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.

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From Our Old Friend St. Nick.

Frank Brady Pub., Sister Republics:

I enclose you $1.00 to pay for two years' subscription. Please continue your worthy publication.

Nicholas Vigil,
Leon, New Mexico.

Con motivo del bautizo del Príncipe recién nacido, se celebrarán en España grandes fiestas en su honor.

La Guerra en Centroamerica cesa.

Nicaragua retira sus fuerzas
La Conferencia Amalapa

El señor Corea, Ministro de Nicaragua en Washingtón, recibió aviso que su gobierno está retirando sus fuerzas del campo de batalla. Los vencedores han puesto en Honduras un gobierno provicional y Zelaya cree que la paz que se firme, será duradera.

Se sabe que los reprensentantes del Salvador y Guatemala han estado conferenciando con Mr. Root, acerca de la paz y que probablemente el Congreso de la misma, se reunirá en México, y discutiéndose y firmándose la paz de Centroamérica.

En la ciudad de México acaba de ser nombrada la Comisión Nacional que debe organizar los festejos con que la República celebrará el centenario de la Independencia nacional, el 16 de Septiembre de 1910.

Los Recuerdos.

I

Todo en el mundo perece,
Todo en la vida se acaba,
Se agota el placer, la dicha,
Y se extingue la esperanza.

Huye la illusión ligera,
Muere la gloria soñada,
Se olvida el amor, se olvida,
Y tienen fin las desgracias.

Que el sufrimiento se agota
Aunque desgarrando el alma,
¡Y todo muere en el mundo,
Y todo en el muudo acaba!

II.

¡Mas ay! por nuestra fortuna
Hay algo que nunca pasa;
Nunca mueren las recuerdos
En los que de veras aman.

Se atesoran en el pecho,
En el cerebro se graban,
Se fijan en la memoria,
En el corazón se enraizan.

Y se riegan con el llanto,
Y dentro el alma se guardan,
Y cuando ésta vuela al cielo,
Al cielo van con el alma.

ESTHER TAPIA DE CASTELLANOS.

Conocimiemtos Utiles.

Curacion de la Viruela

Es humanitario propagar el método que descubrió un notable mádico de Lisboa, que considera infalible para curar la viruela.

El caso es sencillo.

La viruela tiene por origen un organismo vivo, microscópico: un microbio que pulula por millares en el cuerpo humano. El veneno para ellos, es el hiposulfito de calcio.

Esa pululación origina la fiebre; el veneno para esta es las aconitina y el ferrocianato de quina.

Un gránulo de cada una, tan pronto como sea posible, de cuarto en cuarto de hora, al principio, hasta la intolerancia del estómago: en seguida, después de un brevedescanso, de media en media hora, insistentemente, de dia y de noche, hasta la caida de la fiebre y hasta el abortamiento ó secamiento de la erupción, tres, cuatro ó cinco dias.

El resultado de este tratamiento ha sido asombroso.

FINISHING ROOM
CLASS-ROOM
HAIRDRESSING DEPT
OFFICE

Todos los casos, ciento cincuenta por él, tratados, han abortado. En la epidemia que penetró y se propagó en el pueblo de San Martin, casi todos los casos fueron igualmente abortados, algunos aminorados en su intensidad, y ni uno sólo terminó con la muerte.

A cualquiera de los médicos que acepten la indicación, y la apliquen con resultados satisfactorios, se le pide lo haga público, para bien de cuantos tienen horror á las viruelas y á las marcas indelebles.

Para el Tocador.

La mejor agua de tocador es el agua clara caliente. Sus virtudes son innumerables, no solo para todo el organismo. Citaremos algunas de sus aplicaciones.

Buena Digestion.

Cuando se desee hacer buena digestión, dormir bien y aclarar el cutis, no hay nada mejor que beber un vaso de agua caliente al acostarse.

Parra el Catarro.

Cuando esté acatarrado, póngase á los piés de la cama una botella ó un depósito lleno de agua caliente. Igual sistema, aplicado á la espalda, alivia el dolor de ésta, y aplicado á la nuca quita el dolor de cabeza y evita el insomnio.

Receta Para Matar Chinches.

Se pasa una brocha empapada en una solución de cloruro de zinc, en la parte atacada por las chinches. El efecto es instantáneo. El líquido no mancha, ni tiene olor y es económico.—La Libertad.

Eleccion of Mujer.

—¿Por qué no te casas, José?

—Porque impongo condiciones.

—¿Cuáles?

—Quiero que mi mujer sea guapa, buena, y rica y estúpida.

Guapa, buena, y rica, está bien; pero estúpida ¿por qué?

—Porque sin ser buena, rica y guapa yo no la aceptaré, y si además no es *estupida*.....no me aceptará ella á mí.

Importacion de Ganado Americano.

El Consul General del Perú en Nueva York, autorizado por su Gobierno para que compre é inspeccione el ganado que se ha de enviar al Perú, anuncia por medio del "Agricultor Peruano" que ha llevado á cabo la primera orden á precios económicos y de buena elección.

Habiendo entrado en relación con los ganaderos más afamados de los Estados Unidos ha ofrecido sus servicios á los del Perú para la compra de los animales que necesiten para sus fundos.

La vía de embarque será por San Francisco, y el trasporte se efecturá en los vapores de la "Kosmos Line."

Concesion de Pesca Otorgada a una Compania Noruega.

Según informes oficiales británicos de Cristiania, una compañía noruega de México, "La Compañía Noruega Mexicana," ha obtenido del Gobierno de la República una concesión valiosa por la que se le da el privilegio exclusivo para explotar las pesquerías de todas clases en el Golfo de México, por espacio de quince años.

Esta compañía además de suministrar pescado fresco para el consumo local, intenta establecer fábricas de conservas, criaderos de ostras, y pesquerías de langostas y camarones. El equipo necesario para esta empresa será comprado en Noruega.

Convencion Para el Cambio de Giros Postales Con Italia.

El "Diario Oficial" del 7 de 1907 contiene el texto de la convención relativa al cambio de giros postales entre México é Italia, aprobado por el Senado Mexicano en 24 de octubre de 1906, ratificado por el Presidente Diaz el 31 de enero de 1907, y ratificado también por el Gobierno Italiano.

Las oficinas de cambio en México estarán en la ciudad de México, Nuevo Laredo, y Tamaulipas, y la de Italia en Nápoles.

La cantidad máxima de los giros postales será 200 pesos, y 500 liras, respectivamente.

Exportacions de Maquinaria de Harina a los Estados Unidos.

La "Torreon Star" dice que una fábrica de Durango ha comenzado recientemente la manufactura de molinos de acemite y de nixtamal. Se dice que los molinos de acemite suplantarán á los de harina porque, según se alega, ejecutan la misma cantidad de trabajo con una cuarta parte de la fuerza motriz que se requiere para éstos, con la gran ventaja de que pueden moler acemites gruesos. Se cree que esta invención llegará á ser un factor de importancia en la industria harinera del mundo.

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Retained without the aid of steel hoops, elastic bands or wire frames, by a patented, scientific Truss made to your order for your case. YOU CAN TRY THIS TRUSS FOR TEN DAYS without risking one cent of your money. Write for directions for measurement. Address Suite 309-11-13 Mercantile building.

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Rolura se retiene sin ayuda de aro de acero cintas de elastico, ó ajuftes de alambre, por un braguero cientifico, que se hacen á su medida, para comedidad de ud. usted puede provar. Este Braguero por Diez Dias, sin comprometerse con un centavo. Escribid por instrucciones como tomar las medidas. Dirigirse á 309 Mercantil Bldg.



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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.

St. Louis Confetti Company

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MANUFACTURA DE CONFETTI

Plumeros: Elegantemente acabados para confetti. Cornetas, Bastones Pitos de precion pequeños Pitos de extencion, Pelotas de hule, Pitos para la boca con Globo, Globos de Gas, Decoraciones de papel fantasia, Abanicos de Papel y otras novedades de carnaval que son vendidas rapidamente. Escribanos pidiendo nos nuestro catalogo ilustrado.

El Impuesto Sobre la Exportacion de Cafe.

El siguiente decreto fué dictado por el Presidente de la República de Nicaragua el 24 de Febrero 1807, y es relativo á la exportacion de café:

"El Presidente de la República, considerando la baja accidental que ha sufrido el precio del café en los mercados extranjeros, en uso de sus facultades, decreta:

Artículo 1. Desde lo publicación del presente decreto, el impuesto sobre la exportación de cada quintal de café será de dos pesos en billetes nacionales en lugar de cuarenta centavos oro que se paga actualmente.

"Art. 2. Esta disposición estará en vigor mientras subsita la causa que lo motiva.

"Art. 3. Para los efectos de este decreto, los bonos existentes con valor de oro, para este impuesto, serán reducidos por su equivalente en billetes nacionales al cambio de 630 por ciento.

"Art. 4. Quedan en vigor todos los requisitos reglamentarios que establecen los decretos de 27 de enero de 1894 y 22 de octubre de 1904."

Las rentas recaudadas el mes de febrero de 1907 por las diferentes aduanas de la República de México alcanzaron la suma de $4,321,988.54, de los cuales $4,224,684.64 fueron por derechos de importación y $97,303.90 por derechos de exportación.

Libertad de Conciencia.

Peroraba una ocasión
Don Jácobino Bufón
Ponderando la excelencia
De la "libertad de acción,"
"De lengua," de "asociación"
Y ante todo de "conciencia."
Cuando en el mayor cálor
De su oiscurso se hallaba,
Le interrumpe con candor
Su cara hjita Leonor,
Que con interés estaba
Escuchando al orador:
—Papá, le dice, me avisa
Mi buena amiguita Luisa
Que hoy me debo confesar,
Porque mañana es la Misa
En que quiero comulgar;
¿Me permites? vuelvo apraisa—
¡Una vívora.... un dragon
No se revuelve furioso
Al sentir un pisotón
En la cola, cual rabioso
Revolvió e esta ocasión
Nuestro liberal famoso!
—¡Vil y menguada criatura!...
Le apostrofa hecho un felino,
¿Tu, la hija de un jacobino,
Postrarte á los pies de un cura?
Si repites tal locura...
¡Voy á hacer un desatino!
¡Y guay de tí si en mi ausencia
Vasme á desobedecer!
—Pues, papá, ¿como ha de ser?
Dice ella con inocencia,
Yo no acabo de entender
Tu libertad de conciencia
....
¡Cuántos guapos jacobinos
Como éste, y como él bufones.
Van por plazas y cáminos
Blasonando los bribones
De tolerantes y finos,
Y son en su hogar Nerones!

Rómulo Diaz S. J.,
en "El Mensajero de México.

—La madre más feliz es la que sólo ha tenido hijos.

Bohemia.

En las alturas de mi guardilla
que es la primera que besa el sol,
y en donde siempre pálida brilla
la blanca luna de la ilusión;
en ese nido próximo al cielo,
lleno de aromas de juventud,
jamás detuvo su triste vuelo
el ángel mustio del Desconsuelo
antes que en mi alma surgieras tú,
tú, blanca musa de mis amores,
por la que se abren todas las flores
y las estrellas brillando están:
por la que es joven la Primavera,
por la que mi alma gozosa diera
toda se gloria, su eternidad....
....Yo soy bohemio....no tengo nada,
pero conservo para mi amada
todo lo inmenso que alienta en mí.
Para tí guardo mi gran riqueza:
mis pobres versos, y mi tristeza....
¡ todo eso virgen es para ti!
Y algo más tierno, y algo más canto,
por lo que sufro, por lo que canto:
la hoguera inmensa de mi pasión
¡también es tuya!....tú la inspiraste,
desde esos tiempos en que cruraste
por el sendero de mi dolor....
Ven á la altura de mi guardilla,
verás entonces qué alegre brilla
mi estrella blanca sólo por tí;
serán los días siempre risueños,
y entre las rimas y los ensueños
¡seré Rodolfo, serás Mimí!....

RAFAEL CABRERA.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC



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.

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

Deseo desir que durante los ultimos 7 años mas de 500 botellas de "PASTOR KOENIG NERVE TONIC" para toda clase de onfermadad nerviosa. No se puede tener concepción de su efecto; el publican la historia de los muchos Casos que se han curado con este Tonico Precioso sería necesitaría un libro y demasiado numeroso para clasificarse.

El caso mas interesante fue el de una muchacha de 16 años de edad, que le daban de 2 á tres ataques diarios, varios medicos y especialistas trataron curarla pero sin ningun resultado todos opinaron que su enfermedad era incurable, entonces le di "Pastor Koenig Nerve Tonic" y despues de haberlo tomado una semana solo tuvo un ataque mas, y hace 6 años que no ha tenido ninguno sin embarg continua tomando pequeños dosis del Tonico, y ahora está fuerte, buena, y feliz.

Dr. B. F. Cole.

Un precioso librito Gratis acerca de 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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And don't fill out legal papers or card memos—or make out accounts or hotel menus in your own handwriting.

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You can write any of these things yourself if you do not happen to have a stenographer.

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Than machines that cannot be adjusted to any special space—with which it is impossible to write abstracts, insurance policies, or odd-size documents except you buy expensive *special* attachments requiring experts to operate.

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La Mujer.

Hermosura de nervios, belleza, desdén, orgullo. Eres frágil porque te enamoras de un perfume, de una flor, de una piel teñida.

Eres frágil porque tus cabellos ondulan á merced del viento, yorque tus ojos jamás descansan, porque tu vaho es la brisa del pudor convertida en voluptuosidad, el mareo de una virginidad fogosa, la huella silenciosa del misterio.

El amor es tu hoguera: allí te incendias. El amor es tu altar: allí está tu cáliz. El amor es tu crepúsculo: allí están tus esplendores y tus sombras.

Tú vives del recuerdo: eres la frívola adorable, la nodriza divina que reparte la ambrosía y da el frívola adorable, la nodriza divina que reparte la ambrosía y da el brebaje á los profanos del santo himeneo.

Tú purificas ó corrompes, tú haces ablución en los ritos misteriosos del dolor, ó caes sensual abrazada al vicio en los mudos santuarios del placer. Eres ángel, eres estatua, eres esfinge.

PEDRO CESAR DOMINICI.

Propaganda Para Productos Hatianos.

El General Nord Alexis, Presidente de la República Haitiana, ha promulgado la siguiente ley, que dará un grande impulso á las transacciones comerciales del país:

ART. 1. Todos los cónsules y agentes consulares de la República estarán obligados á reservar en sus respectivas oficinas un sitio para la exposición de varias muestras que se les enviarán del país, y especialmente por la Cámara de Comercio.

ART. 2. Los mencionados funcionarios estarán obligados á tramitir al Departmento de Comercio y á la Cámara de Comercio de Haití todas las comunicaciónes, cartas solicitando información, y otras documentos que reciban en relación con las susodichas muestras.

Obras de Puerto Importantes en el Brasil.

De mucho interés para los ingenieros será la extensa obra de mejora que se proyecta llevar á cabo en Rio Grande do Sul, al Sur del Brasil, en donde se convertirá en una magnífica bahía el Lago dos Patos, para que los mayores vapores del mundo puedan tocar hasta dicha ciudad. El contrato para la ejecución de esta obra ha sido adjudicado á Mr. Elmer L. Cortell, ingeniero americano. En relación con esto se puede decir que Mr. Linden W. Bates, famoso ingeniero de Nueva York, someterá proyectos al Gobierno Chileno para la mejora del Puerto de Valparaiso, la ejecución de los cuales, según él, es más práctica y más económica que la de los presentados por ingenieros europeos.

Servicio Maritimo a San Francisco.

El "*Berlin Borsen Courier*" dice que, con el fin de aceptar una concesión ofrecida por el Gobierno del Perú con una subvención grande, se ha formado una compañía naviera peruana, con un capital suscrito de $1,500,000, de los cuales $150,000 han sido tomados por el Gobierno. La compañía piensa comprar los vapores necesarios en Europa, pero en el entretanto el Gobierno ha puesto á su disposición varios vapores de 2,000 á 3,000 toneladas de registro; se propone establecer, no solamente un servicio costanero en el Perú, sino también servicios de carga y pasaje de Callao al Ecuador, Colombia, Panamá, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala, México y San Francisco de California. También piensa la compañía establecer más adelante otro servicio á Europa.

Rumor Sensacional.

Bajo este epígrafe y á título de información, un diario capitolino dice que ha circulado el rumor muy grave de que las Legaciones de México y los Estados Unidos han sido apedreadas en la Ciudad de Guatemala.

Con motivo del proditorio asesinato del General Barrillas, que generalmente se atribuye sujerido ú ordenado por un alto personaje guatemalteco, la fantasía popular ha inventado multitud de noticias sobre un conflicto internacional de que hasta ahora no hay probalidades. Se sabe, sin embargo que el Gobierno de la Nación ha dictado importantes disposiciones movilizando tropas que cubran nuestras fronteras con aquella República vecina.

El diario no confirma ni niega el rumor de ese atentado; y ofrecemos por nuestra parte á los lectores de "La Libertad" darles oportunas informaciones sobre este asunto de tanta trascendencia.—La Libertad.

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See cut of College on page 17

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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 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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In Denver by

SCHOLTZ DRUG COMPANY

Para influir a otres Desafortunados

Geneso, Ill., Enero, 1903.

El Paeverendo Krueger parro Co de la referida ciudad afirma lo que sigue: Una Señora K. la afiijia un enfermedad de desvanecimientos por 25 años los medicas no le pobian 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 Octubre 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 algun otro des a fortunado puede ser inducido probar este Tonico para esta terrible enfermedad estoy listo a contestar toda carto sobre el sujecto.

Un precioso librito Gratis acerca de 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.**

Mr. Geo. C. Hackstaff, a brother to J. C. of Denver, has bought a group of mines at Parral, Mexico, on which their is 1,000 tons of low grade dump ore, running from $8.00 to $14.00 per ton, and will work same. He is accompanied by Mr. Howard Allen, formerly of Denver, an expert Spanish scholar.

Some Pineapple Points.

Instead of being the indigestible fruit which for so long they were believed to be, pineapples are winning name and fame as one of nature's numerous specifics for the very trouble they were supposed to create—indigestion. It was Senor Maracano to whom the credit of the delicious discovery is due—he it was who found that it was only the tough core that was indigestible and which gave the fruit its bad name.

Then another discovery was made—an old story in the country of the pineapple, Africa, but news indeed, to this country—that it was of use in certain throat troubles, notably quinsy and tonsilitis, the fresh fruit, or its sweetened juice, or even the canned form, when the other was not available.

So good a medicine has it proved, in fact, that it is ranked among the drugs, both in powdered form and as a tincture.

Serving the fruit as a dessert after a heavy dinner proves conclusively enough its value as a digester, and like all of the natural medicines, it cures without causing some other trouble by the way of reaction.

There are a dozen ways to serve it, perhaps none of them more delicious than the simplest of all—the picked pineapple.

Preserved pineapple is delicious in winter time, served with vanilla ice cream, with a dab of whipped cream on top.

Picked Pineapple.

Peel the pineapple and remove the little dark protuberances upon the surface of the fruit. With the fork pick or tear the fruit into strips, strew these with granulated sugar and set in ice until wanted.

Pineapples and Berries in the Shell.

Trim the bottom of a large pineapple so that it will stand upright. Cut off the top, but do not throw it away. With a sharp knife dig out the inside of the fruit, taking care that the knife does not penetrate the sides or walls of the pineapple. Put this hollowed case and the top into the refrigerator until needed. Pick the inside of the pineapple into tiny bits, and mix with it a cupful of red raspberries or strawberries. Sweeten abundantly with granulated sugar and turn the fruit into a glass or a china jar, with a closely fitting cover. Put on the lid and bury the jar in the ice for several hours. Just before time to serve it, remove from the ice, fill the hollowed shell with the fruit mixture, replace the top on the pineapple and send to table.

Pineapple Cream.

Soak a half box of gelatine in a scant cupful of cold water for an hour. Peel a small pineapple and grate it, then cover with a cup of supar, and let it stand for an hour before stirring the soaked gelatine into it. Turn all into a saucepan set within a pan of boiling water and stir until the gelatine and sugar are dissolved. Remove from the fire and let it cool, but not stiffen. Whip a pint of cream very stiff. Stand the saucepan containing the gelatine and pineapple in a deep bowl of cracked ice, and as the mixture stiffens, beat into it, by the spoonful, the whipped cream. Beat steadily until the cream is in and the jelly is stiff and white. Turn into a glass bowl and set in the ice for some hours. Serve with rich cream.

Pineapple Wine.

Instead of leaving the excessive crop of pineapples decay on the ground, it is wise to make them into pineapple wine. This is simply done by chopping the pineapples, pouring boiling water over them at the rate of I liter to a pineapple. Let the mixture steep until cold, then sweeten to taste and bottle. The cork must be tied down and the bottle placed on its side; if in a warm place it will be ripe in 24 hours. A little ginger improves the flavor.

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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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Amigo, deseo comprar un vestido esta manaña. ¿No quiere Vd. ir conmigo?

Tendré mucho placer en hacerlo; va á comprar Vd. ropa hecha de encargo ó ropa ya hecha?

Vamos al sastre, me parece que la quiero hecha de encargo, pues no me gusta un vestido que no me asienta bien.

Pues aquí cerca hay una satrería muy buena. La puede ver de esta esquina.

(Al sastre)—Buenos días, Señor B—— Mi amigo desea ver sus paños para que se le haga un vestido.

Aqui tiene Vd. un paño negro de la primera clase; es un casimir escocés y muy duradero. Tengo surtido completo de todo lo que se requiere para un caballero que desea vestirse á la última moda.

Hágame una levita, una casaca, y un chaleco de ese paño negro; y dos pares de pantalones de ese casimir con listas.

¿No desea Vd un sobretodo?

¿Si, pero cuanto me lleva Vd. por hacerme un bueno?

Pues, de este paño le costará cincuenta pesos, y le durará por muchos años.

Muy bien, tome las medidas.

¿Es eso todo por hoy?

No se me ocurre nada mas por el momento.

¿Cuando quiere Vd. la ropa?

El sábado sin falta.

¿Adonde debo mandarla?

A la posada Imperial, y mande la cuenta.

¿Ahora, donde irémos?

Pues, vamos á la sombrerería.

Aquí hay una muy bien conocida.

Entremos. Buenos dias, señor.

Este caballero vino conmigo para comprar un sombrero. Deseo que Vd. le enseñe unos sombreros para la primavera y verano, y á la vez unos para la estacion fría.

My friend, I wish to buy a suit of clothes this morning. Will you not go with me?

I shall have the pleasure. Are you going to buy custom-made or ready-made clothing?

Let us go to the tailor's. I think I want custom-made clothing, because I do not like a suit that does not fit me well.

Well, there is a tailor shop near-by and very good. You can see it from this corner.

(To the tailor)—Good morning, Mr. B— My friend desires to see your cloths so that he can have a suit made.

Here is a black cloth of the first-class; it is a Scotch cassimere and very durable. I have a complete stock of all that is required by a gentleman who desires to dress himself in the latest style.

Make me a frock coat, a dress coat and a vest of that black cloth, and two pairs of pantaloons of that striped cassimere.

Do you not wish an overcoat?

Yes, but how much will you charge me to make me a good one?

Well, from this cloth, it will cost you fifty dollars and it will last you many years.

Very well; take measurements.

Is that all for to-day?

Nothing more occurs to me at this moment.

When do you wish the clothes?

Saturday, without fail.

Where should I send it?

To the Imperial hotel, and send the bill.

Now, where shall we go?

Well, let us go to the hat store.

Here is one which is very well known.

Let us enter. Good morning, sir.

This gentleman came with me to buy a hat. I wish that you would show him spring and summer hats, and at the same time some for the cold season.

EN EL HOTEL OXFORD.

1. ?Se hospeda usted en este hotel?

2. Si señor siempre que vengo a Denver paro aquí; por que, es uno de los mejores de la ciudad y del estado.

3. Se halla situado en la calle 17 a una cuadra de la estacion ferrocarilera, y esto es una comodidad para los viajeros.

4. Los carros electricos salen del frente del hotel para todoslos puntos de la ciudad.

5. ?Tiene buenas comodidades y buen servicio en este hotel?

6. Lo mejor que el huesped puede desear: es de cinco pisos y en todos ellos, las habitaciones son muy espaciosas, y se observa el orden mas completo en todo el hotel.

7. El personal ó servidumbre es excelente.

8. ?Ye el restaurant?

9. Aqui esta á la derecha.

10. Pues vamos a comer.

11. Mozo tenga la bondad de alcánzarme la lista del menú.

12. ?Que ordena usted?

13. Yo deseo pescado, trucha, salmon, longosta, y un biftek de filete á la inglesa.

14. A la española.

15. Termino medio.

16. Gallina asada, Cordorniz, Perdiz, ect.

17. Postres, frutas.

18. Mozo Traiganos usted vino.

19. Yo tomaré un plus cafe.

20. Subamos al cuarto en el elevador, llamemos el muchacho.

21. Está aquí.

22. Haganos el favor de subirnos tobacos (puros).

23. Sin duda los empleados de este hotel son muy atentos.

24. ?Desea usted tomar algo?

24. Deseo tomar vino jerez.

26. Pues bajemos en el elevador.

27. El elevador es una gran comodidad sin el tepdriamos que bajar por las Escaleras.

THE OXFORD HOTEL.

1. Do you stop in this hotel?

2. Yes, sir, whenever I come to Denver I stop here. because it is one of the best in the city and in the state.

3. It is situated on 17th one block from the Union depot, which is of great convenience for travelers.

4. The electric cars leave from in front of the hotel for all parts of the city.

5. Has the hotel good service and good accommodations?

6. The best that one cold wish; it is of five stories and in all of them the rooms are large, and the best of order is observed throghout the hotel.

7. The service is excellent.

8. And the restaurant?

9. Here it is to the right.

10. Well, let us go to eat.

11. Waiter. have goodness to hand me the bill of fare.

12. What will you order?

13. I wish fish, trout, salmon, lobster, and a beef steak rare.

14. Well done.

15. Medium.

16. Roast chicken, quail, partridge, and ect.

17. Deserts, fruits.

18. Waiter, bring us wine.

19. I shall take Posse cafe.

20. Let us go up to the room in the elevator and call the bell boy.

21. He is here.

22. Do us the favor to bring us up some cigars.

23. Without doubt the attendants about this hotel are very attentive.

24. Do you wish to drink anything?

25. I should like some sherry wine.

26. Let us go down in the elevator.

27. This is a great convenience. Without it we should have to go down the stairs.

ROPA, SOMBREROS Y ZAPATOS--Clothing, Hats and Shoes.

Creo que le gustaran los que tengo en surtido. Aquí tiene Vd. uno á la ultima moda; la copa alta y el ala angosta.

Pero, eso no me conviene. Enséñeme uno con la copa mas baja.

Ese sí me gusta. ¿Cuanto es? Lo tomaré.

Déjeme enseñarle mi surtido de sombreros de paja, de Manila y de Panamá; de fieltro, suaves y duros, altos y bajos, tanto para niños como para caballeros.

Basta. Tengo suficientes con estos dos. Hágame el favor de enviármelos á esta direccion, esta noche sin falta.

Pues, hemos acabado con la compra de sombreros; ahora necesito calzado.

Otra vez tomarémos la tranvia á la esquina y en veinte minutos llegarémos á una de las mejores zapaterias que se encuentra en esta ciudad.

Buenas tardes. Aqui le presento á mi amigo que desea comprar calzado.

Me da placer conocer á Vd. señor. ¿En que puedo servirle?

Quiero que me enseñe zapatos buenos de cordoban.

Aquí tiene Vd. unos pares de los mejores los cuales se venden de á $3 á $7 par.

Bien, tomaré este par de botines. ¿Cuanto valen?

Estos se venden á $7.00 y aquellos á $5.00 el par.

¿Puede Vd. poner suelas en este par de botas que traigo?

Si señor. ¿Cuando las necesitará Vd.?

Pasado mañana.

Pues adios. No olvide Vd. enviarme aquellos zapatos que compré.

Pierda Vd. cuidado no los olvidaré.

Y ahora amigo tengo que darle las gracias por la molestia que le he causado.

Fué un placer en lo que pude servirle.

I believe that you will like those that I have in stock. Here is one in the latest style; the crown is high and the brim narrow.

But that does not suit me. Show me one with a lower crown.

I like that one. How much is it? I will take it.

Let me show you my stock of straw hats; of Manilas and Panamas; my soft and stiff felts, both high and low, for children as well as for gentlemen.

That is enough. I have sufficient with these two. Do me the favor to send them to me to this address tonight without fail.

Well, we have finished with the purchase of hats; now I need footwear.

Again we shall take the tramway at the corner and in twenty minutes we shall arrive at one of the best shoe stores to be found in this city.

Good afternoon. Let me present you to my friend who desires to buy footwear.

It gives me pleasure to know you, sir. In what can I serve you?

I wish you to show me good shoes, made of Cordoban.

Here you have a few pairs of the best, which are sold from $3 to $7 per pair.

Well, I will take this pair of button shoes. How much are they worth?

These sell at $7.00 and those at $5.00 per pair.

Can you half-sole these boots that I am wearing?

Yes, sir. When will you need them?

Day after to-morrow.

Well, good-bye. Do not forget to send me those shoes which I bought.

Have no anxiety. I shall not forget them.

And now, my friend, I have to give you thanks for the trouble I have caused you.

It was a pleasure that I have been able to serve you.



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A COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE

Vol. 8 No. 11 JULY, 1907 English and Spanish

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Pub. Sister Republics, Denver, Colo.,

I have a copy of your magazine of February 1907. It is the plainest expostion of the verbs I have ever found in Spanish. Please send me the issues from October '06, also to Hon. J. G. Morton. J. C. Elwell, Atty.,
Pueblo, Colo.

PAN-AMERICAN NOTES

The Salar Grande mine in Chili is said to contain a known salt deposit of 12,000,000,000 tons.

The monthly production of diamonds in the Diamantia district of Brazil is estimated at 5,000 carats, valued at $200,000.

Nicaragua's new mining code provides for the importation of practically all kinds of mine machinery and supplies at practically no duty.

The total value of merchandise imported into Bolivia from New York and San Francisco during the first four months of 1907 was $1,151,442.35.

The annual report of the Director-General of the Bolivian telegraph service covering the year 1905-6 states that from July 1, 1905, to July 1 1906, eight new lines were established within the Republic.

During the eleven months, January-November, inclusive, 1906, receipts of merchandise from Peru at the port of New York were valued at $1,977,710, the leading items being cotton, $476,667; copper in bars, $323,658; alpaca wool, $226,913, and goatskins $255,386.

With a view of encouraging foreign immigration into Peru, President Jose Pardo has signed a decree by which free passage is offered to anyone of North America or European origin desiring to go to Peru to establish any industrial enterprise. A special fund will be devoted to this object.

The figures published for the rubber production of Peru during the first six months of 1906 indicate an output of 1,062,497 kilograms, valued at £390,524, on which customs duties of £4,386 were paid. In the corresponding period of 1905 the output was 1,033,924 kilograms, whose value was £350,400, and on which customs dues amounting to £13,600 were paid.

According to the report presented by the Chief of the National Department of Engineering to the Minister of Improvements of Uruguay, the production during 1906, of the French gold mines of Cunapiru was as follows: Amount of ore treated, 13,962 tons; gold produced, at $0.44 per gram, 81,510 grams. The amount paid the Government for fees, at the rate of 1 1-2 per cent, was $179.32.

Reports from Nicaragua show that its mining future is very bright. The new Nicaraguan Mining Code is considered favorable to mining interests, for by its provisions those intending to develop mines are allowed to import everything required practically free of duty. Various companies organized in the United States are installing plants or making preparations to work the ore bearing districts on an extensive scale.

A general estimate of American investments in Mexico, made by United States Consul Gottschalk at the City of Mexico, fixes the sum at over $750,000,000, gold value. A conservative estimate of the American capital brought into Mexico since 1902 and invested in mining and smelting ventures amounts to about $125,000,000 gold.

Peru is showing much activity in railroad work. Some eight important extensions or new lines have recently been authorized by the Congress of that Republic, while the project of building a railroad from Payta to the Upper Amazon is being discussed. In this undertaking the Government will make large territorial grants, which will be an inducement for the investment of capital.

The Diario Oficial of February 25, 1907, publishes the text of an agreement made on July 27, 1906, and approved by President Reyes Daniez & Co., July 31, 1906, between the Government of Colombia and Valez, for the establishment of a central and sugar refinery in the department of Bolivar. The cost of the central and the refinery is to be $750,000, gold, of which amount the Government contributes $150,000. .

Brazil at the present time is offering exceptional opportunities for the investment of foreign capital. New plans for railroad construction, the development of rubber plantations, mining operations, river and harbor improvements, and the utilization of water power, are being constantly reported and should attract the attention of North American capital. All indications now point to a remarkable industrial and commercial advancement throughout Brazil during the next few years.

The prosperous condition of Uruguay is shown by the Budget for 1907-8, which has recently been sanctioned by the Senate and published. In this the expenditures and receipts are fixed at nearly $20,000,000, and show a slight surplus in favor of revenues. As evidence of Uruguay's determination to keep up her high financial standing, it can be noted that among the principal items of expenditure, is the sum of $10,746,189 for national obligations, covering public debt, railway guarantees, etc.

The planting of rubber trees is now attracting considerable interest all over the world. Few countries offer more attractive opportunities to the rubber planter than Honduras. The country between Truxillo and Nicaragua is particularly well adapted for rubber culture. There are many fine rubber trees in Honduras which have never been tapped on account of being located in inaccessible places. At present about 400,000 trees have been planted in this district, representing a capital of about $1 United States currency per tree. Few of them are yet in a condition to be tapped. In a few years the exportation of cultivated rubber from this place ought to be of importance.

The President of Brazil has authorized a credit of 200 contos to be opened for the construction of a railway from Cruz Alta to the mouth of the Ijuhy River. By the decree of February 14, 1907, a credit of 600 contos was authorized in order to broaden the guage of the Sao Paulo branch of the Brazilian Central.

A recent number of the Minas Geraes calls attention to the excellent fiber obtained from the plant known in Brazil as Paode Jangada, of which the botanical name is Apeiba tibourbou Aubl. This plant is found not only in the State of Minas Geraes, but in nearly all parts of South America. The fiber of this plant is white and very resistant, qualities which make it of great value for industrial purposes.

The United States is now the heaviest importer of animal hair from Brazil, the United States and Germany together taking three-fourths of the country exports thereof. Germany continues to take the greater portion of Brazil's export of horns, France its glycerine, Great Britian of its bone ash and fish glue. Brazil's lard and tallow products are practically all consumed at home.

It is reported that the Agricultural and Live Stock Exposition, which is to be held at Pelotas, State of Rio Grande do Sul, next May, will be one of the finest ever held in Brazil. The number of persons who have already signified their intention of taking part in the exhibition exceeds 300. It is reported that work is far advanced on the five steamers which the Lloyd Brazileiro is having built in English shipyards. The Para is expected to be finished ready for launching the current month. The other four vessels will be named Acre, Ceara, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro.

Mr. Russion and Mr. Tomson, representing an English syndicate, recently made a visit to the interior of the State of Bahia, Brazil, to study and report on the rubber plantations of that district. As a result of the investigations, Mr. Russion purchased for the company seven large plantations in the region of Rio do Contas and took an option on nine other plantations in this region. He calculates that 500 tons of rubber can be produced on these plantations during the first year, and that this production can be greatly increased in time by the use of modern methods of extraction.

United States Consul Luther T. Ellsworth, of Cartagena, Columbia, that a contract has been entered into between the Minister of Public Works and Thomas J. Ribon for the construction of a railway from Nemocon to Santa Rosa de Viterbo, with a branch line to Sogamoso. The territory through which this line will pass is considered very rich in agricultural possibilities, and great industrial development is expected to follow the completion of the line. Mr. Ribon has just finished a line of railway from Honda to Amdaloma, which will be turned over to the Government during the present year.

The Ceara, one of the new vessels which the Brazilian Lloyd is having built for its coasting service, was launched from the shipyards of Messrs. Workman, Clark & Co., of Belfast, Ireland on March 16 last. This is the largest vessel of the Brazilian merchant marine, registering 5,300 tons. In addition to having large freight capacity, it has excellent accommodations for about 170 first-class passengers.

Senor Henrique Sanchez, a distinguished chemist of Bucaramanga, Republic of Colombia, has recently made the discovery that a very good quality of alcohol could be obtained from the pulp surrounding the coffee bean, which has hitherto been considered useless. This discovery is considered of great significance to coffee producing countries, inasmuch as it will take the place of petroleum for lighting and power purposes.

The Societe Financiere et Comerciale Franco-Bresilienne, having its headquarters at Paris, has recently obtained permission from the Brazilian Government to operate in that country. This company has a capital of 5,000,000 francs. The main object of the company is to continue the business

of the firm of Nathan & Co. established at Sao Paulo, but it will also engage in other commercial and industrial operations in connection with the same.

Economic experiments are constantly being made in South America in advance of anything of the kind undertaken in the United States. For example, the Government of Chile has made an agreement with a powerful financial institution of Chile to open a savings institution, which shall encourage thrift on the part of the laboring classes of the Republic. The Government undertook first to conduct this business itself alone, and established several branches; but having found it too expensive, has now turned the work over to a private company having Government backing and co-operation. It is also proposed to make use of post-offices, fiscal treasuries, etc., to advance and encourage the saving habit among the people.

Bolivia is to be congratulated on the practical step it is taking for the development of immigration. Few countries in the world have made more liberal offers for the assistance of new settlers. The Ministry of Colonization and Agriculture gives them free transportation on both the railroads and highways of the country, and free passage of their effects from the port where they land to the point of their destination. All heads of families will receive, at a minimum price, 50 hectares, or about 125 acres of land, while each son over 18 years will receive a like amount, and each son over 14 years will receixe 14 hectares, or about 35 acres. The report of the Ministry further states that the population of Bolivia in 1906 was reported as 2,226,935.

Consul Alfred A. Winslow, of Valparaiso, reports that in order to encourage thrift on the part of the laboring classes in the Republic of Chile, the Government has entered into an agreement with the Caja de Credito Hipotecaria, a strong financial institution of Chile, to take charge of the Government savings bank at Serena, Curiso, Temuco, and Punta Arenas, the Government having found it too expensive to conduct them itself. An appropriation of 100,000 pesos, or $25,000 United States gold, has been made by the Government to open up new branches in other parts of the Republic. The move is being well received and promises much. It is proposed to make use of the post-offices, fiscal treasuries, etc., to advance and encourage the saving habit.

The British legation at Santiago reports that a German flax-growing expert, acting on behalf of two of the largest flax-spinning firms in Reichenbach, has during the past four years, been conducting exhaustive experiments in the districts in South Chile round Lake Llanquihue and the island of Chiloe, and has now succeeded in determining the species of plant most suitable to the climatic conditions of the country. The flax grown is said to be of exceedingly good quality and of greater length than the flax ordinarily grown in Europe. Unusually heavy crops have been obtained from the land on which the experiments have been made. The German expert hopes to obtain a bounty from the Chilean Government on the export of flax in order to stimulate its cultivation. It is expected that Puerto Montt will be the center from which raw material will be exported.

In February, 1907, the president of the "Bank of the Argentine Nation" submitted his report for the year 1906 to the Minister of Finance of the Republic. The figures contained therein show that the year was closed with a net profit of 4,413-898 pesos, national currency, the largest ever obtained up to the present date, and which represents an 8 1-2 per cent on the capital. In accordance with the respective law, this sum has been added to the capital and reserve fund, which amount to 53,773,388 peoss, national currency, and 3,695,796 pesos, gold. Private deposits have increased nearly 20,000,000 pesos national currency. The amount of internal drafts bought and sold was 578,000,000 pesos, national currency, an increase over the previous year of 176,000,00 pesos. The general movement of capital amounted to 7,664,000,000, pesos, national currency, an increase of 2,100,000,000 pecos.

Various railroad companies of the Argentine Republic; such as the Southern, Western, Buenos Aires and Rosario, and the Argentine Central have in project the construction of several railroad lines authorization for part of which has already been requested from Congress, and that for the rest will be at the beginning of next session. The amounts which each company intends to invest in said lines are the following, in national currency: Southern Railroad, 80,971,400 pesos: Buenos Aires and Rosario ,and Argentine Central railroads 53,499,400 pesos: Buenos Aires and Pacific Railroad 53,919,800 pesos; Buenos Aires Western Railroad, 46,963,100 pesos; Rural Steam Tramway, 20,617,900 pesos; total, 255,971,600 pesos. The total number of kilometers of these projected lines is 4,334.

While real winter is practically unknown in Mexico, there are many days here when heating stoves afford solid comfort, and their demand is increasing. The cool season in the cities of low altitude, like Monterey, is of brief duration, but many heating stoves are used and they are as popular as they are comfortable. In cities of high altitude small heaters afford comfort during the whole year and thousands of small American stoves might be sold throughout the elevated parts of Mexico annually. In most parts of this Republic there is no real cold weather and only small heaters are required to dispel the discomforts of the many chilly days. Small cast-iron and sheet-iron heaters are evidently the proper heating stove for Mexico. Stoves of thin material throw out the heat more readily and require less fuel, which in many parts is scarce and expensive. Manufacturers might with profit produce such special light-weight patterns as will insure their popularity and increase their demand. This is becoming a good market for American cooking stoves; large American cooking stoves are in demand at hotels and restaurants and by the more wealthy families, but cook stoves of smaller type, light weight, and lower price find a greater demand.

Argentine land law gives the lessee of public land who has complied with the conditions of his lease the right to purchase up to one-half of the land so leased. The new regulations recently enacted state that the price to be paid for the land shall be fixed in the lease, as it would not be fair to expect the tenant to pay a greater price at the end of his term as a result of improvements and increased value given to the land from his own work. The right of purchase was, however, only intended for the original lessee. and article 42 of the regulations now provides that half the land belonging to the State is to be free from such obligation if it should be decided to renew the lease of the land at the expiration of the former contract. All lots up to 2,500 hectares (1 hectare, 2.47 acres) which are offered for direct sale for pastoral purposes must be duly measured and surveyed, and the sale must take place within ninety days of the publication of these details. The purchaser of a lot must within two years place thereon 500 sheep or goats and 80 cows, put up the necessary build-

ings; and plant 100 trees, also pay cost of measurement of the lot. No person or syndicate can lease more than 20,000 hectares; the term is for five years; and the leases are nontrasnferale.

BRAZIL'S NEW ALIEN LAW.

Brazil has a new law relating to admission of aliens and residence of foreigners in the republic which is summarized as follows by United States Consul-General Anderson:

A law as to aliens and affecting the rights of foreigners in Brazil which may be of far-reaching influence under certain circumstances has been passed by both houses of the Brazilian Congress and remains only to have amendments adjusted for its presentation to the President.

The law provides in general that an alien may be expelled from Brazil for an act likely to endanger public safety or the public peace; also for criminal convictions (one abroad and two in Brazil;) for proved vagabondage and begging, expulsion is also provided. It is specified, however, that a foreigner cannot be exiled from Brazil who has lived two consecutive years in Brazil, is married to a Brazilian, is a widower with a Brazilian child or is a person possessing real property in Brazil.

The government establishes its right to refuse admission to a person whose antecedents show criminal convictions. A foreigner cannot be refused admission if he has been away from Brazil only a short time on a temporary sojourn. A foreigner who is to be expelled is given 33 days' notice, but may be detained by the police during that period. The President may at any time revoke a sentence of expulsion.

RUBBER FROM GUAYULE.

The first factory for the manufacture of rubber from the guayule shrub to be established in Texas is being erected at Marathon, according to information published in the New York Sun of April 28, 1907. The shrub grows extensively in the rough region bordering the upper course of the Rio Grande, and it is estimated that it is found in commercial quantities upon more than 20,000,000 acres of land in this State.

A large part of this land is owned by the State, and it is expected that a great revenue will be derived from the sale of the shrub. The money derived from this source will go to the permanent school fund, which already amounts to about $40,000,000.

The guayule rubber industry has passed the experimental stage. There are more than twenty large factories in northern Mexico, some of them representing an investment of more than $500,000 each.

It was only three years ago that the first guayule rubber factory was established in Mexico. Since that time more than $15,000,000 has been invested in the industry in that country, it is estimated. The Continental Rubber Company of New York, a subsidiary branch of the United States Rubber Company, practically has control of the industry in Mexico, and it is arranging to establisH a large factory in Texas.

The present output of rubber from the factories in Mexico is nearly 1,000,000 pounds a month, and this amount will be increased before the close of the current year by the establishment of additional factories. The product is exported to the United States and Europe.

In Mexico the guayule shrub is selling for $100 a ton Mexican money, equivalent to $50 United States gold. The avervge yield to the acre in Mexico is said to be about two tons to the shrub. It will reproduce itself every two years if cut off at the roots.

As a result of the discovery that this shrub is of value the price of land has increased enormously. Before the value of the shrub was known, land upon which it grows could have been purchased for from 20 to 30 cents an acre and some of it for 10 cents an acre. This same land is now yielding its owners $100 an acre.

The guayule shrub grows less profusely in Texas than in Mexico. It is estimated that the average yield of the shrub in this state upon the 20,000,000 acres of land upon which it is said to grow will not exceed one-half ton to the acre. Even at this rate there is great wealth for the State in the new industry. The land upon which it grows is worthless for anything else except cattle and sheep grazing.

The factory which is being erected at Marathon will cost about $250,000. Many ranchmen have entered into contracts to sell the guayule shrub upon their lands to this factory.

The rubber which is manufactured from guayule is softer than some other kinds of rubber and does not vulcanize so easily, but these difficulties are overcome by mixing it with other rubber.

MAIL ORDER BUSINESS.

MAY BE EXTENDED BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

Consul G. B. McGoogan, of La Paz, suggests that one of the best methods of increasing trade of the United States with Mexico would be in paying more attention to the mail-order business. He adds:

This would result in a larger exportation of manufactured articles to Mexico, and indirectly in a widespread advertisement of American goods. The remote parts of the country would be reached where transportation is high and agents' commissions are heavy, thereby rendering the mails the most economical method of shipment.

To increase this trade judicious efforts are necessary. Mail-order houses should distribute their catalogues generally among the people. The catalogue should be confined to articles that can safely and profitably sent by mail. They should be well illustrated and printed in the Spanish language. The weights and measures should be given in the metric system. The prices should be quoted in Mexican money, and state the rate of Mexican tariff on each article. In short, the catalogue of much value to the dealer must convey information of quantity, quality and price in intelligent form to the buyer.

Foreign Minister Zeballos and the Minister of Bolivia have signed a protocol providing for the construction of a railway from La Paz connecting with the Argentine Central and Northern Railway, thus establishing communication between Buenos Aires and La Paz, assuring Bolivian products an outlet to the Atlantic.

The two states of Chihuahua and Sonora, Mexico produced last year $62,000,000 in metals, or one-third of the whole metallic output of the republic of Mexico. Sonora ranks first with $35,000,000 followed by Chihuhua with $27,000,000. The state of Mexico comes next with $21,000,000, and the other states rapidly drop off from that figure.

AMERICAN RAILROAD MEN IN MEXICO.

The Hairbeadth Escape of Captain Millin From Being Devoured By a Pack of Coyotes.

Monterey, N. L., Mexico, June 1907.

To The Sister Republics:

A short time ago I met Captain Millin with a ew railroad friends in the office of the Hotel



THE
DANIELS
AND
FISHER
Stores
Company
WHOLESSLE
Dry Goods

Denver, Colo., E. U. A.

We are the Leading Wholesale House of the West.

We carry a strictly first class and complete line of Dry Goods, Furnishings and Notions especially adapted to the Western trade.

Our Motto: "Western Goods for Western People."

Denver, U. S. A., is the closest market to the Great Southwest, and to further our interest we have employed Mr. Lon Hines, who speaks and writes Spanish, and has sold a general line of Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods and Notions to the Spanish speaking merchants in Texas, Old Mexico, Arizona and New Mexico for the past seven years, to look after our fast increasing trade in the southwest. He knows your wants.

We desire to open up an account with you and would appreciate a small trial order, the same can be written either in Spanish or English and will have our prompt and careful attention.

Mr. Hines gives as special reference:

P. Ornaleas, Consul General, San Francisco.
A. Leal, Mexican Consul, Rio Grande, Texas.

Send your mail in our care and make our office your headquarters when in Denver. We have plenty of desk room and a man in charge who speaks and writes Spanish.

Nuestra casa es la casa principal de comercio al por mayor en el Oeste. Nosotros tenemos un surtido completo y superior de ropa para Señoras y Caballeros variedades de mercancias especialmente adaptadas para el comercio del Oeste.

Nuestro Mote es: Mecancias del Oeste para las gentes del Oeste.

Denver, E. U. A., es el mercado mas cercano al inmenso Sudoeste y para el bien de nuestros intereses hemos empleado al Sr. Lon Hines, dicho Sr., habla y escribe español, y ha vendido mercancias de todas clases a comerciantes de habla español en Texas, Mexico, Arizona y Nuevo Mexico por los ultimos siete años. El sabe lo que se necesita.

Nosotros deseamos abrir una cuenta con Ud y nos sería grato si ud nos hace un pequeño pedido como prueba, lo cual puede hacer ya sea en español ó en ingles pues recibirá pronta y cuidadosa atencion.

El Sr. Hines da como referencias á

P. Ornelas, Consul General en San Francisco y á
A. Leal, Consul Mexicano en Rio Grande, Texas.

Cuando se halle en ésta haga que se le dirija su correspondencia á esta casa

Baron, and was invited by him to join them in the gentlemen's reception room where refreshments are served. When we were seated, I asked him what road he was connected with. He replied that he was superintendent of bridges on the Monterey and Tampic division of the Mexican Central railway.

Captain Millin is one of the oldest American railroad men in Mexico. He has been connected with this branch of the Central road since they broke ground for it in 1889. First as heating engineer.

His first railroad work was with the Mexican International, after they broke ground at Parfirio Diaz on the Rio Grande, in 1881. He was then connected with the construction department of the road as superintendent of bridges and he was at the front nearly all the time

After we were seated, Col. Thomas Hay, who was one of the party and who was for a number of years connected with the Mexican National railway, asked Captain Millin if he ever met with an accident while he was connected with the International railway, and if so to tell how it occurred and how he escaped being maimed or killed. He did so, but before he commenced he called for the waiter, and when he appeared he asked all hands to give their order for what they would have to drink or smoke. When all that was called for and served and he got his safety valves cleared, he related an experience of his, and what a narrow escape he had of being devoured by a pack of coyotes as follows:

Fifteen years ago I was stationed at Treuino station in the state of Coahuia, and I was at that time inspector of buildings and bridges for the Mexican International railroad. At the time that I am now speaking of, the grading was completed to Torreon, where it connects with the Mexican Central railroad, and all but one bridge was completed, and that was within a few miles of the Treuim station.

The railway company was very anxious to have the road completed into Torreon by September 12th as they wanted to run the first train into Torreon on the 15th of September, in honor of President Parfirio Diaz's birthday; and as the next day was the Mexican National holiday—their Fourth of July.

As the bridge builders kept up with the graders, I felt confident that everything would be completed by the 12th, so that I would be able to inspect the roadbed and bridges and send in my report that all the bridges were completed, so that the company could run their first passenger train into Torreon on the 15th.

At 8 o clock of the night of the 10th I was sitting in my office at Treuino making out my reports for the day, when I received a telegraph dispatch to come to end of track at once, as I was wanted there. I telegraphed back and asked what is the matter, what do you want? But I could not get an answer to my questions. I then came to the conclusion that something serious must have occurred, so I requested Pat, the night watchman to get out my velocipede as I must start for the front at once and see what the trouble was at that end of the line.

As the moon was in its first quarter, and the stars in the firmament sparkled as bright as diamonds, it was a picturesque night. It was just one of those bright and clear nights that are not to be seen in any other part of the American continent, outside of the states of Coahuila and Durango.

When I mounted the velocipede I felt in good shape, and that I would be able to reach the east bridge by sunrise, a hundred and twenty miles away. When I crossed the Jaral station I saw some dark objects crossing the track ahead of me, and I judged by their actions that they were a pack of coyotes that were out on a hunt for something to eat, and that they were not at all particular whether it was man or beast.

As I was alone and without weapons, I felt sure that if they attacked me, that I would not have much of a show for my life. So I concluded that the best thing that I could do in case they did attack me, was to rush through them, and when I got clear of them to work the velocipede with all my might. I did so, and as I smashed through them they made a break for me, but fortunately they missed me. But as soon as I got clear of them they raised the most unearthly howling that I ever heard. That howling caused the cold chills to crawl up and down my spinal column. It was that infernal howling that caused me to become almost baldheaded and prematurely old.

But as soon as they recovered from the surprise that I gave them by rushing through, they took after me and soon caught up with me, and as one of them attempted to jump up on the velocipede he missed it and fell in front of it and the wheels passed over his hind legs and broke them. That caused him to yelp with pain. When the balance of the pack came up to him and saw that he was knocked out of service, they turned on him and tore him to pieces then and there.

No sooner than they got the taste of blood it made them furious and they wanted more blood, and they took after me and soon overhauled me. But I kept pumping away with hands and feet with all my might, as I well knew that I was up against the most coldblooded beasts that was ever created and turned loose upon the continent.

As I knew that I was approaching a long tressle bridge, and if I reached that and got on it before they overhauled me I knew that they could not cross it at the rate of speed that they were going without going through it and tumble head first into the river, forty-five feet below.

When I thought of that bridge, I came to the conclusion that I would out wit them, if I failed it would be goodby Millin, Mary and the baby. I made up my mind that as soon as I got on that bridge, I would stop, turn around and wait until I saw what the coyotes would do, if they went down the bank of the river and crossed over I would then pull out and return to Treuino as fast as I could work the velocipede.

By this time the moon began to drop down behind the mountains to the west, and the shadows made the night as dark as pitch all around me. Oh, the thought of being devoured by those coldblooded beasts caused the cold chills to crawl up and down my spinal column, and the blood in my veins refused to circulate, and my brain became rattled. Oh if I could get away from them before they discovered that I had started back to Treuino; I knew that I had one chance for my life. It was this, as soon as I supposed that they were on the western side of the river, I would pull out and take my chancesn on returning home that dark night.

As soon as I got to the bridge one of the coyotes who stayed on that side of the river, raised one of the most coldblooded howls that I ever heard. That howling was responded to by the whole pack on the opposite side of the river, and they at once recrossed it and took up the chase after me.

I then struck out for the station and I made the best use of my arms and legs in working the velocipede that I knew how. Oh, but that was a night of terror for me. There was coyotes in front of me, on my right and on my left, and I was surrounded by coyotes who were thirsting for my blood. It looked to me as if their eyes were as large as the headlight of a locomotive.

As I was approaching the Castano station, one of the coyotes jumped up alongside of me on the velocipede with mouth wide open, and he looked up in my face as much as to say, Senor Captain Millin, you had better stop and give up, as you are about played out, you will be our meat before morning. It did look to me then that it was about all over with me as I was about played out and if the balance of the pack came up, that they would tear me to pieces beforel reached the Treuino station ten miles away.

While Captain Millin was relating the above ac-

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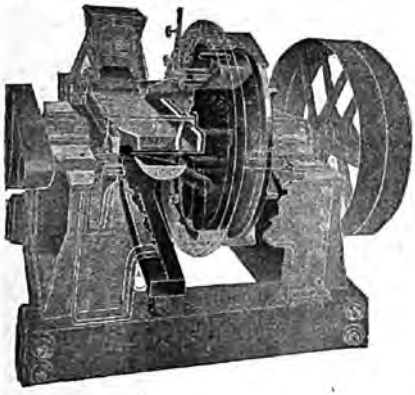
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The No. 3 Mill equals a 10 stamp mill and is in every way more economical and easier to operate.

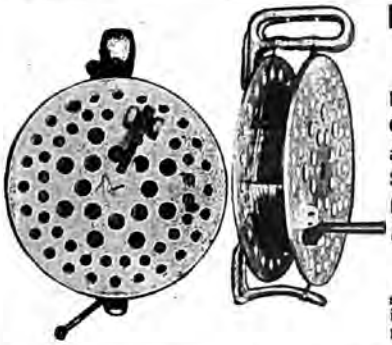
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is guaranteed not to exceed 5 cts. per ton of ore crushed. The Wild Mill is self-contained and can easily be transported on mules. Built in three sizes from 10 to 75 tons per day. Send for catalogue.

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El molino "Wild" Separa separa con una potencia de 1-4 de caballo por tonelada de mineral tritorado, tiene una capscida uniforme.

Hace menos Lodo. El molino núm tres es igual á un molino de 10 mazas, y de todo punto de vista mas economico y mas facil de operar, lo que se gaste se garantiza á no exceder 5 cos por cada tonelada de meneral tritoriado pidase un catálogo. El molino" Wild" se fabrica de manera que pueda ser trasportado en mulas, y de tres tanaños de 10 40 y 75 toneladas por dia.



LALLIE SURVEYING INSTRUMENT CO.

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Manufacturers and dealers in Transits, Levels, Compasses, Etc., Makers of Steel Tapes and Patented Reels suitable for all purposes Special tapes made to order on short notice Instruments Carefully repaired and adjusted. Established 1888.

Fabricantes y negociantes en instrumentos de Agrimensura, Compasses, Etc., Etc. Fabricantes de Cintas-Medidas de Acero adecuadas para tado uso Hacemos Composturas de instrumentos Con el mayor esmero.

count of his first meeting with the hungry and blood-thirsty coyotes, the perspiration was rolling down his forehead and cheeks. As soon as he recovered his breath and cleared his safety valve, Mr. Horace Gibson, the local agent of the Mexican National railroad asked him, "How did you escape from the coyotes?" He replied: "When they began to close in on me and were trying to get up on the velocipede, I was going at the rate of forty or fifty miles an hour. Just as I sighted the Treuino station, I hollowed as loud as I could and I called for Pat, the night watchman, for God's sake, Mary and the baby, to come to my aid and drive the coyotes away.

Pat did come to my aid and he grabbed me by the legs and gave them a pull, and he shouted in my ear and asked, 'Mr. Millin phat in the divil is the matter with yez, if yez don't stop that darn shouting yez will raise the roof of the office.'

It was that pull that Pat gave me that woke me up. I jumped out of bed and looked all around the room for the coyotes, and as they were not there, I commenced to rub my eyes so that I could see out of them. I then asked Pat what all the racket was about. He replied, that I was sound asleep when he came in, and I must have been dreaming, as I was calling for help to save me from the coyotes."

"What!" remarked Conductor Kidd, of the I. M. railway, "do you mean to tell us that you were only dreaming?" "Oh of course. If you was not a tenderfoot from Arkansas you would have seen before I got through that it was only a dream."

Kidd said that was on him, and he called for the cigars.

EDMOND LEVAN.

CLIFFORD'S RIDE FOR LIFE.

(A little story of the West.)

Clifford Horton was from Boston. He came to Muddy Ford, the cattle town so famous for its man-killers, to earn his living punching steers. He also wanted to get away from the beans awhile. He wore a big six-shooter, had a broad brimmed hat and chewed tobacco. "I want to be a regular rough-rider," he said to a man one day. "I am brave. I fear no man."

Now, there was a band of Indians camped near Muddy Ford and in the bunch was an old buck named Plug-Of-Tobacco-In-the-Face. He was called Plug for short. One day Clifford was riding the range whistling, "A Cowboy's Life for Mine," when plug saw him in the distance. Plug was on a bronco. Clifford was on Silken King, his saddler. Plug started for Clifford and was within a lariat's length of him before the brave Boston boy knew it. But at last the keen ear of the Easterner caught the sound of hoofs. "Some one is coming," he said, "I'll look around."

He did so. There was Plug. Clifford thought he'd better go. So he did. Away he went with Silken King on the dead run. Plug kept coming. Clifford feared no man, but he decided he'd better go faster. So he whipped Silken King. Clifford was a brave Bostonian. He looked behind. Plug was gaining. Clifford held a conversation with himself. "What shall I do?" he asked. "Hanged if I know," he replied to his question. Plug was still gaining. "Oh, heavens!" said Clifford, "I guess I am a goner." Then thoughts of dear old Boston and his mother baking beans flashed across his mind. He thought of everything mean he had ever done in his life. He even thought of once when he had stepped on a bug. Then he prayed a little. Ten more jumps and Plug had overtaken him. Clifford closed his eyes. He feared no man, but he was about to faint with fright.

"Kill me if you must," he yelled, "but kill me quickly."

"Ugh!" said Plug, as the horses bounded along. "Me no kill. Me want chew tobacco. White man give Plug chew, eh?"

That night Clifford wrote to friends in Boston saying that he had made a big fierce Indian run two miles. And he had.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE STRAWBERRY.

BY SARA CRANFORD.

Strawberry Charlotte Russe.—Soak one-third of a box of gelatin in a quarter of a cupful of cold water. Add to a quart of berries, crushed and passed through a puree seive, the gelatin, one and a half cupfuls of powdered sugar and one and a half teaspoonfuls of lemon juice. Put it aside for a while. When it begins to stiffen beat it until it is light and spongy, then mix in half a pint of whipped cream, being careful not to pour in any of the liquid cream that may have drained to the bottom of the dish. Turn the mixture into a charlotte mold lined with lady fingers. When it is unmolded garnish it with whole strawberries.

Strawberries and Pineapples.—Select fine, full flavored strawberries and arrange them in a deep dish with alternate layers of coarsly chopped pineapple, sprinkle between each a generous dust of powdered sugar and fresh grated cocoanut. Pour over the top a cupful of orange juice and set in a cold place until thoroughly chilled.

Strawberry Tartlets.—Use tartlet shells made of any good pastry, puff paste trimmings preferred. Just before serving freshen the shells by heating them if they have been kept sometime, and fill with fresh stewed strawberries. Serve the juice separatelyin a sauce dish. To prepare th estrawberries put them in a saucepan and cover them with enough sugar to sweeten them. Let them stand in a warm place until the juice moistens the sugar. Cook them slowly until the berries are softened, but not so long that they lose their shape.

Strawberry Ice.—Crush enough berries to give one and a half cupfuls of berry juice, and let them stand in some of the sugar for two or three hours, then strain out the juice. Boil one quart of water with enough more sugar to make two cupfuls altogether for 10 minutes; add the rest of the fruit juice and when it is cold freeze it by turning the crank for five minutes, and so on until it is frozen. Serve in individual glasses.

VALUABLE VACATION HINTS.

Food Most Suitable for Hot Weather.—In dry, sultry weather the heat ought to be counteracted by means of a cooling diet. Cucumbers, melons and juicy fruits should be used, also acid foods and drinks, such as salads, lemons and oranges taken with sugar. Much meat should be avoided, as it is extremely heating; also fatty foods of all kinds.

To Remove a Bee-sting—Pull the sting out at once with the fingers or a needle. Press a key tightly over the stung part—this forces the poison out; wipe the place then apply the bluebag.

If the feet are sore after a long walk or vigorous exercise, massage them with olive oil. They respond to care very quickly.

Cycling in moderation is an excellent aid to health; but long distances are not to be advocated.

A Touch of Sore Throat—Wring out a cloth in strong salt and water and bind it around the throat when going to bed. This is an excellent remedy for sore throats.

Going bareheaded in the evening, which was a fad for a few summers among girls, doesn't seem likely to be revived this Summer, if one may guess by the way maids are making provisions for muslin and lace hats.

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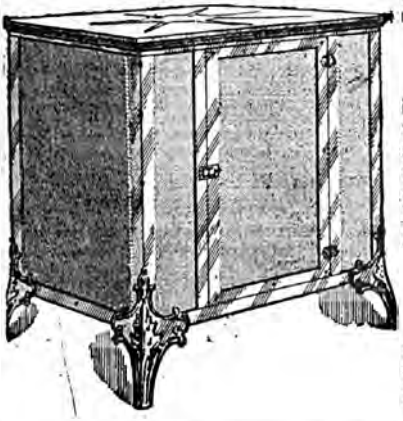
Made on a genuine steel fork tree, solid rawhide covered, skirts are 28 inches long, lined with wool sheepskin. Seats, jockey and cantle one solid piece of best California oak tanned leather, stirrup leather 2½ in. steel or brass stirrups, fine hair cinches. Guaranteed in every respect. This saddle will equal most saddles sold in the United States at $35. We make low prices. Catalog free.

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Refrigeradores Sin Hielo "Wright" es la invencion mas maravillosa del presente siglo. Se pueden conservar leche y provisiones frescas por dias sin necesidad de hielo. Escribir por mesbro catalogo.

Tennis is an excellent game for keeping the muscles in use, but should never be played immediately after a meal or in the heat of noon-day.

Bed-rooms, especially those under the roof, often feel stifiingly hot on summer evenings, and make one feel disinclined for bed. One good way to keep them cool is to hang a damp dust sheet over the window, while the sun is hot, and when the sun goes down set door and window open to catch all the air possible.

Summer Colds—Nothing in time so detsroys good looks as constant ill health and neglected colds. The skin loses its healthy look and becomes worn and sallow. Damp shoes and stockings ought to be especially guarded against, as these are fruitful sources of illness.

To Cool Liquids Without Ice—Take a bottle of water, surround it with a piece of linen dipped in water and place it in a thorough draught. It will be found that the liquid in the bottle will be reduced much below that of the surrounding air. This is due to evaporation.

If you sigh for a glimpse of the country don't waste your time in hot, dusty trains.

A few days, even hours, are made the most of when spent visiting any charming spot within a few hours of the city. Travel by coach or boat if possible, and spend all the time in the air and sunshine.

WOOLEN UNDERWEAR BEST FOR CAMPING.

Outing Magazine.

The true point of comfort is however, your underwear. It should be of wool. I know that a great deal has been printed againstit, and a great many hygienic principles are invoked to prove that linen, cotton or silk is better. But experience with all of them merely leads back to the starting point. If one were certain never to sweat freely, and never to get wet, the theories might hold. But once let linen or cotton or silk undergarments get thoroughly moistened, and the first chilly little wind is to your undoing. You will shiver and shake before the hottest fire and nothing short of a complete change and a rubbing down will do you any good.

Now of course, in the wilderness you expect to undergo extremes of temperature and occasionally to pass unprotected through a rainstorm or a stream. Then you will discover that wool dries quickly; that even when damp it warms comfortably to the body. I have waded all day in early spring freshet water with no positive discomfort except for the cold ring around my legs which marked the surface of the water.

HOW TO SLEEP IN A BLANKET.

Outing Magazine.

There are a great many competent treatises telling you how to build your fire, pitch your tent, and all the rest of it. I have never seen described the woodmen's method of using a blanket, however. Lie flat on yonr back. Spread the blanket over you. Now raise your legs rigid from the hips, the blanket of course draping over them. In two swift motions tuck first one edge under your legs from right to left; then the second edge under from left to right, and over the first edge. Lower your legs wrap up your shoulders, and go to sleep. If you roll over one edge will unwind but the other will tighten.

RECIPES BY MARION HARLAND.

Koumiss.—To make one bottle of koumiss, dissolve a third of a yeast cake in a gill of warm milk and add two teaspoonfuls of granulated sugar. Scald a beer bottle with a patent fastener, or, if you have not this, you may use an ordinary bottle wiring down the cork, after soaking to swell it. Fill the bottle three-quarters full of perfectly fresh milk, heated to blood warmth, and pour in the yeast and sugar mixture. Cork tightly and shake hard for several minutes. Leave in the warm kitchen for six hours, or until it foams well, then lay on the side in the ice box until needed.

Meat Balls.—Mix together equal quantities of cooked and chopped veal and raw chopped beef. Add one-third as much soaked bread crumbs as you have meat. Season with salt and pepper and stir in a raw egg beaten. Form with the hands into balls, set in the ice to stiffen, roll in egg and cracker crumbs, leave in the ice for a half an hour longer, then fry in deep fat.

Mock Turtle Soup.—Boil a calf's head until the meat slips easily from the bones. Let the head lie in the liquor until the next day, then skim off all fat and take out the head. Chop the meat and the ears and return them to the liquor. Put this jellied stock over the fire with a chopped carrot, a sliced onion, a bunch of soup herbs, a teaspoonful of allspice, papricka aud salt to taste. Boil for an hour. Take from the fire, strain, thicken with a brown roux, add a little kitchen boquet and when the soup is thick stir in the cheeks and tongue cut into dice. Add a gill of sherry and the juice of a lemon. Put forcemeat balls in the bottom of the tureen and pour the hot soup upon them.

Molasses "Velvets".—Put together in a porcelain-lined kettle three cups of sugar, one cup of molasses, three tablespoonsfuls of vinegar and a cup of water. As soon as these ingredients begin to boil add a half-teaspooful of cream of tartar. Boil until a little dropped in iced water is crisp. For the last twenty minutes when the candy is on the fire stir steadily. When almost done add a half teaspoonful of baking soda and a half a cup of melted butter. Pour out on greased dishes and pull as you would molasses taffy. Flavor to suit.

Cherry Bounce.—Mix in equal parts sweet and tart cherries and beat to a pulp with a wooden mallet. Into four pounds of the fruit stir a pound and a half of granulated sugar, turn all into a stone crock, add a quart of white whiskey. Leave for an hour, then stir well and turn into a demi-john. Cork and set aside for a month, shake it up well each day. Stand then for at least six weeks longer without shaking, pour off carefully, strain and bottle.

Cherry Dumplings.—Into a pint of prepared flour chop a heaping teaspoonful of butter. When the flour is like a coarse powder stir to a dough with half a pint of milk. Roll into a sheet on a floured pastry board and cut into squares several inches across. In the middle of each square put a large teaspoonful of stoned and sweetened cherries. Pinch the four corners of each square together and put in a baking pan. Bake and serve with a hard sauce.

Cherry Preserves.—Stone and stem cherries saving all the juice. Weigh the fruit and to every pound of this allow a pound of granulated sugar. Put into a preserving kettle the juice and sugar, and simmer for a half-hour; then when the syrup thickens, add the cherries, cook until the syrup is very thick, pour into jars and seal.

Cherry Ice.—Remove the stones and stems from a duart of jelly cherries, saving all the juice. Cover the fruit with a pound of granulated sugar and set aside for an hour. Press the cherries through a vegetable press to extract every drop of juice. Strain this and add to it the juice of a lemon, a pint of water and the unbeaten white of three eggs. Turn into a freezer and grind until stiff. Pack down and leave until needed.

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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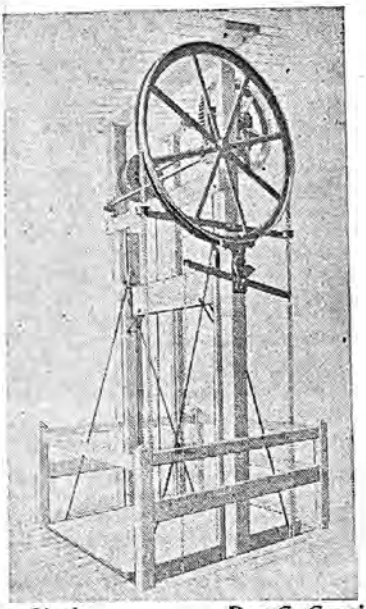
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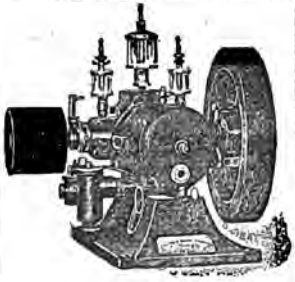
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Anyone can operate it. Guaranteed to run without trouble. Lightest engine made. Best for high altitudes. It has no valves. WRITE

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Denver, Colo.

La maquina de Gasolina "Cushman" cualquiera puede operarla. La maquina mas ligera, para lugares de gran elevación. No tiene valvulas. Escribid por catalogo.

Maple Sugar Candy.—Break a pound of maple sugar into tiny bits. Heat in a saucepan a pint of fresh milk, add the maple sugar and stir until this melts. Boil steadily until a little dropped in water is brittle, add a generous lump of butter and beat until this melts. Pour into greased pans and mark off into squares.

Maple Caramels—Put three cups of milk and one of cream (adding a pinch of soda) in a saucepan and add two pounds of crushed maple sugar. Boil steadily until a little dropped in cold water hardens, then pour into greased pans, the bottoms of which have been strewed thickly with chopped English walnuts. When cold mark off into squares.

Pineapple.—Select a large, ripe pineapple, and after cutting off the top remove the inside, leaving only the shell. Next remove the skin and seeds from a few grapes, then take two ripe bananas ,skin them and cut into smal pieces, Mix all with mayonnaise dressing. Replace in the pine shell and serve.

Odds and Ends

They cost so little and they go far—kind words.

Judge no man's sincerity by what he says, but by what he does.

A man seldom puts his foot in it when he takes a step in the right direction.

From Arizona comes the remarkable statement that a train got into Phoenix on time the other day.

Colorado Springs now has an entry in the "meanest man" race. He stole a preacher's pants the other day.

"Is there anything in 13?" asks the Estancia News. By adding 10 it makes 23.

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

A SECRET.

The secrt of her sunny curls?
Well, now, the lady
Prefers, like many other girls,
To keep it shady.

Of course "the man who does things" is bound to make enemies, especially if he does things that are very disagreeable to his opponents.

EVER NOTICE IT?

No matter where I cast my line
The wary fish to seek
The fishing's always better
Just across the doggone creek.

A Kelton, Wyoming, man states through the Gazette, that he will not pay any debts his wife may contract, and the lady gets back at him by saying he never did anyhow.

MAY WANT A FEW DOLLARS.

Put little faith in praise, my friend,
I mean don't put too much:
For he who praises you may be
Preparing for a touch.

"Our Mineral Wealth" is the name of the Kingston, Ariz., paper. From the appearance of the paper, it has not made any lucky strikes recently.

MONEY GOES FASTER.

I love to see the horses run,
But this much I've found true,
They do not go one half as fast
As my round dollars do.

A New Mexico man went all the way to Worcester, Mass., to be married. Talk about a man going out of his way to look for trouble.

A FALSE STATEMENT.

Said she: "Ask papa. You're weak kneed,"
Which she'd no right to say.
His knees had held her frequently,
Two hundred did she weigh.

A New York scientist says eventually women will have wings instead of arms. That will be great for the married men. No more going through hubby's pockets by wifey at night, you know.

ACTING QUEERLY.

An Eastern young man at Elk Lick,
On a broncho was trying to stick,
As he went in the air
He was heard to declare:
"I guess this darn horse must be sick."

WOMAN'S WAY.

She—We never hear of any women after-dinner speakers.

He—No: women can' twait until affer dinner. They tell everything they know before dinner.

GOOD, BUT HUMAN.

A good boy was Clinton McGuire,
On Sundays he sung in the choir,
But just the same, Clint
Said things we can't print
When his automobile broke a tire.

A Pueblo man will be tried soon for beating his wife because she took money from his pocket while he slept. Let his lawyers see that none but married men compose the jury, and an acquittal will be easy.

THE MAN.

A little grit, a little health,
A little courage, too;
A little honesty, with strength
To do what he must do;
A good sized heart with kindness filled
To help those in distress;
If these things don't make up the MAN,
Then I have missed my guess.

One of our valued employes left the employ of this office to do the ghost act for a clairvoyant. We trust that no one will take a shot at him for we take pleasure in assuring all concerned that our Billy is the real thing.

HERMAN J. VAN DIEREN

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Denver. Colo.

Conviene Card ar uno mismo su lana, se aumanta de 1 á 3 libras mas. Por informes escribir a la Denver Wool Co.

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LIQUID CARBONIC ACID
COMMERCIAL ACIDS
Manufactured by

The Western Chemical Mfg.
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QUIMICALMENTE PUROS Acidos Amoniaco
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Oficina de ensayos y laboratorio químico. Establecido en Colorado, 1906. Muestras por carreo 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.

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Se compra Oro molido, Retortas y Minerales Ricos. Muestras por correo recibiran cuidadosa atención.

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Pop Corn Goods of all Kinds

Peanuts Also a Specialty

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We Guarantee that our Product will stand 30 minutes cooking as well as the best articles of the Leading Firms of Italy.

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Phone 3195 Main. 3654-58 BELL ST., DENVER, COLO

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LAS REPUBLICAS HERMANAS

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

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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 Departmento Español

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Frank Brady Pub., Denver, Colo.
Enclosing Draft for 50 cents. Kindly mail me The Sister Republics for one year.

Fremont E. Wood,
Naco, Arizona.
Care Cañañea Rio Yaqui y Pacifico Railroad.

Sr. Frank Brady,
Estimado Sr:
He recibido su apreciable publicación la "Sister Republics" con la cúel estoy muy satisfecha, adjunto lengo el gusto de remitirle el importe de suscrición. Quedo de ud, su atta y S. S.

Margarita S. Mitre,
Morenci, Arizona.

—En Durango se contrató ya el drenage de la ciudad y la entubación de sus aguas. Se cree que los alacranes protestaran contra esas obras que tal vez les perjudiquen.

—Noventa y cinco minas de cobre tiene registradas Michoacán ocupando el tercer lugar entre los Estados productores de ese metal en la República.

—En Chihuahua se ha hecho circular una hoja suelta en la que se insinúa al pueblo chihuahuense á no votar á favor de la candidatura del señor don Enrique C. Creel, por ser hijo de extrangero, para Gobernador de aquel Estado. Parece, no obstiante, que el señor Creel está dentro de la ley para poder ser Gobernador.

—El Gobierno de Durango, en vista de la tirantez de relaciones entre México y Giuate mala, y suponiendo que no es dificil que México tenga que intervenir en taquella República, para acabar con los abusos que allí se están cometiendo, está formando los batallones de guar dia nacional, que en caso de necesitarlos, serán ofrecidos á la ñación.

Para las Victimas de Guerrero.

El Gobierno del Estado, ha hecho la tercera remesa de donativos para socorro de los que sufrieron con los temblores en el Estado de Guerrero.

Por conducto de la Sucursal del Banco Nacional en ésta se entregaron al Sr. Ministro de Hacienda $13,255 98 cts. unidos cun los donativos anteriores aprontados por Guanajuato, haceñ un total de 31,633 pesos.

Dentro de pocos días se remitirán las cantidades que se sigan colectando.

Oportunidades Para La Inversion de Capital En el Brasil.

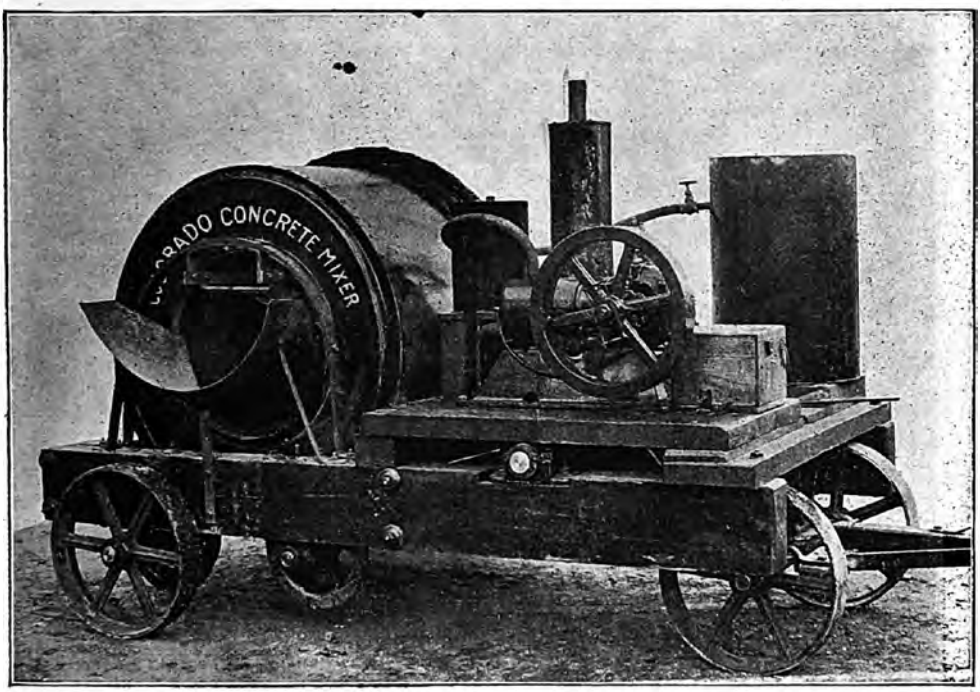
El Brasil ofrece en la actualidad oportunidades excepcionales para la inversión de capital extranjero. De continuo se reciben noticias sobre nuevos proyectos de construcción ferroviaria, ensanche de plantacio nesde goma, operaciones mineras, mejoras de rios y bahías, y concesiones par el aprovechamiento de aguas como fuerza motriz, lo cual debiera atraer la atención del capital norte-americano. Todo parece indicar que durante los años venideros el Brazil gozará de un notable progreso comercial é industrial.

Construccion De Ferrocarriles En el Peru.

El Perú está desplegando grande actividad en la costrucción de ferrocarriles. El Congreso de la República ha autorizado recientemente el tendido de ocho líneas ó extensiones importañtes, y tiene en estudio el proyecto del Payta al Alto Amazonas. Para facilitar la ejecución de esta empresa, el Gobierno hará extanses concesiones de terrenos, lo cual será un attractivo para la inversión de capital.

El Fomento de la Inmigracion En Bolivia.

Bolivia merece plácemes ror los pasos paácticos que está dando para el desarrollo del a inmigracíon. Pocos países del mundo han hecho ofrecimientos tan liberales para los inmigrantes. El Ministerio de Colonización y Agricultura les ofrece pasje gratis, tanto en ferrocarril como en los caminos del pais, y trasporte gratis de sus efectos per-



IMPROVED BATCH CONCRETE MIXER.

The above cut represents the Concrete Mixer upon which the United States have recently granted patent rights. It is manufactured by the Colorado Concrete Mixer Co., of 1851 Arapahoe St., Denver, Colo.

With the most remarkable increased use to which Concrete is now being put, the "Mixer" has been developed, until the machine we represent on this page is able to produce Concrete suitable to meet the varied demands. Should large quantities of Concrete be required for building abutments of bridges, heavy foundations or for the dams of reservoirs this mixer will meet the demands. One of the most valuable features in its construction is its capability of producing and delivering from the machine a concrete suitable for use in conjunction with the steel reinforcement now so widely used in railroad and other structures. The trouble experienced heretofore with concrete mixers in their delivering the large pieces of the aggregate at the end of each batch has been entirely overcome in this machine.

Another point which has drawn marked attention to the Colorado Concrete Mixer is the great saving of labor it effects. The machine being built low down and near the ground permits the material to be easily deposited in the drum and the hard work in wheeling up the sand and stone to a height of 5 or 6 feet is done away with.

The discharging chute is automatic and saves the labor of one man. The improvements permit the machine to be worked to full capacity with four men less than are required generally.

Owing to the saving in labor effected by this Mixer, contractors and engineers at distant points have found it to their advantage to pay heavy freight charges, which have soon been overcome, by the saving made every day the machine is used.

sonales, desde el puerto de llegada hasta el punto de destino. Los jefes de famila recibirán, porun precio mínimo, 50 hectáreas de terreno, en tanto que cada hijo mayor de 18 años recibirá una extensión igual, y cada unomayor de 14 años 14 hectáreas. La memoria del Ministro dice, además, que la población de Bolivia en 1906 era de2, 226,935 habitantes.

Maximas Saludables.

Almuerza bien, come más, cena poco y vivirás.

Despues de comer, ñi un sobre escrito leer.

No bebas agua que no veas, ni firmes escrito que no leas.

Entre dientes molares, no pongas los anulares.

Despues de cenar mil pases dar.

El tabaco y la embriaguez acarrean la inesnsatez.

Si eres afecto á la copa vivirás sin pan, ni ropa.

No quiebres materia dura jamás con la deptadura.

A modio comer beber.
Con cuchillo á tu garganta si teinvitan á comer y no quieras parecer.

Truin fos de un artista mexicano

El artista mexicano Carlos del Castillo, que pensionado por el Gobierno mexicano fué á perfeccionar sus estudios de piano á Leipsik. Al, acaba de dar unos conciertos en Roma, que le han merecido los más calurosos elogios de la prensa italiana.

Es mi fin un fin sin fin,
fin que su fin fin no tiene;
porqne el fin que me sostiene
ha de dar fin á mi fin.

La buena conducta es la mane ra más segura de conseguirse el respeto y la estimación de la gente.

Leyes Sobre Patentes, Marcas de Fabrica, y Propiedad Intelectual En la Zona Del Canal de Panama.

La siguiente orden del Secretario de Guerra de los Estados Unidos, por la cual se hacen extensivas á la Zona del Canal de Panamá las leyes relativas á patentes de invención, marcas de fábrica, y propiedad intelectual de los Estados Unidos, entró en vigor el 15 de abril de 1907:

"Por atoridad del Presidnete, se ordena:

"Que las leyes sobre patentes de invención marcás de fábrica, y propriedad intelectual de los Estados Unidos de América, se hacen por la presente extensivas y aplicables á la Zona del Canal de Panamá, de tal manera que cualquier patente de invención ó derecho de propiedad intelectual expedidos en virtud de las leyes de los Estados Unidos, ó cualquier marca de fábrica registrada en la Oficina de Patentes de los Esta- Unidos, investirá en la persona á cuyo nombre se xpida, ó en cuyo nombre se haya registrado, y á sus cesionarios, etc., bajo la protección delos tribunales de circuito y supremo de la Zona del Canal, los mismos derechos de propiedad que dicha persona tendría si estuviera en los Estados Unidos."

Agua y Fuego.

Agua y fuego, cierto día
Se encontraban disputando,
Cada elemento afirmando
Que el era de más valía
El agua al fuego decía:

Yo todo lo regenero
Y lo cubro con verdura;
Soy limpia, diáfana y pura,
Y á los hombres refrigero.

Hago el iris de colores
Y las guijas diamantinas
Y en mis hondas cristalinas
Retrato cielos y flores

Y el fuego así le decia:
Yo soy gérmen de la vida
Sin mi, no fuera encendida
La luz del astro del día.

No formo importunas nieblas
Cual tu, ni voy por el suelo;
Mi llama propende al cielo,
Y disipo las tinieblas.

Yo todo lo purifico.....
Pero tambien lo destruyes,
Y un peligro constituyes,
Yo hago á un pais próspero y rico;

Hago, fertilizo todo
Brillantes son mis cristales.....
Más al ir entre barriales
Te tornas en sucio lodo.

Escuchando la vehemente
Disputa del agua y fuego,
Espóntanea vino luego

Stenographers



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Plumeros: Elegantemente acabados para confetti. Cornetas, Bastones Pitos de precion pequeños Pitos de extencion, Pelotas de hule, Pitos para la boca con Globo, Globos de Gas, Decoraciones de papel fantasia, Abanicos de Papel y otras novedades de carnaval que son vendidas rapidamente. Escribanos pidiendo nos nuestro catalogo ilustrado.

Este simlí mi meute:

La mujer cual fuego y agua,
Tiene el bien ó el mal augura,
Y su dicha ó desventura
Ella misma á veces fragua.

Si el fuego santo de su alma
Se torna en el fuego impuro
De la pasión, es seguro
Perderá virtúd y calma.

Concesion Para Establecer Una Fabrica de Limas de Acer.

Con fecha 12 de deciembre de 1906 el Gobierno Mexicano ortogó una concesión al Señor ALEJANDRO RUEFF, ó la compañía que organice, para establecer en el Distrito Federal la industria de la fabricacíon de limas de acero, é invertir en la fábrica y sus anexos cien mil pesos. Dentro de los seis meses siguientes á la fecha en que se promulgue este contrato, el concesionario someterá á la aprobación de la Secretaría de Fomento, los proyectos de las instalaciones, edificios y dependencias de la fábrica, acompañados de memorias descriptivas. La construcción de los edificios terminará dentro de seis meses después de la fecha en que se aprueben los proyectos respectivos. El concesionario podrá establecer otras fábricas en los lugares de la República que conviñiere á sus intereses, pero siempre recabará previamente la aprobación de la Secretaría de Fomento.

Dinero Destinado a La Distribucion de las Aguas Del Rio Grande.

El Presidente ROOSEVELT aprobó el 4 de marzo de 1907 la ley del Congreso que vota la cantidad de $1,000,000 para llevar á efecto las disposiciones del tratado entre México y los Estados Unidos públicado en el BOLETÍN MENSÜAL correspondiente á marzo de 1907, página 720, para la distribución equitativa de las aguas del Río Grande.

La cantidad votada con tal objeto será gastada bajo la dirección del Secretario de lo Interior, en la construcción de una presa para entregar á México, yara irrigación, 60,000 acres pies de agua anualmente, en la lecho del Rió Grande y en el punto en donde se encuentran ahora las obras principales de la Acequia Madre, conocida con el nombre de Viejo Canal Mexicano, arriba de Cuidad Juárez, México.

Movimiento Maritimo, Morzo a de 1906.

Durante los últimos nueve meses de 1906 entraron en los puertos salvadoreños 347 vapores y 207 buques de vela, con una carga de 27,271 toneladas, 3,582 pasajeros, 5,413 sacos, y 594 paquetes de correspondencia.

Las salidas de los puertos salvadoeeños durante el mismo período fueron de productos del pais por la cantidad de 454,920 bultos. el número de pasajeros fué de 3,736. La correspondencia despachada al exterior consistió en 1,597 sacos y 893 paquetes.

La Buena Educacion.

La buena educación de los varones, debe estar compuesta de ciencia. La buena educación de las niñas debe estar compuesta de ignorancia.

En efecto, refiexionadlo. Esmenester que al llegar al umbral de la vida, es decir, del mundo, el joven, sepa y la joven ignore.

Se funden el uno en la otra y entre los dos forman le unidad La ignorancia de la joven vierte su gracia sobre el joven comunica la ciencia celjoveñ su fuerza á la joven.

Y en seguida viven. Si el hombre es vulgar, olvida. Si la mujeres distinguida aprende.

Si los dos son naturalezas su periores, al leer, al pensar, al sufrir, al obrar, al resignarse, adquieren juntos y eo comñn, según la diferencia de su sexn y la proporción de su espíritu, cada cual una gran ciencia.

¡La mujer adquiere la ciencia, el hombre adquiere la ciencia de la Humanidad¡

Esta última ciencia modificada por el sexo, es la práctica de la vida es decir, Dios mismo, enseña á la criatura humana, se llama "experiencia."—VICTOR HUGO.

10 Milliones de Pesos Para Fabricar Seda Artificial.

Hace varios años que un poderoso sindicato formado por capitalistas franceses,ha estado trabajando por introducir en el Continente Americano la industria de la fabricación de la seda artificial en grande escala; durante los últimos tiempos se llegó á pensar seriamente en hacer el negocio en los Estados Unidos.

La comisión del Sindicato, encargada de estudiar los lugares más propicios para el establecimiento de ese gran negocio, encontró dificultadestan sérias



Result Was Marvelous.

591 Chicago Ave., Chicago, Jan, 1904.

My daughter had the first attack of fits a ut 2 years ago and than one about every si eks for some time, until they repeated ever or 6 days. She was treated by 3 physicia ithout any result, then I gave her Paster Ko g's Nerve Tonic and the effect was marvelous e had only one more atiack after she took it 4 months.

Mrs. Fr. of Gang, Malvern, O., writes, in Jan ry, 1903., about her son, who had the first op 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 Octobe nd seems to be so mouch better in every ways

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

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In Denver by
SCHOLTZ DRUG COMPANY

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 6 5 al mes. Ella fue examinada por tres medicos sin ningun resultado, entonces le di el Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic y el efecto fue maravilloso. Ella solo ha tenido un ataque desde que lo tomo hace 4 meses.

La Sra. Fr. de Gang, Malvern O, escribio en Enerio de 1903, de su hijo, que tuvo el primer ataque convulsivo en Febrero de 1902. Despues de haber sido atendido por el medico de la familia, nuestro ministro eclesiastico nos recomendo "Pastor Koenig Tonic Nerve" y desde entonces no ha tenido mas ataques, y esta en todo respecto mucho mejor.

Un precioso librito Gratis acerca de 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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WHY THE DR. HAMER METHOD CURES RUPTURE OR HERNIA

FIRST.—Because it does not destroy muscular tissue.

SECOND.—Because it does not induce inflammation in any part by cutting or tearing.

THIRD.—Because it makes normal the enfeebled muscular fibers that have grown weak and are not able to resist the constant pressure upon them from within.

FOURTH.—Because it restores to the parts the elastic tissue which has been displayed by weak, fatty tissue.

FIFTH.—Because this method precludes the possibility of blood poisoning and other influences that may occur from a wound produced by a knife.

SIXTH.—Because the subcutaneous application of the remedy hermetically closes the pores and makes it impossible for any noxious poison from without to attack the parts that are being treated.

SEVENTH.—Because it does not in any way interfere with the daily avocation of the patient, while exercise materially contributes to a rapid and permanent cure.

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S. R. HAMER, M. D.

My Picture Should be Here, But it Aint.

Dr. Hamer.

en los Estados Unidos entre otras el alto precio del alcohol, que es uno de los elementos de mayor consumo en la fabricación de la seda,—que después de hacer, sin éxito, varias tentativas para conseguir que el Gobierno de la Nación vecina redujera la tarifa del impuesto al alcohol, el Sindicato resolvió establecer esa nueva industria en México, y paraese objeto envió una comisión á nuestro país, á cuyo frente se encuentra el ingeniero don Jesüs Carrera, para que estudiara el lugar donde convendria establecer la nueva industria, en la que se invertirá un capital de diez millones de pesos.

Una de las personas que forman la Comisión de referencia se encuentra en México y nos ha informado que todos los trabajos preliminares para ese negocio están terminados; que se escogió un punto del Estado de Chihuahua para establecer el negocio, y que, por último, se dan los pasos necesarios cerca del Gobierno para proceder á la instalación de esa gran empresa, de la que nuestro informante asegura que traerá una gran corriente de trabajo á nuestro país.

—El Reproductor.

El Progreso de Cananea.

No hace mucho tiempo, unos dos ó tres años, lo más que al llegar cualquiera persona á Cananea, atraída por la gran resonancia de sus minas y la enorme riqueza que han producido, al ver la extensa poblacón del Ronquillio, su movimiento y tráfico, se quedaba admirada prediciendo un futuro para este gran mineral extremadamente marvilloso, pues apenas, podrá haber en la República dos poblaciones que en el corto perido de seis años, se hayan levantado formando una extensa zona de actividades en donde la vida se mantiene y se reproduce formardo una alhagadora esperanza de cultura y civilización para el porvenir.

Y estas mismas personas que por algunas circunstancias relativas á sus mismos negocios, han vuelto á este lugar y presenciado su gran desenvoltura minera y comercial, que se han interiorizado del enorme incremento del progreso industrial que lo domina, no pueden menos que confesar su estupefacción, asegurando que jamáshabían visto cosa parecida; tal ha sido la impresión que les ha causado el inmenso desarrollo de Cananea en todos sentidos y su poderosa extensión de energías acumuladas.

Estas personas visitando cada uno de los barrios de este enorme mineral, apreciando su grandeza y su desenvolvimiento, han dado su opinión authorizada basándose en la misma riqueza de Cananea y en la garantía del aumento de su producción.

En verdad que quien conoce los trabajos de la Cananea Consolidated Copper Co. y de todas sus minas adyacentes, no pueden formarse otra opinion, más que la de que este mineral llegará en unos cuantos años más á ser el más gradnoe del mundo.

Así lo comprueban las cifras del valor de sus productos en seis años y su immenso aesarrollo actual, que promete dentro de poco, convertir estos lugares, antes guaridas de apaches y de animales salvajes, en centro civilizador de grandes é importantes empresas.

En este periódico constantemente hemos estado dando á conocer una por una de las mejoras que á diario se inician en esta población, ya sea por las progresistas Autoridades ó ya sea por la Compañia, por lo que suponemos á nuestros lectores bien informados, para no repetirlas aquí siéndonos de gran satisfacción cooperar con nuestro grano de arena al mencionado progreso de Cananea.—Cananea Herald.

Las Minas de Oro de Cunapiru En 1906.

El Jefe del Departamento Nacional de Ingenieros de la República Oriental del Uruguay ha pasado al Ministerio de Fomento uña nota por lacual le comunica que según el estado del mineral beneficiado en los establecimientos franceses de minas de oro de Cuñapirú, durante el año de 1906, la producción fué la siguiente: Mineral beneficiado, 13,-962 toneladas y 140 kilos; oro producido, á $0.44 el gramo, 81,510 gramos. Derechos al Fisco de ½ por ciento, $172.32.

Nacionalidad De La Isla De Pinos.

Una sentencia del Tribunal Supremo de los Estados Unidos, dictada en 8 de abril de 1906, declara que "la Isla de Pinos esparte de Cuba, siendo por lo tanto territorio extranjero dentro del significado de la cláusula promulgadora de la ley arancelaria de 1897, y las importaciones procedentes de la misma están sujetas á los aranceles aduaneros de los Estados Unidos."

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See cut of College on page 17

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FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC



All are Pleased with the Effect.

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

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.
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In Denver by

SCHOLTZ DRUG COMPANY

Se infarma del monasterio San Pedro y San Tablo, de Comberland, Md., lo que á contínuacíon se éscribé: El tonico para Nerviós Pastor Koenig, ha sído siempre usado por un numero de internos y simpre a dado buen resultado.

La tension causada por los arduos estudíos recae en aquellos de nervíos debiles.

Casos de esta especie de un año de duracíon se han curado con tres botellas de tonico.

El Rev. J. H. Keim de Bartelso, Ill., nos informa que ha usado cuatro botellas con buen resultado.

Un precioso librito Gratis acerca de 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.**

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, riamos, 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.

MEXICO

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¿Á que distancia de esta ciudad quedan las minas de oro?

No muy lejos. Hay lavaderos en el río Verde; y poco más allá hay una mina que tiene vetas de bastante anchura.

¿Qué capital se necesitará para explorarla y desarrollarla?

Pues, como Vd. sabe, los lavaderos son para el hombre de poco capital, y para abrir un tiro y desarrollar una mina, eso sí, necesita un hombre ó sociedad de gran capital.

¿Vamos á verlas?

Muy bien, señor, estoy á las órdenes de Vd.

Aquí llegamos. Vea Vd. aquel monte pues, se puede ver el tiro á la derecha. y á la izquierda del tiro se ve un malacate de doce caballos, el cual sube el mineral á la superficie, vea Vd. la bomba de vapor para desagüar la mina.

¿Hay minas de cobre por aquí?

Ne señor, pero más al sur de este lugar hay minas de cobre; pero se necesita capital para edificar fundiciones para beneficiar el mineral. La ley es buena, y es fácil transportar el metal al mercado. Ademas de esto hay todos los medios necesarios para beneficiar el mineral.

¿Cuales son los medios para facilitar la explotación del cobre?

Hay leña, madera, cal, fundentes, y uua abundancia de agua para fuerza motriz.

¿En donde se encontrará minas de plata?

Las minas de plata están en todos los distritos minerales, pero como su valor ha depreciado no se buscan esas minas como antes, pero, si alzase el precio, la plata sería el metal que mejor pagaría para explotar. La acuñación á un pro medio fijo, sería de gran ventaja para los que explotan aquel metal.

At what distance from this city are the gold mines?

Not very far. There are placers in the Green river; and a little further on, there is a mine which has veins of good width.

What capital will be required to prospect and develop it?

Well, as you know, the placers are for men of small capital, and to dig a shaft and develop a mine, that needs a man or company of large capital.

Let us go and see them.

Very well, sir, I am at your orders.

Here we are. See that mountain, well, you can see the shaft to the right, and to the left is seen a whim of twelve horse power, which raises the ore to the surface. See the steam pump to unwater the mine?

Are there copper mines hereabouts?

No sir, but further south from this place there are copper mines, but capital is needed to erect smelters to smelt the ore. The product is good and is easy to transport the metal to market. Besides this there are all the requirements necessary to smelt the ores.

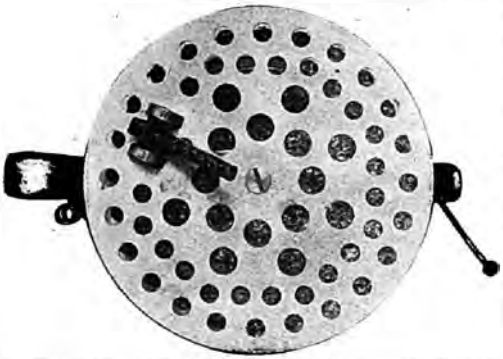
What are the requirements for mining copper?

There is wood, timber, lime, fluxing ores, and an abundance of water for motive power.

Where are silver mines found?

Silver mines are situated in all the mineral districts, but as its value has depreciated, these mines are not in demand, as formerly; but, if the price of silver should raise, silver would be the best paying metal to mine. Its minting at a fixed ratio would be of great advantage for those who mine that metal.





LALLIE'S NEW CLIPPER REEL, PATENTED.

Lallie's Standard Steel Tape and Reels are of the highest quality and best selection.

Mr. Lallie designs and makes his own special machines for the manufacture of steel tapes. To apply the German silver sleeves to the steel tapes requires special devices and many operations.

These bright sleeves are a great advantage to the Engineer when using the tape in dimly lighted mines, and when mud gathers on the tape, the deeply imbedded figures on the bright German silver are very easily read, and as each sleeve passes through the hand of the Engineer. he knows just when enough tape has passed to make measurement.

The superiority of German Silver over brass or copper is well known, and in Lallie's standard tapes this high grade metal is used because it has the life of steel and always remains bright and the figures are very black.

For the past dozen years these tapes have been received with general favor from Alaska to Cape Horn, because no expense in material, workmanship or special devices to produce the very best Steel Tapes is spared.

If you have any hobby about a tape reel, please look into the points of interest of the reels of this make. All these articles have been given special consideration, and the result is a reel that will suit even the most fastidious person.

In the Phoshpor Bronze Reel there is a friction brake, which pays out every foot of a long tape unattended, and with such a reel the Engineer does not have to spend valuable time holding a tape reel, while his assistant walks over 500 feet of rough ground. Before starting out, the assistant applies the necessary tension to the reel and Lallie's invention does the rest. In the meantime the Engineer has time to set up his transit or figure the last linear distance by surface measurement and the angle of declination.

The friction spring on the surface of the tape as it is reeled up or paid out. absolutely prevents the tape from getting between the drum and the frame of the reel. This is the latest addition to these reels and through it, it can truly be said to the Engineering profession that this is the very best reel in America for long steel tapes.

The Aluminum Reels are made after the very same pattern as the Phosphor Bronze, and both have all of Lallie's latest improvements. Either of these reels will hold all the way from 100 to 600 feet, or 30 to 180 meters of the special tapes and about as much of other makes.

Lallie's new Clipper Reel is nicely illustrated herewith, showing a side and quarter view of this new pattern. The handles of all the reels are provided with a sleeve, and fold up when not in use. The drum has abundance of room, correct diameter, and it is surprising how rapidly a tape can be wound up with this reel. The drum runs upon cone-bearings having provision to take up all wear and tear. Just think of a reel made of a new alloy having the lightness of Aluminum and the toughness of steel; that weighs but two pounds, and possesses so many points of merit. In all of Lallie's inventions simplicity and durability and proportion of material are well considered and carried out. We can frankly say that your orders for special tapes in either meter, or feet, or of any other material will receive prompt and careful attention from the Lallie Surveying Instrument and Supply Company of Denver, Colorado.

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 agricola 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 3,000 feet, and coraliferous limestone predominates. The island is considered the healthiest of all the Antilles. There are no venomos 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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This little design but faintly describes the beauty of the pillow top which has won the hearts of the people of Denver. It pays a pretty little tribute to mother, and no gift could greater cheer to the giver and receiver. We will fill your orders on these just as fast as we can, but want you to register them with us as early as possible. No matter where you live, the pillow tops will be delivered to you at the following prices:

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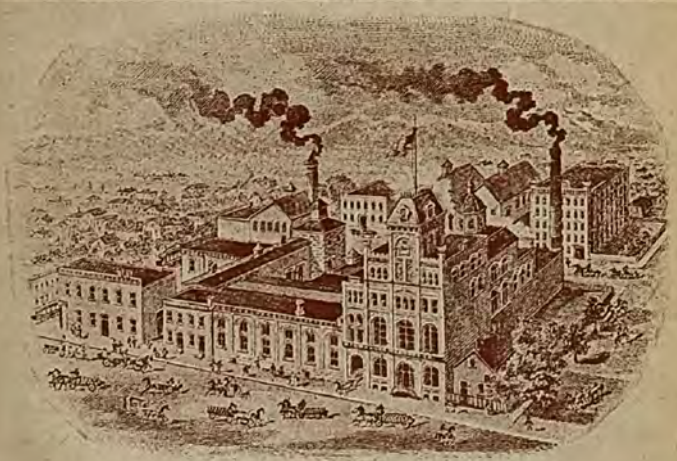
102-104 South Broadway Denver, Colorado

El desiño que arriba se ve da una escasa idea de la hermosura de los adornos de almohadas, que ha meresido la aprovación del publico de Denver.

THE SISTER REPUBLICS

A COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE

Vol. 8 No. 12 AUGUST, 1907 English and Spanish



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Una Sucursal en El Paso, Tex.

EL HOTEL OXFORD



Este magnífico hotel que se halla en la ciudad de Denver, Colorado, es uno de los mejores conocidos en toda la república norteamericana. Situado cerca de la estacion del ferrocarril, en la cual llegan diariamente los trenes de trece vías ferréas el viajante queda admirado de una posada tan conveniente para hospedarse, y en la cual se encuentra todos los requisitos de un albergue de la primera clase, sin obligarse de correr por aquí ó por allá en busca de un abrigo y de comodidades que no se encuentran generalmente, sino en la parte mas alta de una ciudad, pues, la generalidad de hoteles americanos se hallan á alguna distancia de la estacion ferrocarrilera.

Bajo el hábil manejo de su director, The Hamilton-Brooks Co. esta posada ha atraido á millares de viajeros y turistas, sean los que están de paseo ó con negocios, y siempre quedan satisfechos, no solo por la bienvenida que les esperan, sino los precios módicos que el Señor Morse cobra es un atractivo que jamás el viajante pierde de vista.

No se extrañe el viajante si llega á un hotel y encuentra las habitaciones buenas y la cocina regular; pero en el Hotel Oxford se maravilla uno que las comidas son á la par con los hoteles de New York, á otros centros cosmopolitanos y que los cuartos no son de esa clase donde se halla menester de salir del cuarto para dar una vuelta. Este hotel tiene fama por la buena mesa que pone á los que tienen buen gusto. El menú se prepara por un cocinero parisense, y aunque hay buenas mesas en los hoteles de esta ciudad, es de ver que los domingos el Oxford tiene gran concurencia de los epícuros de Denver.

Los cinco pisos del hotel están montados con lujo y tienen todas las comodidades que la civilizacion moderna exige de un hotel que desea el patrocino del viajante

Pasénos por este albergue y veréis que la harmonia rige en todo, que la ventilacion es perfecta y además de ser á prueba de fuego se han provisto escaleras de escape, si fuere necesario huir de un incendio.

El director ha empleado solo criados que prestan su atencion enteramente al huésped y su cortesia, para con ellos es proverbial entre los que se hospedan en este hotel.

Por parte del escritor de este articulo, el cual es amigo personal del encargado, él puede asegurar á los de habla español que no hay lugar mejor para recibir los servicios de hospedaje que en este hotel, y les asegura que es el único lugar en Denver, en el cual se siente como si estuviere en su propia casa.

Si por buena suerte vinieseis á pasear ó con negocios á esta hermosa ciudad, la mas sana de los Estados Unidos, acordaos que el Hotel Oxford es él que os ofrece el valor de vuestro dinero.

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AUGUST 1907

Issued the Tenth of Each Month.

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I have traveled in the Southwest and Mexico for many years and have had several books on Spanish, but like yours best of all. If you would have it published in book form, you would make a fortune from it.

Lon Hines,
Mgr. Spanish Dept. Daniels & Fisher, and Western Selling Agt., Blackwell, Wielandy Co.

PAN-AMERICAN NOTES

A single Honduras mahogany tree cut into boards was sold for £2,000.

A general statistical office for Panama was organized on May 10, 1907, under the direction of Señor DON LEON FERNÁNDEZ GUARDIA, which will have in charge the collection and publication of the vital, commercial, and agricultural statistics of the Republic.

In his report made to the National Assembly on April 26, 1907, by the Salvadorean Minister of the Treasury, the total internal debt of the country is stated as follows: Payable in gold, $550,232.18; payable in silver, $590,533.84; Salvadorean bonds, $3 397,775.81 silver.

The Costa Rica congress at San Jose, has passed a measure permitting the following goods to be brought into the country without the payment of duty. Machinery for the making of cheese and butter, shovels, axes, machetes, farm carts and farm wagons and all kinds of agricultural machinery.

Having met with such marked success in the establishment of post Limon in 1875 as a free port the Costa Rican government has decided to repeat the enterprise with the opening of a free port at the mouth of the Colorado river, about twenty miles south of San Juan del Norte.

The necessary measures have been taken by the Argentine Government for the holding of a general exhibition of arts, industries, agriculture, and cattle in Buenos Aires during 1910, the centennial year of that city. The Comisión Nacional del Centenario has been authorized by law to proceed with formulation of plans and the development of general interest in the matter.

According to figures published by the Boletin de la Union Industrial Argentina of April 15, 1907 the 39 sugar factories of the Argentine Republic manufactured during the year of 1906 1,919,593 bags of sugar, with a total weight 118,817,528 kilograms, as ompared with 1,919,593 bags, weighing 137,090,770 kilograms in 1905: a decrease in 1906 of 224,270 bags weighing 18,273,242 kilograms.

Statistics of the foreign trade of Brazil for 1906 show that the exports were worth 799,670,295 milreis, or $265,000,000, while imports amounted to 499,286,976 milreis, or $165,000,000, showing an excess of exports over imports of 300,383,319 milreis, or $100,000,000. Statistics of the export trade for the first three months of the current year show a noteworthy gain over the same period of 1906.

A pecan nursery, said to be the only nursery of its kind in the Republic of Mexico, has been started in the state of Veracruz, by F. M. Ballard an expert nurseryman of Los Angeles. A plantation of 500 acres has been purchased near Guadalupe, in the state of Veracruz, and 300,000 pecan trees are being set out.

The highest tree in the world is said to be an Australian gum tree of the species Eucalyptus regnans which stands in the Cape Otway range. It is no less than 415 feet high. Gum trees grow rapidly. There is one in Florida which is reported to have shot up forty feet in four years, and another at Guatemala which grew 120 feet in twelve years.

The number of immigrants entered at Rio de Janeiro in 1906 was 27,147, as follows: Portuguese, 16,795; Italians, 4,318; Spaniards, 4,074; Turks, 1,110; Germans, 225; Austrians: 101: Russians, 199; French 106; English 62; Americans, 29; Belgians, Argentinas, 14: Swiss, 10; various 80. This is a considerable increase over the previous year and marks a beginning of better things in the labor line, in the estimation of the Brazilian statesmen.

President DIAZ, on May 21, 1907, promulgated the act of Congress approving the contract made on February 1, 1907, by the Minister of Fomento granting a concession to the company "A. B. Adams, incorporated," to explore for iron ores in the districts of Jamiltepec, Tlaxiaco, Teposcolula, Nochixtlán, Huajuapam, Justlahuaca, and Juquila, in the State of Oaxaca. The text of the contract is published in the Diario Oficial of May 30, 1907.

A large deposit of uranium ore has been recently discovered in the State of Guerrero and crystallized specimens have been identified by Prof. José Aguilar Director of the Geological Institute of Mexico, as torbernite, a hydroaulphite of copper and uranium. It is the first time that this rare mineral has been observed in the Republic. The world's total production of uranium in 1906 was but 11 tons, and ores from 5 to 8 per cent are quoted at 50 cents gold per pound, or $1,000 per ton.

The Consul-General of Mexico in the Argentine Republic is endeavoring to establish direct shipments of henequen from his country to the latter Republic. Large quantities of this fiber are annually received from the United States markets and it is now purposed to establish an importing company in South America which shall work in harmony with an exporting association in Mexico, and which shall be the distributing depot for Mexican henequen throughout Brazil, Uruguay, and Chile. Factories have already been established in the argentine Republic for the elaboration of henequen into twine, rope, etc.

A new charter has been granted for the Cherryvale, Oklahoma, and Texas railroad, which has been in existence for some time, but the plan of building the road from Cherryvale, Kansas, to El Paso, has just been formulated, and an amended charter, giving permission to the company to build this additional line from Cherryvale to El Paso is 700 miles and the road will open up some excellent agricultural country, and boom the towns along the route in the line of manufacture. About 1,000 miles of branch lines are also provided for, and as the company is provided with $1,000,000 capital, work will be pushed with great rapidity as soon as the preliminary surveys which will soon be commenced are finished. Besides the direct line from Cherryvale to El Paso, the branches will tap various sections of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Senators S. M. Porter and W. R. Stubbs, of Kansas, are the principal capitalists behind the project.

Few are aware that the republic of Mexico has an area of nearly 764,000 square miles, thus covering territory larger than the combined area of England, Germany, France and Spain or to compare it with the United States it is 11 1-2 times the size of New England, or 92 times as large as the state of Massachusetts. It is a 48 hour journey by the fastest express train from Cuidad Juarez, upon the Rio Grande, opposite El Paso, Texas, on the northern border, to the capital city of Mexico, which is far from being upon the southern extremity of the republic.

The Cartagena Water Works Company (Limited) of London, has completed its pipe lines from the springs of Tubaco to Cartagena, and will soon be ready to furnish residences, etc., with a good supply of spring water. The government palace, which covers an entire block, has been beautified and enlarged by the adding of one story and by remodeling and adorning its many rooms. The municipal electric light plant has in use new machinery, dynamos, etc., recently received from the United States, England and Germany, and is producing very satisfactory light for the residences and streets of the city. The light given by a small bulb costs the purchaser $1.50 per month. It is estimated that the new sugar refinery and cane plantation to be put in operation near Cartagena will cost $800,000 gold. A building and loan association, the first one in Cartagena, has been organized by a citizen of the United States.

The "Mexican Herald" for May 2, 1907, states that from May 4, the Mexican-American Steamship Company inaugurated a fast express service between New Orleans and Tampico and Veracruz, which is an advance over any previously existing service between the southern cities of the United States and Mexico. According to the new schedule, twenty-one days will be required for the round trip between New Orleans, Tampico, and Vera Cruz, instead of twenty-seven days as previously. A ship will leave New Orleans every Saturday, and this regular schedule will enable connecting rail lines to depend on the service. Business men of New Orleans will thus be able to compete succesafully for Mexican trade, a weekly service making quick deliveries a possibility.

According to press dispatches, Doctor Sarda has discovered recently in Guatemala a plant possessing valuable properties. Its name is Myristica sebifera, and its seed yields a vegetable oil that, it is claimed, has the same odor and taste of the cocoa butter, melts at 37° C., is soluble in alcohol, ether and turpentine, may be used in the manufacture of soaps, candles, perfumes, sweetmeats, and pharmaceutical products, is a food substance, and never grows rancid. With such properties this new oil, which its discoverer has named "myristina," must be worth at least $150 gold per ton, or perhaps much more, as it is further claimed that the substance in question is made transparent without difficulty, that the soap made therefrom foams in salt water, that it saponifies alkali, and that it illuminates with greater power than other similar oils.

Figures covering imports of wool, hair of the alpaca, goat and other like animals, by the United States, during 1906, show the following as regards receipts from Mexico and South America. For clothing: From Mexico 1,364 pounds were received valued at $183: from the Argentine Republic, 30,145,400 pounds, valued at $6,645,684; from Brazil, 38,523 pounds, worth $6,694; from Chile, 383,534 pounds, worth $60,536; from Peru, 23,198 pounds, worth $5,711, and from Uruguay, 3,829,868 pounds worth $847985. Carpet wools from Mexico, 3,403 pounds, valued at $234; the Argentine Republic, 5,747,772 pounds valued at $781,396, Brazil, 76,075 pounds, valued at $4,528; Chile, 247,012 pounds, valued at $25,300; Uruguay, 3,995 pounds, worth $458, and from Venezuela, 6,569 pounds valued at $367, while other South American countries sup-

plied 1,884 pounds valued at $124, making total receipts from South America 6,083,307 pounds, with a valuation of $812,173.

Information furnished by the United States Consul at Guayaquil states that on March 26, 1907, a contract was signed ad referendum by the Minister of the Interior of Equador authorizing the formation of the Eastern Ecuador Exploration Company, to be incorporated in London or in such place as shall be approved by the Government. The purposes of the company are: First to construct a railroad from Ambato to some point on the Curaray River at or below the head of navigation for this river. Second to establish a port on the Curaray River at the terminus of the railroad. Third, to establish a regular line of steamers between the terminus of the road and the city of Para, in Brazil: also to establish lines of steamers on any or all of the navigable rivers of the oriental region of Ecuador. Fourth, to explore the oriental region and exploit its riches, both mineral and vegetable. Fifth, to acquire temporary or permanent titles to mines, waterfalls, etc. Sixth, to procure foreign immigration and provide for the settlement in this (oriental) region of Equadorian farmers from other Provinces.

According to the annual report of the Mexican Consul at Galveston, Texas, for the year 1906, the commercial movement between that port and various Mexican Gulf ports during the period covered shows a considerable increase over the previous years. The value of merchandise exported from Galveston to Mexico during the year in reference was $2,413,934, the principal articles being maize, lumber, oils, lard, machinery and hardware cotton, hogs, wheat and cattle. The importation of Mexican products into Galveston, in 1906, was valued at $3,356,487, the greater part of which being for henequen, $2,247,771; other imports consisted of coffee, palm-leaf hats, fine woods, etc. During the year under review, 123 steamers were cleared from Galveston to the following Mexican Gulf ports: Tampico, Vera Cruz, Progreso, Coatzacoalcos, Campeche, Frontera, and Laguna del Carmen.

Pan American Railway Construction—Press advices state that President FIGUEROA recently approved the concession secured by J. M. NEELAND for the construction of the Pan-Americrn Railway of Central America, work to begin not later than September 1, 1907. The total length of the road will be 450 kilometers, and it will run through the richest agricultural region of the State of Salvador. The capital for the construction of the road will be furnished by capitalists from the United States and Holland. The company is capitalized at $7,000,000 gold. The road will be known as the Pan-American of Central America, and its completion is expected in four years. The construction of the road will be slow, as the greater part of the route is mountainous. The principal traffic of the line will be coffee, and as the State of Salvador alone produces 2,000,000 bags yearly, it will be exceedingly heavy. Another large factor in the traffic will be sugar. From La Union ships will convey this traffic to the United States. La Union is on the Bay of Fonseca, which has been pronounced by Humboldt and other competent authorities the finest natural harbor in the entire Western Hemisphere.

A treaty establishing the boundary between Brazil, Columbia, and Dutch Guiana was concluded at Rio de Janriro on May 5, 1906, and has been submitted to the senate for its approval. A treaty of limits and navigation between Brazil and Columbia was signed at Bogota on April 24 last, which fixes the common frontier line from Cucuhy on the Negro River to the confluence of the Apaporis with the Japury over the territory south of the Japuryto the north bank of the Amazon. Questions regarding the dominion of territory are pending between Columbia, Ecuador, and Peru, and it was therefore decided to delay the negotiations relative to this part of the line until they should be decided. The Brazilian frontier in this region, from the confluence of the Apaporis to the brook Santo Antonio, near Tabatinga, has already been recognized by Peru in the treaty of Lima of Oct. 23,1851 and by Ecuador in the treaty of Rio de Janeiro of May 6, 1904 the 24th of last April there was also signed at Bogota a modus vivendi with Peru regarding trade and navigation of the Ica River. A treaty of navigation and commerce will shortly be concluded with Ecuador. The instructions to the Brazilian and Bolivian commissions appointed under the treaty of Petropolis to establish the boundary between the two countries were signed at Rio de Janeiro in February last, and the commissions will meet before July 6, 1907. The commissions have been instructed to determine the exact location of the so-called "Marco de cabeceira do rio Verde," established under the treaty of March 27, 1867, to see whether it is really near this river, or whether, as some affirm, it is near an affluent of the Paragahu.

Mining is one of the principal sources of wealth of the Province of Santiago de Cuba, owing to the abundance and accessibility of the minerals. Iron is the most abundant, but copper and manganese are found in sufficient quantities for profitable exploitation. Gold, lead, zinc, and asphalt are also said to exist, but so far there has been no developement of any of the mines said to contain these minerals. Four principal companies are engaged in mining and exploiting minerals. From the mines at Daiquiri 3,536,121 tons of ore were produced to December 31, 1906. The production for the year 1906 was 510,500 tons. The ore has all been shipped to the United States except about 75,000 tons, which went to England, Germany, Belgium, and Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. A company owning several iron mines on the coast, in the Mayari Mountains back of Nipe Bay, is about to commence the construction of a broad-guage railroad from the mines to the bay at Cagimaya, at which place will be built two wharves and other necessary equipment for economically handling the ore and exporting it to the United States. It is estimated that is will be possible to ship 1,000,000 tons annually. Another American company operating near the Daiquiri mines shipped its first ore in 1884, since which time about 5,000,000 tons have been produced, nearly all going to the United States. The ore is transported from the mines to Santiago Bay by rail, where the company has a fine steel pier. Copper deposits exist throughout almost the whole of the Southern portion of Santiago Province; but so far the only attempt that has been made to mine it for exportation is in the vicinity of of El Cobre, about 15 miles west of Santiago. A deposit of extraordinary richness exists in this territory.

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF FOREIGNERS.

The American Consulate-General at Bogota, Colombia, furnishes the following information for foreigners who intend to enter the Republic of Colombia:

Although each foreigner entering Colombia is requested to present a visèed passport, if one arrives without a pass he may gain entrance to the country by addressing himself to his resident Consul, the collector of customs, and captain of the port.

No invoice is required for or duty collected upon personal baggage, if it does not exceed 330.69 pounds in weight, and is accompanied by the owner, and is consistent with his station in life.

Foreigners coming to Colombia, however will avoid much annoyance, expense and delay if they provide themselves with properly visèed passports, also with a consular invoice to cover their baggage if it exceeds limitation. Baggage that is in access and not covered by a consular invoice or that is not accompanied by the owner is assessed duty at the highest rate in the tariff ($1.50 per kilo of 2.20 pounds) and 70 per cent per kilo additional. The penalty, for the absence of the invoice is 10 per cent and 5 per cent for making the inventory.

Excess baggage accompanied by the owner and by a consular invoice is assessed duty at the tariff rate of the merchandise of which it may consist.

Invoice Fees—The minmum charge for a Colombian consular invoice is $18 on goods not exceeding $200 in value, and the maximum fee is $30 for each $1,000 or additional fraction of $1,000.

Transportation, etc.—At present and until transportation facilities are much changed and improved all perishable goods destined for the interior of the country should be so packed as to exclude moisture and in packages not exceeding 125 pounds in weight for transportation on mule back, peons, or in canoes.

All merchandise that is transported via the Magdalena River is subject to 100° F. for a period of about ten days. Merchandise such as photographic films, pharmaceutical preparations, etc., are often ruined through insufficient care in packing. Goods destined for the interior are exposed to the downpour of the tropical rains and may accidentally be submerged in crossing mountain streams or in careless handling in canoes. Goods may now be sent from the Magdalena River to Bogotá by the Cambao cart road, but even by this route there is no assurance of their exemption from damage by water.

Odds and Ends

GINGER ALE FRAPPE.

Open three bottles of imported ginger ale and turn the contents into a bowl. Add the juice of four lemons and a half cupful of granulated sugar Stir until the sugar is dissolved and turn the mixture into a freezer and freeze. This ice is very refreshing.

STIFFENING CANE SEATS.

How many housekeepers know that if the seats of cane-seated chairs have become sagging and limp, that they can be tightened by giving them a thorough washing with hot water, in which a little soda has been dissolved, and then putting them into a current of air to dry?

HOME-MADE PERFUME.

Cut up one ounce of orris root and put it into a glass-stoppered jar or large bottle, and pour over it one and a half ounces of pure spirits of wine. Put in the stopper which should fit very closely, and leave the jar in a dark place for a fortnight or three weeks.

A few drops of the essence thus made will give a delightfully clean odor, more like English violet than any that can usually be purchased.

A REMEDY FOR ANTS.

It is said that an effectual cure for the ants that are the bane of many a good housekeeper is to melt together in an earthenware vessel a quarter of a pound of sulphur and 2 ounces of potash. When cold pulverize and sprinkle in the haunts of the sluggard's example. If the ants will not flee from this mixture be very sure the housekeeper will during the somewhat choky melting process.

ANTIDOTE TO POISON.

It is a great thing to understand what simple antidote to take if one is so unlucky as to swallow poison through mistake. Sweet oil is to be found in nearly every house, and half a pint of it, taken immediately, is an effectual antidote to almost all poisons. Anybody with a strong constitution should take a larger quantity of this simple remedy.

FOR HOT HANDS.

The following lotion will prove very beneficial when the hands perspire too freely and become uncomfortable in consequence: Take ten grains of tannic acid, half an ounce of simple tincture of benzoin, two ounces of elder flower water and three ounces of rosewater. This mixture should be used on the hands, and the result will be that they will remain fresh and cool.

WHAT FOODS WEIGH.

It may be convenient to know that one quart of flour weighs one pound; a quart of corn meal, one pound and two ounces; a quart of best sugar, one pound; a quart of powdered white sugar, one pound and one ounce; a quart of best brown sugar one pound and two ounces; that ten eggs weigh one pound, though this depends somewhat on the size; sixteen large tablespoonfuls make half a pint; a quart of butter, one pound and one ounce.

FIREWORKS.

Fireworks originated in the thirteenth century along with the evolution of powder and cannon. They were first employed by the Florentines, and later the use of fireworks became popular in Rome at the creation of the Popes.

The fireworks which resemble those which we see nowadays were manufactured by Torre, an Italian artist, and displayed in Paris in 1764.

LOCKJAW REMEDY.

As soon as symptoms of lockjaw appear put some coals in an iron dish, pour over them a handful of sugar, and woolen rags, or leather or both, and smoke the wound thoroughly. Wrap a blanket around the limb and the dish to hold the smoke. Rub wound thoroughly with turpentine in which has been dissolved all the camphor it will contain. Continue treatment until all symptoms disappear.

FOR A SLUGGISH LIVER.

When your liver is really sluggish practice the following exercise at least twice a day: Stretch one arm up as high as you can, while with the other one try and reach down toward the floor. Then reverse the position of the arms. You will find that you will unconsciously bend the body toward the lower arm. By this exercise the side muscles are strengthened, and the liver, which is like a sponge, is squeezed, and is thus much assisted in its work.

HOW GOLD FEAF IS MADE.

By heating, gold may be extended to 50,000 times its original surface. Gold leaf is made from a small ingot of pure gold leaf weighing two



THE DANIELS AND FISHER Stores Company

WHOLESALE

Dry Goods

Denver, Colo., E. U. A.

We are the Leading Wholesale House of the West.

We carry a strictly first class and complete line of Dry Goods, Furnishings and Notions especially adapted to the Western trade.

Our Motto: "Western Goods for Western People."

Denver, U. S. A., is the closest market to the Great Southwest, and to further our interest we have employed Mr. Lon Hines, who speaks and writes Spanish, and has sold a general line of Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods and Notions to the Spanish speaking merchants in Texas, Old Mexico, Arizona and New Mexico for the past seven years, to look after our fast increasing trade in the southwest. He knows your wants.

We desire to open up an account with you and would appreciate a small trial order, the same can be written either in Spanish or English and will have our prompt and careful attention.

Mr. Hines gives as special reference:

P. Ornaleas, Consul General, San Francisco.

A. Leal, Mexican Consul, Rio Grande, Texas.

Send your mail in our care and make our office your headquarters when in Denver. We have plenty of desk room and a man in charge who speaks and writes Spanish.

Nuestra casa es la casa principal de comercio al por mayor en el Oeste. Nosotros tenemos un surtido completo y superior de ropa para Señoras y Caballeros variedades de mercancias especialmente adaptadas para el comercio del Oeste.

Nuestro Mote es: Mecancias del Oeste para las gentes del Oeste.

Denver, E. U. A., es el mercado mas cercano al inmenso Sudoeste y para el bien de nuestros intereses hemos empleado al Sr. Lon Hines, dicho Sr., habla y escribe español, y ha vendido mercancias de todas clases a comerciantes de habla español en Texas, Mexico, Arizona y Nuevo Mexico por los ultimos siete años. El sabe lo que se necesita.

Nosotros deseamos abrir una cuenta con Ud y nos sería grato si ud nos hace un pequeño pedido como prueba, lo cual puede hacer ya sea en español ó en ingles pues recibirá pronta y cuidadosa atencion.

El Sr. Hines da como referencias á

P. Ornelas, Consul General en San Francisco y á

A. Leal, Consul Mexicano en Rio Grande, Texas.

Cuando se halle en ésta haga que se le dirija su correspondencia á esta casa

ounces; this is annealed and hammered until it is reduced to one sixth of an inch thick and is then passed between steel rollers until it is formed into a riband weighing only six and a half grains per square inch. It is then cut up into pieces one inch square, which are piled up alternately with pieces of vellum four inches square. The beating is performed with a 16-pound hammer.

THE ANALYSIS OF MAN.

All the constituants of a 150-pound man are contained in 1,200 eggs, says a chemist. There is enough gas in a man to fill a gasoline meter of 3,640 cubic feet. There is enough iron to make four nails. There is enough fat to make seventy-five candles and a large cake of soap. There is enough phosphorus to make 8,065 boxes of matches. Furthermore there is enough hydrogen in him to fill a baloon and carry him up to the clouds. The remaining constituents of man would yield, if utilized, six cruets of salt, a bowl of sugar and ten gallons of water.

PEOPLE EAT TOO MUCH.

Medical science declares that seven-eighths of our ills are due to overfeeding. Colds in the head are often due to eating too much.

It may be claimed that our wellspread boards are meager compared to those of our ancestors. Probably, but our ancestors were hardy and able to throw off the effects of a hearty meal. We do not take into consideration the great difference between their life and ours. As it is, we eat altogether too much food for our health and comfort, and the fashionable remedy for most ailments is semi-starvation for a period of varying lengths.

TIME SAVING.

A time-saving way to put down new oilcloth or linoleum in a kitchen or where there are sink or table legs to be fitted around, is to cut out a paper pattern of the exact dimensions needed, with niches for water pipes, door jambs, etc.

This pattern should be laid out flat and the new oilcloth or linoleum cut from it.

Of course; a room larger than that for which the linoleum is being cut will be needed to spread down the pattern in this way.

It is better cut on the wrong side for then the outlines of the pattern can be drawn with chalk, and as either linoleum or oilcloth has to be cut with a knife, the marked line is the best guide one can have.

BALDNESS GOES WITH BRAINS.

The bald may be comforted in some degree by the statement just made by a high medical authority that baldness is more common among intellectual persons than among any others. It is of frequent occurence among all who are subjected to intense mental strain, and it may occur comparatively early. With the increase of civilization baldness has become so common and one scientist goes so far as to say that since woman has developed broader and deeper intellectual interests she has lost much of the strength and wealth of her "crowning glory." Baldness has become progressively more frequent in women in the last century or more.—Boston Globe.

CONTINUES TO ISSUE PASSES.

The Monon railroad ignores the interpretation upon the rate law by the interstate commerce commission and continues to pay for its advertising in transportation.

The Mobile Register understands that several of the roads in the south are preparing to follow the Monon example in the belief that the commission has no legal right to interfere in a business arrangement between a railroad and a newspaper when such arrangement has absolutely no influence on any other provision of the act regulating railroads.

One of the local companies of Mobile which withdrew all passes outside its own employes, has given an order to a printer for a sufficient number of certificates to meet the mutual business arrangements of exchanging advertising space for transportation.

MAN AND ART.

In ancient times there stood in the citadel of Athens three statues of Minerva. The first was of olive wood and, according to popular tradition, had fallen from heaven. The second was of bronze commemorating the victory of Marathon, and the third of gold and ivory—a great miracle of art in days of Peridles. And thus in the citadel of time stands man himself. In childhood, shaped of soft and delicate wood, just fallen from heaven: in manhood a statve of bronze, commemorating struggle and victory, and, lastly, in the maturity of age, perfectly shaped in gold and ivory—a miracle of art!

FOODS THAT MAKE YOU FAT.

Potatoes, peas, baked beans, fats, sweets, such as puddings, pies and cake—ale, beer, sweet wines and even water when taken with meals; all conduce to obesity. But in lieu of the foregoing flesh producers, one may satisfy hunger with a moderate amount lean meats, poultry, and fish; with fruits (excepting figs, dates and bananas), and with vegetables, such as spinach, string beans, egg plant, celery, beets, etc. I would recommend also that those over fat from a too rich and too generous diet abstain from much liquid at meals but that they drink copiously of water between meals to flush their systems, water, be it remembered, is an excellent purgative.—G. Elliot Flint in "Dieting vs. Exercise to Reduce Flesh," in The Outing Magazine for July.

RICH ROAD BEING BUILT.

Yoakum's New Orleans-Houston Line Will Soon Be Ready.

But two gaps, one at Trinity river and the other at the Atchafalaya river, are yet to be closed in the construction of Yoakum's new road between New Orleans and Houston. The entire road is to be completed by September 1.

Three distinct roads comprise the new line, all of which are owned by the same combination of interests. The roads are the Beaumont Sour Lake and Western, Oregon and Northwestern and the Colorado Southern, New orleans and Pacific. The Yoakum line will be shorter by a few miles between New Orleans and Houston than the Southern Pacific, and will pass through the lumber and oil regions of Texas and the sugar and rice territory of Loui sana. It is claimed they will originate more freight than any other road in the south.

FRUIT JUICES KILL GERMS.

Lemons and Apples Fatal in Cholera and Typhoid Bacilli.

Among some "science notes" republished by the Indian Mirror the following relate to the virtues of fruit. This is supplemental to the well-known effect of the juice of acid fruits, such as limes, apples, pineapples, etc., in mitigating the craving for alcoholic drinks.

It is said that an eminent Japanese b acteriolo

EMPIRE ZINC COMPANY

703 SYMES BUILDING
DENVER, COLO., U. S. A.

J. H. Troutman, Treasurer.
W. C. Wetherill, Consulting Engineer.

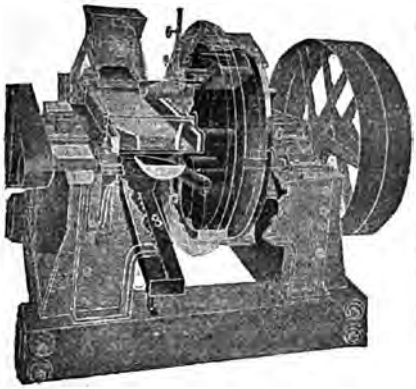
PURCHASERS OF ZINC CONCENTRATES AND ZINCIFEROUS ORES



Empire Zinc Plant at Canon City, Colo.

Concentraciones de Zinc y compradores de minerales de zinc.

THE WILD MILL



Operates on ¾ H. P. per ton of ore crushed, has uniform capacity and

Makes the Least Slimes

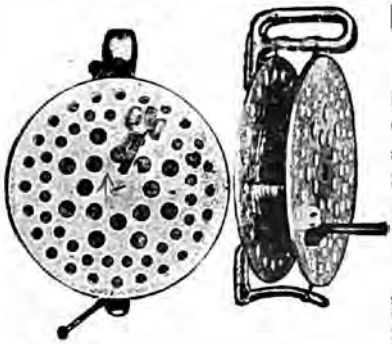
The No. 3 Mill equals a 10 stamp mill and is in every way more economical and easier to operate.

The Wear and Tear

is guaranteed not to exceed 5 cts. per ton of ore crushed. The Wild Mill is self-contained and can easily be transported on mules. Built in three sizes from 10 to 75 tons per day. Send for catalogue.

Morse Bros, M. & S. Co.
Denver, Colo., U. S. A.

El molino "Wild" Separa separa con una potencia de 1-4 de caballo por tonelada de mineral tritorado, tiene una capscida uniforme.
Hace menos Lodo. El molino núm tres es igual á un molino de 10 mazas, y de todo punto de vista mas economico y mas facil de operar, lo que se gaste se garantiza á no exceder 5 cos por cada tonelada de meneral tritoriado pidase un catálogo. El molino" Wild" se fabrica de manera que pueda ser trasportado en mulas, y de tres tanaños de 10 40 y 75 toneladas por dia.



LALLIE SURVEYING INSTRUMENT CO.

DENVER, COLO., U. S. A.

Manufacturers and dealers in Transits, Levels, Compasses, Etc., Makers of Steel Tapes and Patented Reels suitable for all purposes Special tapes made to order on short notice Instruments Carefully repaired and adjusted. Established 1888.

Fabricantes y negociantes en instrumentos de Agrimensura, Compasses, Etc., Etc. Fabricantes de Cintas-Medidas de Acero adecuadas para tado uso Hacemos Composturas de instrumentos Con el mayor esmero.

gist has recently shown with success that the acids of lemons, apples and some other fruits are capable of destroying all kinds and varieties of the germs which cause disease and pain in the human body. The acids, citric and malic, contained in the fruit juices probably have the effect of killing these disease germs.

Cholera germs are said to be killed in fifteen minutes by lemon juice or apple juice and even typhoid germs, which have great resisting power, are killed in about thirty minutes by either of these acids, even in a very diluted form. A tumbler full of cold water saturated with cholera bacilli might be gulped down one's throat with impunity provided a lemon has been squeezed into it fifteeen or twenty minutes prior to the act. The safety here lies in the absolute certainty of the destruction of the bacilli by the action of the lemon juice. What is a delicious drink to the human being is here evidently a poison to these micro-organisms.

Thus the two most dreaded diseases in India—that is, Asiatic cholera and typhoid fever—have a simple remedy to checkmate their ravages. These prevalent and universal diseases have now this universal remedy. Limes are within reach of the poorest people in India and they could be secured for a very small price, even in the districts of great scarcity. Even the people by having a plentiful supply of lemons and oranges in the times of epidemics could tide over the infection with credit.

REMEDIES FOR LITTLE ACCIDENTS.

For the little accidents that seem more prevalent during warm weather, it is well to have simple remedies at hand:

For bee and wasp stings, carbolic acid, soda of ammonia.

For poison ivy, a solution of baking soda or a weak solution of sugar of lead. Mackerel brine from the kit in the farm cellar, or a tomato from the vines, will also be found effectual.

For burns, a dressing of saturated soda or equal parts of linseed oil and lime water, vaseline, sweet oil, butter—any bland oil—but on no account glycerine, which is irritating.

For sunburns cloths wet in saturated soda and soft powders, like flour, laundry starch or cornstarch, dusted on.

For slivers, a fine needle. If too deep in the flesh to be reached by ordinary means, fill a rather wide-mouthed bottle two-thirds full of boiling water and hold the injured spot close over the opening. The suction draws the flesh down, and a little additional pressure will take out the splinter.

For a bruise the best treatment is an immediate application of hot fomentations. After that, witch hazel, vinegar and hot water, or alcohol and water, put on with a bandage and often moistened.—Home Magazine.

SOME SUMMER RECIPES.

Peanut Cookies—Cream four tablespoonfuls of butter, add one-half cup of granulated sugar and two egg yolks and beat thoroughly. Then add four tablespoonsfuls of milk, a half a teaspoonful of salt one teaspoonful of lemon juice, one-half a teaspoonfnl of baking powder in one cup of flour, which has been twice sifted.

Cherry Pie—Stone the cherries and line deep dishes with good rich paste. Fill nearly full of stoned cherries, or if preferred, leave in the stones sprinkle over them five tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar and dredge the cherries lightly with flour. Now roll out the upper crust as thin as convenient to handle and deftly lay it over the dish prepared. Trim off the edges of crust with a sharp knife so as not to drag the pie crust. Make a juice vent in the center and pinch the edges of the crust all round to keep the juices in, and place in the oven, bake and eat the same day.

Bag Cherry Pudding—One pint of milk, three and a half cups of flour, three eggs, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of melted butter, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one pint of stoned cherries. Beat the eggs until light, then add the milk and flour and beat until smooth. Drain off the cherries, dredge with flour, stir them into the pudding, have a linen bag wrung out of cold water that the mixture may not stick, pour into the bag and boil three hours. The ordinary custard boiler may be substituted for the bag but is no better. This rule is also good for other seasonable fruits.

Strawberry Pie—Wash and hull a quart of fresh berries, cut in two pieces, pour two tablespoonfuls of sugar over and set aside for thirty minutes Beat the yolks of two eggs until light and add two heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of milk, then the juice that has been extracted. Line the dish with rich pastry. Put the fruit which has been added to the mixture of eggs, sugar, etc., in the dish and bake a light tempting brown. Spread the top with a meringue of the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth and sweetened in the usual way with four tablespoonfuls of sugar.

HINTS ON KEEPING COOL.

(Philadelphia Bulletin.)

With the sudden coming of the warm weather the grown people as well as the children are bound to suffer.

Those who are obliged to be on their feet a great part of the day suffer intensely from swollen feet. The easiest way to remedy the evil is to bathe the feet well every night in warm water in which a little baking soda has been dissolved.

If you can possibly manage it, change your stockings every day and do not wear the same pair of shoes two days running. Stockings that are only worn once do not require much laundering, it is sufficient to wring them out of boiling water.

Lighten your clothing as much as possible and take as many baths as you can. If you are worn out after a long, hot day, a bath, tepid at first and gradually increased to cold, will give you a cool, comfortable night.

It is a good thing to lighten your diet in hot weather. Eat meat but once a day and then sparingly. Avoid blood-heating cereals, choosing the ones that are lightest.

Oatmeal that has been boiled three or four hours and then allowed to jelly is delicious with cream, and drink milk instead of boiling hot tea or coffee.

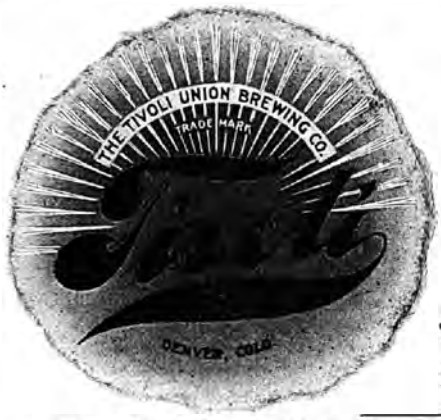
Be sure to drink a great deal of water; nothing is so important as that in hot weather. But it is equally important that the water should not be icy cold, To drink ice water when the body is overheated is almost suicidal.

Cold tea is a delicious summer drink. Make it in the morning, and when the first heat is off it put in the ice box until needed. Then serve with crushed sugar and sliced lemon.

Eat as much fruit as you can, but be sure that it is fresh. Be certain that whatever fish you eat is absolutely fresh. Nothing is more dangerous than tainted fish.

If you are a housekeeper, do as much of the cooking as you can in the morning. You may have to have a late dinner, but if you prepare a good deal beforehand it will simplify things very much.

The potatoes can be peeled and set in a pan of cold water, the vegetables may also be prepared and the desert made and put in the ice box. Then you will only have to burn the gas range for a short time and avoid heating the house and yourself. Salads are healthy food at this time of the



Drink Tivoli Carlsberger Imperial or Munchener

The Beer that makes you Smile.

Tivoli Malt Tonic shipped anywhere in wood or glass.

1336-1338 10th St., Denver Colo., U. S. A.

Bebase Tivoli La cerveza que hace sonreir Se remite á donde quiera en madera ó cristal.



$22 C. O. D.

You take no chance when buying a harness from us; every set warranted to be as represented. This double team harness complete with collars and breechings. Concord style, 2-inch traces, for $22.00. Sold everywhere for $27.00. Send for our free catalogue of saddles and harness. Lowest prices in the U. S.

THE FRED MUELLER SADDLE & HARNESS CO., 1413 Larimer St., Denver Colo.

Usted no arriesga nada al comprar guarniciones de nosotros; cada juego garantizado segun lo representamos. Vendemos el par de guarniciones por $22.00, que otros venden por $27.00. Nuestros precios son los mas baratos en los Estados Unidos.



Paying Ice Bills

HE WRIGHT ICELESS REFRIGERATOR

- the most wonderful invention of the entieth century. You can keep milk eet and provisions fresh for days, and no ice. When you buy this refrigerator all cost stops, and you pay no ice bills. Write today for catalogue and price list, giving full information

THE WRIGHT ICELESS REFRIGERATOR COMPANY

1133 LARIMER ST., DENVER, COLO.

Refrigeradores Sin Hielo "Wright" es la invencion mas maravillosa del presente siglo. Se pueden conservar leche y provisiones frescas por dias sin necesidad de hielo. Escribir por nuestro catalogo.

year.

Try to keep your temper; that is one of the best ways to keep cool.

To be warm and cross and tired, that is a combination to be avoided.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

A tablespoonful of olive oil taken will ward off appendicitis.

A fever patient should not be sponged while sweating and should never be placed in a draft.

A good corn remedy consists of equal parts of sweet oil and iodine shaken together. Apply at night until relieved.

All kinds of scurvey and blood poisoning yield to the juice of lemons or of limes, which are the grer test blood purifiers in existence.

Even doctors acknowledge that natural fresh cream from cows' milk can give points to cod liver oil and similar nasty liquids in treating consumptives.

Hold a bruised finger in a cup of hot water for a few minutes and it will prevent further trouble. The water should be as hot us it is possible to stand it. Gatherings and runarounds can be successfully treated in the same manner.

PICNIC SUGGESTIONS.

Tissue paper for many purposes is important in the lunch basket. Put tissue paper between the pie and the other contents of the hamper, and pack it in at a safe distance from anything that might be spoiled by dripping syrups.

All layer and soft cakes travel best in tin. The icing must be perfectly hard before packing. Instead of putting it on a plate, which is heavy and makes extra expressage, ice the cake on a flat square of pasteboard, or on a tin sheet of exactly the right size. Wrap the cake with oiled paper, and set it on folded strips of heavy paper which reach well up beyond the sides of the box. This enables the cake to be easily lifted out. Pack tissue paper tightly around it to prevent moving.

Small cakes are really better for the picnic hamper than loaf cake, they do not keep fresh as long. Bake gingerbread, chocolate, cup and sponge cakes in small muffin pans. Sandtarts, ginger snaps, jumbles and cookies always make acceptable contributions.

Fudge is beloved by young and old, and almost every family has its own cherished recipe. Be sure that it is cooked enough and beaten so that it is smooth and not stickey. Or; why not add to the school hamper the necessary material for making it? Chocolate and sugar are easily packed. A small bottle of vanilla, well wrapped in paper, will travel safely in an odd corner. Small pats of butter wrapped in the thin pieces of cheese cloth that are familiar to any one who has ever poked around in a dairy, will remain intact if packed in a tin box or one of the small jars with a screw top that come filled with marmalade or cheese.

A veal loaf is sure to arouse much enthusiasm. Wrap it carefully in oiled paper snd pack it in a long narrow box that exactly fits it.

Deviled eggs—provided the distance is not too great and the weather too warm—carry well if the halves are joined again after stuffing and the whole egg wrapped in oiled paper. Pack them in an airtight tin candy box.

Where there is no prejudice against canned goods, sardines and and potted meats make a nice addition to the hamper's store. Get the smallest cans possible, however, and warn the youthful recipients against leaving anything in the can for "next time." Carelessness in this respect is at the root of many an illness from "eating canned goods."

Nuts in bags or boxes, make good travelers. Apples figs, dates and pears are to be recommended. Unless the distance is short avoid sending oranges and lemons. When they are sent wrap each one in tissue paper.

EIGHT TESTED RECIPES.

Cider Ice—Boil half a cupful of sugar for five minutes with one quarter of a cupful of water. Pour in a thin stream on the stiffly whipped white of an egg and beat till cool. Use very fresh, sweet cider adding sugar syrup to make it sweater if desired, partly freeze, then add the meringue, stir well and freeze.

Cafe Parfait—Boil one-quarter cupful of clear black coffee, and one cupful of sugar till the syrup spins and turn slowly over the beaten yolks of six eggs, stirring vigorously till cold. Fold in a pint of whipped cream and one quarter cupful of clear, strong coffee. Pack for at least four hours in equal parts of salt and ice.

Grape Juice Ice Cream—Scald one pint of milk, stir in one tablespoonful of flour, made smooth in a little cold milk. When it begins to thicken, cover and cook thirty minutes. Beat till light two eggs and two cupfuls of sugar, add to the milk, cook till smooth, strain and cool. When cold add one pint of cream, and one and one-halt cupfuls of grape juice and freeze. Pack and allow to ripen for two hours before serving.

Cold Chocolate Sauce to Serve With Ice Cream—Melt one ounce of chocolate over hot water, add one and one-half cupfuls of boiling water, a tiny pinch of salt and one cupful of sugar then boil for five minutes. Have one-half teaspoonful of gelatin dissolved in very little cold water, add to the mixture, lift from the fire, stir well for a moment, then strain. When cold add a couple of drops of cinnamon extract and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Chill thoroughly before serving.

Grape Sorbetto—To one pint of scalded milk add one pint of grape juice, and when at boiling point stir in one tablespoonful of flour (smoothed in cold water) and cook till creamy. Beat the yolks of three eggs very light, add to the mixture with a pinch of salt, cooking till it coats the spoon. Cool then freeze to a mush, pack in a mold and set in ice and salt for at least two hours. Garnish with fresh grapes.

Melon Sherbet—Rub the pulp from a number of ripe cantaloupes through a seive, adding the strained juice, and to a quart of pulp a half a cupful of orange juice. Dissolve three cupfuls of sugar in one cupful of boiling water, adding to it the pulp when cold. Freeze to a soft mush, then add the whites of two eggs and half a cupful of confectioner's sugar beaten to a stiff froth, work thboroughly through the melon pulp and finish freezing.

Maple Parfait—Beat the yolks of eight eggs very light and pour gradually over them one cupful of boiling maple syrup. Cook in a double boiler till the mixture coats the spoon, remove from the fire and beat until cold. When thoroughly chilled, fold in one pint of double cream whipped solid, turn into a three-pint mold, cover with paraffin paper before the lid is put on, and pack in equal quantities of ice and salt for at least three hours before serving.

Blackberry Sherbet—Blackberry juice is delicious to use in mousse, parfait or sherbet. For the latter, heat one cupful of sugar in one quart of milk and place in the freezer to cool. To one quart of the juice (obtained by scalding the fruit in very little water, then rubbing through a fine

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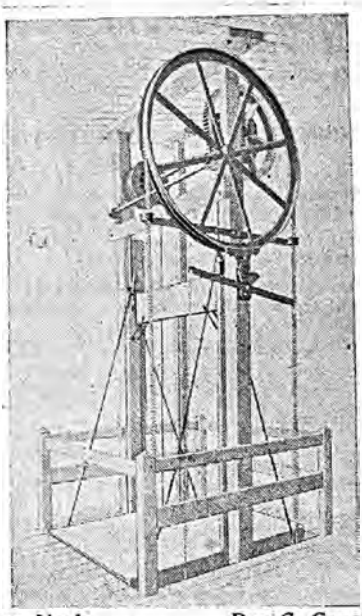
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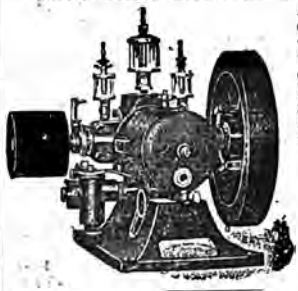
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hair seive,) add one cupful of sugar. When cold, pour into the milk and partly freeze, turning the freezer rapidly. Add the beaten whites of two eggs and one cupful of sweet cream and finish freezing.

UMPIRE MOBBED FOR IT—WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

Some odd things occur in the bushes. "Several years ago I was with the Enid team in Oklahoma," says Walter Frantz, the Kansas City pitcher, "and the rivalry between our nine and the club at El Reno was something fierce. The two teams met to settle the championship of the territory, and the score stood 2 to 2 in the fourteenth inning.

"We were last at bat. One hand was down and there was a man on first when I came to bat. The man on first had a game leg and couldn't run very fast. I hit for a home run. The man on first started for second and I tore down the base lines on my way round the circuit:

"The other runner fell near second and I passed him and reached home, but before he got to the plate the ball was relayed in and he was touched out. The umpire decided that my run counted and we won the game.

"Talk about riots—the El Reno players and rooters were crazy mad. They mobbed the umpire, who was a pretty husky farmer lad and he looked like a rag bag struck by lightning when the crowd got through with him.

"He told me afterward that he had been in a train wreck, was once chased by the Indians on the Pawnee reservation while poaching, and that he had two legs broken by a runaway team, but they were mere incidents compared with his emotions while battling with those angry fans and players.

"I have heard a good deal of argument among seasoned ball players as to whether my run counted. What is your opinion?" The writer passes the question on to the reader. What does he think?

BASEBALL OLD AS HILLS.

(By Ernst Held.)

The readers of this article will be surprised, as as I have been, to learn of the origin of ball playing, which has developed in so many varieties of the present day.

I found the facts of its history in an article of the most widely read German weekly, Die Gartenlaube of Leipzig.

The words ball and ballot as dance entertainments owe their origin to ball playing, for this was connected in past centuries with the dance, preceeding or following it or filling out pauses between dancing.

The dexterous throwing and catching of the ball gave good chances for the display of grace, coquetry and gallantry.

The invitations to such ball dance entertainments were not made by cards as at present, but by s nding a ball around.

Ball playing, perhaps the most interesting game was and has become the most popular in its various forms, but it is also the oldest game, for Homer in his "Odyssey" describes most charmingly how the lovely Hausicaa, daughter of the king of the Haeacians, enjoyed a game of ball with her playmates while waiting for their garments to dry after a bath.

The ball g me flourished in Italy in the sixteenth century, and consisied in having the ball (ballo) driven and caught from player to player by a sort of bat (maglia) very aimilar to our present tennis play.

The young people of towns and villages enjoyed the active pl ying, while their elders were the interested spectators, 'Several among whom regretted,' as the hist:orian has it, "that the gate between sprightly youth and sedate maturity had been closed to them!" Fustement conune chez nous!

From Italy the game spread to Spain, France and Germany, and formed in the seventeenth century an important part in entertainments at royal courts and among the nobility. Burghers and people generally cultivated it. Larger buildings were erected with wide halls, where the game could be played during unfavorable weather, or in adjoining courts or on park plats on fair days. Leipzig had such a house built in the Reichs street in 1624 and another one later in 1692 in the Peters street. Or the players amused themselves on the large market place or on fine boulevards, planted with shade trees, behind which sprang up gradually residences, forming a street, which retained naturally the name of its former use.

So is one of the finest streets in Altona, on Elbe, named to this day the Palonaille: another in Utrecht, one in my native place, Halle, on the Saale, called the Maille, and in London the widely celebrated street, the Pall Mall. These names are corruption of the original Italian ballo, the ball, and maglia, the mallet.

In place of our present balet master the people had ball masters, who taught the art and tricks of the game to the young players.

The ball game came from Paris to England and in particular to London before and during the reign of Charles I, and as early as in 1598 an English author, Robert Dallington, speaks of it in this wise: "Of all exercises used in France, I prefer the game of Paille-Maille, becsuse it gives good entertainment, does not demand over exertion and is wellbefitting a cavalier or lady. I wonder why, among the many foolish and monkeyish games that have been imported from France to England, the Paille-Maille has not been brought here!"

It seems though the game did not take root in England, for in 1760 an English writer speaks of Paille-Maille as a game that was formerly much played in the long alley near St. James, but Charles II played it passionately and some poems of that time praised it.

Already at this time there stood in Pall Mall street imposing buildings, behind the apple trees anceeded by 140 elm trees, which decorated the playground, among them being the house of the great physician, Lydenham, and the palace of the great warrior, Marlborough.

The Editor's Wish.

Martin Blake became the daddy of a boy yesterday and it tickled him so he came in and paid half what he owed us on subscription. We wish it had been twins.—Wardsville, Neb., Times.

The railroads were wise in granting the new 2-cent rate recently passed by the different states as the interurban road now building all over the country would have compelled them to do so, even the poor newspaper men can now travel and pay their fare.

Frank Brady, Denver, Colo.,

I received a sample copy of Sister Republics and enclose you 50 cents to pay for subscription. Be sure and send it along.

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M. H. Mickey. Editor del Departmento Español

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Frank Brady, Pub., Denver, Colo.,

This a. m. the sample copy of your little magazine reached me. It is exactly what I want. I enclose you $1.00 to pay for two years' subscription, so as to include the full set of Spanish lessons.

James C. Jack,
New York City, N. Y.

Chiste Final.

Abogando por los derechos femeniles, decía una señora:

—¿Donde estaría el hombre si no fuera por la mujer?

—Yo lo sé—contesta uno.

—¿Dónde?

—En el paraíso.

Tres Cosas.

Tres cosas debemos debemos defender, el honor, la pátria y el hogar.

En tres cosas debemos de pensar—la vida, la muerta y la eternidad.

Tres cosas debemos de gobernar—la temperancia, la lengua y la conducta.

Tres cosas debemos de amar, la energía, la caballerosidad y la afección.

Tres cosas debemos de aborrecer, la crueldad, la arrogancia y la ingratitúd.

Tres cosas en que nos debemos deleitar, la franqueza, la libertad y la hermosura.

Tres cosas debemos desear—la salúd los buenos amigos y un espíritu felíz.

La Prohibicion de Importar Armas a Sonora y el Gobierno Americano.

La prensa del país ha dado á conocer la disposición emanada de la Secretaría de Comunicaciones, prohibitiva de la importación de cualesquiera armas portátiles al Estado de Sonora, y ordenada á impedir la venta clandestina de esas armas y municiones á las tribus rebeldes de aquella región.

Al tener conocimiento de esa disposición el Gobierno de Estados Unidos, ha ordenado, por conducto de la Administración General de Correos de la vecina República, á todos los directores de las Aduanas Marítimas y Fronterizas próximas á Sonora, que impidan la exportación al territorio de este Estado de la Unión Mexicana, de aquella clase de armas y municiones, en vista del mal uso que de ellas se hace.

Así lo communicó á la Secretaría de Relaciones, el sénor Embajador Creel.

La Electricidad en lo Futuro.

LAS PROFESIAS DE EDISON.

A la entrada de las minas de carbón se establecerán instalaciones eléctricas y la fuerza será transmitida por alambre, sin necesidad de que el carbón sea llevado por ferrocarril.

La luz eléctrica será más barata que el gas; los grandes centros ferro viarios harán correr sus trenes por electricidad, tan pronto como sus propietarios encuentren que les resulte más económico.

La luz eléctrica reemplazará los caballos, lo qúe resolverá el problema del tráfico en las ciudades y ahorrará 200 millones de pesos anualmente, para mantenimiento de caballos en Nueva York.

Por la telegrafía inalámbrica nos comunicaremos con cualquier buque en el mar, y toda el agua se utilizará para producir la fuerza eléctrica.

Espero ver buques áeros antes qe mi muerte: los buques que cruzarán el Atlántico en tres días, la fuerza eléctrica será tan barata, que dará nacimiento á nuevas industrias.

Pero lo esenciales hallar la manera de obtener electricidad directamente del carbón; trescientos mil hombres de ciencia trabajan en este sentidor.

Venta de Quinina En Publica Subasta En Batavia.

El Consul de los Estados Unidos en Batavia infoma que la primera venta de quinina en pública subasta, para el año 1907, se celebró en Batavia el 23 de enero. Se pusieron en venta 3,742.20 kilogramos á cuenta del Gobierno, 1,-950.48 á cuenta particular, y 240 kilogramos á cuenta particular y empaca-

dos, á opción del comprador. De la cantidad total ofrecida en venta solamente se vendieron 793.80 kilogramos á cuenta del Gobierno, y kilogramos de la quinina opcional, á razón de 15 florines, ó $6.03, por kilogramo.

GUATEMALA.

El Banco Americano de Guatemala en el Segundo Semestre de 1906.

Según la memoria presentada por la junta directiva del Banco Americano, correspondiente al segundo semestre de 1906, la cuenta de ganancias y pérdidas, deduciendo los intereses no devengados, gastos de administración, honorarios de la directiva, sueldos, gratificaciones á los empleados, y amortizaciones acordadas, arroja una utilidad de $546,578.63.

La junta directiva ha acordado abonar á capital pagado la suma de $125 por acción sobre las 1,200 acciones, ó sean $150,000; repartir un dividendo de $100 por acción, ó $120,000; pasar al fondo de reserva $240,000, y crear un nuevo fondo para eventualidades con $36,578.63. Total general, $546,578.63.

CHILE.

Censo Ganadero.

El BOLETIN, en su número correspondiente al mes de enero de 1907, publicó las cifras relativas al censo ganadero de la República de 1906, pero en ellas no estaban incluidas las de varias provincias, puesto que entonces no se habían recibido los resultados da las mismas. Los datos que se publican ahora abarcan todas las pro- vincias de la República.

El número total de animales de todas clases existentes en el país es de 8,768,533, distribuido en la forma siguiente: Caballos, asnos y mulas, 746,150; vacas, etc., 2,674,666; ovejas, 4,528,109; cabras, 436,739; cerdos, 338,993; varios, 3,876.

El "Brillante" Porvenir de la Industria Minera en Nicaragua.

Noticias recibidas de Nicaragua dicen que el porvenir de la industria minera del país es brillantísimo. Considérase favorable á los intereses mineros el nuevo Código de Minería, que publicó el BOLETIN en su número de noviembre de 1906, por cuanto que, en virtud de sus disposiciones, los que intentan dedicarse á la explotación de minas tienen el privilegio de importar casi libre de derechos todo lo que necesiten para la industria. Varias compañías organizadas en los Estados Unidos están construyendo las instalaciones necesarias, ó haciendo preparativos para explotar en grande escala los distritos mineros.

PERU.

La Produccion de Goma en el Primer Semestre de 1906.

Según estadísticas publicadas recientemente, la producción de goma en el Perú durante el primer semestre de 1906 fué de 1,062,497 kilógramos, valorados en £390,554, que pagaron la cantidad de £4,386 por derechos de aduana. En el mismo semestre de 1905 la producción fue de, 1,033,024 kilógramos por valor de £350,400, por los cuales se pagó por derechos de aduana la suma de £13,600.

Exportaciones a Nueva York.

Durante los once meses de enero á noviembre de 1906, se exportaron del Perú para el Puerto de Nueva York mercancías por valor de $1,977,710, siendo los siguientes los articulos principales: Algodón; $476,667; cobre en barras, $323,658; lana de alpaca, $255,913; pieles de cabra, $255,386.

Patentes y Marcas de Fabrica Expedidas en 1906.

Las patentes de invención expedidas en el Perú durante 1906 fueron 65, en comparación con 24 que se concedieron el año anterior, en tanto que el número de marcas de fábrica registradas durante el mismo año fúe de 102, de las cuales, 75 eran extranjeras y 27 del país. En 1905 se registraron 92 marcas, 65 extranjeras y 27 nacionales.

—En una casucha miserable de por la calle del Cedro, en México, fueron sorprendidos unos fabricantes de moneda falsa; entre ellos se encontraba Juan Tapia, antiguo presidiario.

—Ha quedado organizado el "Orfeón Mexicano" en la ciudad de México, bajo la dirección del maestro compositor Sosé Austri.

—En C. Victoria, Tamps, se encuentra en mal estado la salubridad pública, á causa de la sequía y del excesivo calor que se ha dejado sentir en estos últimos días.

—En la misma ciudad son frecuentes las enfermedades como el sarampión, la gripa y otras.

—En Laredo Tex., debutó una compañia de Zarzuela en la que figuran el tenor Rihuet, el barítono genérico Francisco Haller, y el maestro director Nemesio Flores.

—Comienzan á sentirse nuevamenlos temblores en Chilpancingo. El dia 3 á las cuatro de la tarde se sintió un fuerte temblor trepidatorio que duró veinte segundos, llenando de pánico á los habitantes.

—Las obras hidráulicas que se están haciendo en Matehuala, S. L. P., serán unas de las mejores que de esta naturaleza hay en México. Próximamente quedarán terminadas. La Compañía Metalúgica Nacional que es la que las está llevando á cabo, toma el agua de Rio Jordán á una distancia de 20 millas.

EGO

Soy un volcán, la nieve de los años
esmalta con su albura mi cabeza
y aún luchan con indómita fiereza
gratos anhelos al reposo huraños.

Desciendo de la vida los peldaños
con paso firme y con viril nobleza,
y cruzo audaz la mundanal maleza
llevando alientos á mi edad extraños.

Ningún vago temor mi pecho asalta,
á conseja ninguna me doblego
ni voluntad para luchar me falta.

No al descanso mis músuclos entrego,
que si la nieve mi cabeza esmalta
mi pecho alienta corazón de fuego.

RA&AEL NAJERA.

—Se va á fundar, en México, un Banco alemán, con el capital de veinte millones de marcos, el que girará bajo la razón social de "Denstch—Sudamerikamische Bank. Algo ya que no es yankee.

Buen Padre.

Queriendo un buen caballero corregir á su hijo que frecuentemente traía á mal traer la fama del prójimo, repitiendo en tertulia lo que había y lo que no había, exagerándolo todo, especialmente las faltas; un día que se propasó más de lo acostumbrado le dijo:

Derrama por el suelo este vaso de agua.

—¿Para que?

—Luego le veras.

—Pues ya está.

Recoge ahora el agua.

—Eso no puede ser.

—Pues menos puede ser que se devuelva del todo la honra que se ha quitado la murmuración.

Ferrocarril Entre los Estados de Queretaro y Guanajuato.

Por contrato celebrado entre el Gobierno Mexicano y el Señor Don MANUEL RUBIO ARRIAGA el 12 de énero de 1907 y publicado en el "Periódico Oficial" del Estado Tabasco del 13 de abril de 1907, se autoriza al concessionario para que construya y explote un ferrocarril entre los Estados de Querétaro y Guanjato, que partiendo de la capital del primero termine en la villa de Acámbaro, perteneciente al segundo. Toda la línea deberá quedar terminada dentro del plazo de siete años. Para garantizar el cumplimiento de las condiciones impuestas por el contrato, el concesionario ha constituído un depósito de 10,800 pesos en bonos de la Dueda Pública Consolidada.

Exploracion de Minerales de Hierro en el Estado de Oaxaca.

El 21 de mayo de 1907 el Presidente de la República Mexicana promulgó una ley del Congreso que aprueba el contratato celebrado el 1º de febrero de 1907 entre el Gobierno y la Compañía A. B. Adams, Incorporated, para la exploración de minerales de hierro en los Distritos de Jamiltepec, Tlaxiaco, Teposcolula, Nochixlán, Huajuapam, Justlahuca y Juquila, del Estado de Oaxaca.

El "Diario Oficial" del 30 de mayo de 1907 contiene el texto integro del contrato.

Modificacion de Derechos de Exportacion.

De acuerdo con la ley que prescribe cuales serán los ingresos del Tesoro Federal para el año económico de 1907-8, los derechos de exportación sobre ciertos artículos quedan modificados en los términos siguientes:

Palo de tinte ó campeche, $0.50 por tonelada de 1,000 kilogramos; palo moral, $0.25 por tonelada de 1,000 kilogramos; raiz de zacatón, á razón de $060 los 100 kilogramos, peso bruto; chicle, á razón de $0.02 el kilogramo de peso neto; guayule en yerba, en estado natural ó triturado, $15 por tonelada de 1,000 kilogramos, peso bruto; henequuén en rama, $0.50 por cada 100 kilogramos, peso neto; ixtle en rama, $0.50 por cada 100 kilogramos, peso neto cueros de ven ado y chivo, $2.25 por cada 100 kilogramos, pesobruto; cueros de res ú otros, $0.75 por cada 100 kilogramos, peso bruto.

Stenographers



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Pensamientos

—La paciencia es un desgaste demasiado grande de la fuerza cerebral: por eso paraliza tantas veces la actividad, que sin ella sería más útil.

—La vanidad es el sentimiento de lo bello, transformado en egoísmo, á la manera del buen vino que se cambia en vinagre.

—El altruismo procrura goces de una intensidad infinitamente mayor que los del egoísmo. Sólo que el uno no es capaz de comprender los goces del otro y se inspiran lástima mutuamente.

La vida es un teatro en el que, con demasiada frecuencia, nos salimos del papel de espectadores. Para llegar á ocupar en ella un lugar promiente, no hay otro medio que derramar la sangre de nuestro propio corazón.

—Jamás podremos sentirnos verdaderamente cansados de la vida, pero sí de nosotros mismos.

—El gozo es la vida, vista através de un rayo de sol.

—La juventud condena, la vejez absuelve.

—La ingratitud no existe para el que olvida los servicios prestados.

—Leibuitz dice: que todos los juegos han sido inventados por hombres de grande talento, pero que los más majaderos son los mejores para jugarlos.

Organizacion de Una Oficina de Estadistica.

El 10 de mayo de 1907 se organizó en la República de Panamá una oficina de estadística, bajo el nombre de "Dirección General de Estadística," y teniendo al frente como Director al Señor Don LEÓN FERNÁNDEZ GUARDIA. La nueva oficina tendrá á su cargo la colección y publicación de estadísticas demográficas, comerciales y agrícolas de la República.

La Cria de Abejas en la Republica.

La "Gaceta Oficial" de Panamá, del 6 de marzo de 1907, publica el contrato celebrado el 5º del mismo entre el Gobierno y el señor VÍCTOR VARGAS GAMALLO para que éste organice en la República un apiario modeo, é importe de los Estados Unidos abejas fecundadas, de pura raza italiana.

VENEZUELA.

Trafico de Ciudad Bolivar, Primer Trimestre de 1907.

El valor total de las importaciones recibidas por el Puerto de Ciudad Bolívar durante el primer trimestre de 1907 fué de, 1,767,572.90 bolívares, y el de las exportaciones de 1,149,350 bolívares. Los derechos de aduanas recaudados durante el mismo período ascendieron á la suma de 1,159,887.15 bolívares.

El principal producto exportado fué la goma de balata, de la cual se enviaron al extranjero 150,987 kilos valorados en 643,412 bolivares. Otras exportaciones consistieron en oro, 174,904 bolívares; cueros, 146,744 bolívares, y 706 terneras avaluadas en 70,000 bolívares.

Aprobacion de la Proyectada Junta de Jurisconsultos.

El Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos ha informado á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas que el Presidente de la República Oriental del Uruguay aprobó el 20 de marzo de 1907 la convención firmada en 23 de agosto de 1906, en la ciudad de Rio Janeiro, relativa á la reunión de una junta internacional de jurisconsultos; esta aprobación está sujeta á la decisión final de la Asamblea General,

Esta junta estará compuesta de un representante de cada uno de los Estados signatarios, nombrado por el respectivo Gobierno, y se reunirá con el fin de preparar un proyecto de código de Derecho Internacional Privado y otro de Derecho Internacional Público.

Una de las disposiciones de la convención esla de que los nombramientos de los representantes sean notificados al Gobierno Brasileño antes del 1º de abril de 1907; el Presidente WILLIMAN ha designado al Dr. GONZALO RAMÍREZ para representar al Uruguay en la Junta.

El Dr. RAMÍREZ fué el organizador del Congreso Legal de Montevideo, es un publicista de fama y catedrático de Derecho Internacional Privado en la Universidad del Uruguay.

Descubrimiento de Una Planta Oleaginosa.

Según la prensa inglesa, el Doctor SARDA ha descubierto en Guatemala una planta de propiedades valiosas. Llámase *myristica sebifera*, y de sus semillas se extrae un aceite vegetal



Had Not Done Before for Years.

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I suffered since six years 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 falling 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 every Sunday and people are astonished to see him well again.

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No me habia sucedido por años antes.

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He sufrido desde que tenia seis años por falta de sueño, cualquier exitación ó llegada de visitas ó la salida de cosa para otros engares me movia de la misma manera por varias noches. Tome el Tonico por nervios de Pastor Koenig y dormeia bien toda la noche. Aunque me ansente de casa por tres semanas. Cosa que muncha babia hecho antes.

Mrs. Rev. S. W. Delzell

La Sra. Hemersineier de Monroe, Mo. dice que el Tonico para Nervios de Pa tor Koenig es una vendición de Dios para nosotros. Nuestro hijo sufria de desvanecimientos por diez y seis meses hasta quedar Corto de entendimiento. Dos medicos no no pudieron aliviarlo, pero el tonico lo mejorotanto que ahora va a misa, todos los domingos, y las gentes se quedan atonitas al verlo bueno otra vez

Un precioso librito Gratis acerca de 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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WHY THE DR. HAMER METHOD CURES RUPTURE OR HERNIA

FIRST.—Because it does not destroy muscular tissue.

SECOND.—Because it does not induce inflammation in any part by cutting or tearing.

THIRD.—Because it makes normal the enfeebled muscular fibers that have grown weak and are not able to resist the constant pressure upon them from within.

FOURTH.—Because it restores to the parts the elastic tissue which has been displayed by weak fatty tissue.

FIFTH.—Because this method precludes the possibility of blood poisoning and other influences that may occur from a wound produced by a knife.

SIXTH.—Because the subcutaneous application of the remedy hermetically eloses the pores and makes it impossible for any noxious poison from without to attack the parts that are being treated.

SEVENTH.—Because it does not in any way interfere with the daily avocation of the patient, while exercise materially contributes to a rapid and permanent cure.

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S. R. Hamer, M. D.

My Picture Should be Here, But it Aint.

Dr. Hamer.

que, según se dice, tiene el olor y el sabor de la manteca de cacao, se derrite á los 37° centígrados, és soluble en el alcohol, el éter, el cloroformo y el aguarrás; se presta á la confección de jabones, bujías, perfumes, confituras y productos farmacéuticos; es sustancia alimenticia, y no llegar á ranciarse jamás.

Con semejantes propiedades, esta nueva grasa, que su descubridor ha denonminado *myristina*, debe valer en cualquiera parte, por lo menos, $150 oro por tonelada, y es fácil que valga mucho más, pues se agrega que es transparentable sin dificultad, forma un jabón que espumea aún en aguas salobres, saponifica el álcali, é ilumina con mayor potencia que varios aceites similares.

Derecho de Importacion Sobre el Aceite Crudo de Algodon.

Por ley del Congreso Constitucional de Costa Rica, de fecha 21 de mayo de 1907, aprobada por el Presidente González Víquez el 22 del mismo, el aceite crudo de algodón destinado exclusivmente á usos industriales pagará por daerechos de introducción dos céntimos por kilogramo.

Cambio de Giros Postales Con la Gran Bretana.

"La Graceta" de Costa Rica, del 4 de mayo de 1907, publica el texto de la convención para el cambio de giros postales entre el Gobierno de la Republica y el de la Gran Bretaña firmado por los representantes de ambas naciones en la ciudad de San José el 26 de abrilde 1907, y aprobado por el presidente Viquez el 29 del mismo.

La oficina decambio en la Gran Bretaña estará en Londres, y la de Costa Rica en San José.

Levantamiento de Un Censo en 1907.

Un decreto del Gobernador Provisional de Cuba, de fecha 8 de mayo de 1907 y publicado en la "Gaceta Oficial" del mismo día, dispone el levantamiento en 1907 de un censo de la población de cada una de las provincias, municipios, barrios y otras divisiones civiles de la República, haciendo constar los nombres, sexos, estados conyugales; razas, naturaleza, ciudadanía, ocupacion é instruccion, y asistencia escolar de los mehores de 18 años. El mismo decreto estáblec una oficina del Censo que tendrá á su cargo la ejecución de lo dispuesto en él.

Ratificacion de la Convencion Ranitaria de 1905.

La "Gaceta Oficial" de Cuba, del 10 de mayó de 1907, anuncia que el Gobernador Provisional de la República ha ratificado la Convención Sanitaria firmada *ad referendum* en la ciudad de Wáshington el 14 de octubre de 1905.

Exposicion Centenaria de Buenos Aires en 1910.

El Gobierno de la República Argentina ha dado ya lós pasos necesarios para la celebración de una exposición general de artes, industrias, agricultura y ganadó en la ciudad ds Buenos Aires, en el año de 1910, centenaria de la capital.

La Comisión Nacional del Centenario ha sido autorizada por la ley para que ordene el trazo de los planos correspondientes, y para el fomento de interés sobre el particular.

Una Oracion Curioso.

Al entrar en campaña durante la guerra de secesión de los Estados Unidos, un capellán de un regimiento hizo la siguiente oracion:

"Señor, guia a tu ejército, al de los americanos hacia la victoria, y si esto no es conforme a tu divina voluntad, entonces permanece neutral y deja que la carne y la sangre decidan de la batalla."

Entre amigos:

—Es muy difícil que una mujer haga feliz á un hombre.

—Te equivocas. Yo he encontrado una.....

—¿De veras?

—Si; una con quien queria casarme, y se casó con otro.

Wanted--A Husband.

Mr. Murphy had a mule
It was from Missou;
Murphy grabbed its hoof to see
Just what it would do.

Just exactly what it did
Murphy never knew;
Mrs. Murphy's looking out
Now for No. 2.

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, eramos, 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.

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.

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Moral:

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and the others

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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.	fecho.
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.

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.

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 grand s 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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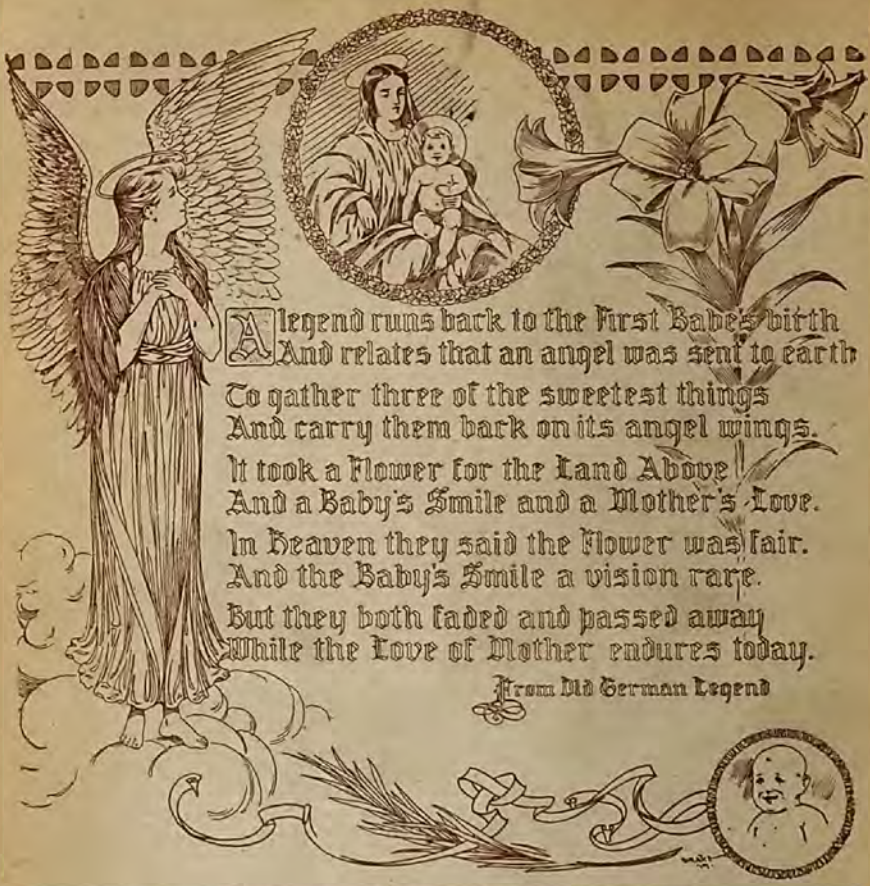
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