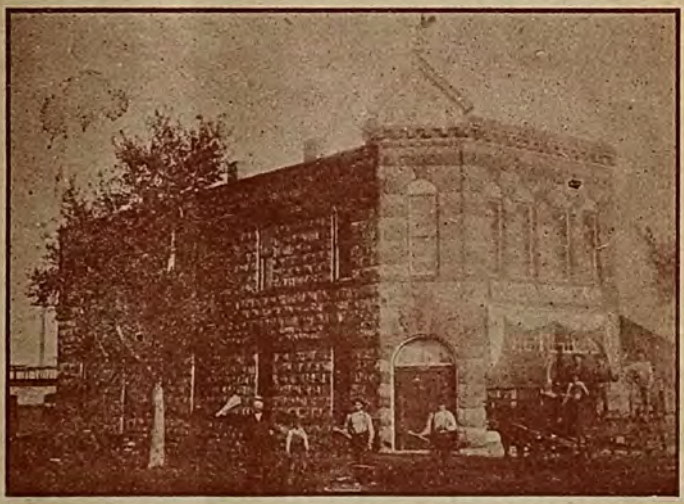
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PAN-AMERICAN NOTES

In the State of Jalisco, Mexico, is situated what is clamed to be the largest single deposit of quicksilver in the world.

Bolivia has no foreign debt. The internal debt classified and acknowledged, up to 1905, amounted to $3,121,000, including $999,000, the value of the bonds of the State.

Ecuador has no foreign debt, and the only obligation the government had at the close of the year 1906 was the interest on the bonds issued for the construction of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway.

Cattle of all kinds within the Republic of Chile number 8,768,533, distributed as follows: Horses, asses, and mules, 746,150; kine, 2,674,666; sheep, 4,528,109; goats, 436,739; hogs, 332,993; unclassified, 3,876.

The present output of rubber from the factories in Mexico is nearly 1,000,000 pounds a month, and this amount will be increased shortly by the establishment of additional factories. The product is exported to the United States and Europe.

Mining is the principal source of wealth of Chile. About 75 per cent of the exports consists of mining products, nitrate of soda occupying the first place. The other principal mineral exports of the Republic are copper, silver, gold, manganese, and iodine.

For the first time United States capitalists are taking an interest in the construction of railways in Bolivia. The Argentine roads were built with English capital, and the same is the case with those of Brazil and Chile, where the majority of the roads are government property.

The foreign commerce of the Mexican Republic for the fiscal year 1905-6 shows 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 1904-5, total trade values for the two years being $491,789,883 and $386,725,414, silver, respectively.

The United States is Colombia's best market. Not only does the United States buy more Colombian produce than any other foreign nation, but as time goes on Colombia is sure to depend more and more on the demands of American consumption. At the present time the United States is able to supply four-fifths of what Columbia now purchases.

The population of Chile can be estimated at about 5,000,000 in an area of nearly 800,000 square kilometers. Twenty million more people can certainly find a livelihood on the mainland and on the large islands along the seashore by means of agriculture, cattle breeding industry, and by a better exploitation of the mines and forests.

The population of the Argentine Republic is about 5,000,000, rather less than one per square mile. Of this number 1,000,000 are in the city of Buenos Aires, the national capital, and 2,000,000 in the Province of Buenos Aires and the three neighboring Provinces. The other ten provinces are very thinly populated.

Bolivia has an area calculated at 145,803,356 hectares. Subtracting 30 per cent, supposed to be

mountain ranges, etc., there remain 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 following is the estimated number of animals on the various ranges of the Republic: Cattel 21,000,000; sheep, 80,00,000 horses, 5,600,000; goats, 3,000,000; mules and donkeys 500,000: and pigs 800,000. The totalvalue of these animals is estimated at $1,500,000,000 and the increase in national wealth produced by live stock can not be less than $500,000,000 annually.

The population of Costa Rica is estimated at 350,000. The area is 18,400 square miles, or equal to that of New Hampshire and Vermont combined. The foreign population is about 7,000, and this is increasing slightly by immigration. The government has begun to encourage immigration by the sale of lands on easy terms.

The special commission intrusted with the estimate of the next coffee crop in Brazil reported that the exports, including the Sao Paulo production, via Rio de Janeiro, will be about 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 sacks between July 1, 1906, and June 30, 1907. There have been discovered recently in the forests along the banks of the Paranahyba River, in the State of Piauhy, 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 Mexican Government owns a valuable property in the famous carbonate of soda lakes of the Bay of Adair, near the Gulf of California. The Government refuses to dispose of these lakes to anyone, President Diaz believing that they may become sources of enormous income to the country just as the nitrate of soda beds are to Chile. An estimate of an engineer is to the effect that there is enough soda on top of the ground to produce 100 tons drily for seventy-five years.

Total cultivated areas in the Argentine Republic in 1903 are given as 13,897,693 hectares, of which 5,692.268 were in wheat, 2,851,300 in maize, and 1,-244,182 in linseed. In 1895 the total cultivated area 4,862,005 hectares, wheat figuring for 2,049,668 maize for 1,246,182, and linseed 1,020,715. The production of corn during the year was 5,825,000 tons, valued at $189.637,500; that of wheat 3,928,-000, valued at $218,004,000 and that of flax 684,000, valued at $64,980,000 or a total value of $742,621,500.

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. A geological and mineralogical service was created for the purpose of making a study of the geological structure and mineral resources of the country. It will collect and disseminate information in regard to the mineral wealth for the purpose of promoting its development.

According to latest statistics the American capital invested in Cuba amounts 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.

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. Unquestionably considerable can be done in the way of lumbering, if the enterprise is in capable and experienced hands.

The commercial movement between Galveston and various Mexican Gulf ports shows a considerable increase over the previous years.
The value of merchandise exported from Galveston to Mexico was $2,413,934, the principal articles being maize, lumber oils, lard, machinery and hardware, cotton, hogs, wheat, and cattle. The exportation of Mexican products to Galveston in 1906 was valued at $3,356,487, the greater part, or $2,247,771, being for henequen; other exports to Galveston consisted of coffee, palm—leaf hats, fine woods, etc.

The number of immigrants entered at Rio de Janeiro during the year was 27,147, as follows; Portuguese, 16,795; Italians, 4,318; Spaniards, 4,-074, Turks, 1,110; Germans, 225; Austrians, 101; Russians, 199; French, 105; English, 72; Americans 29; Belgians, 15; Argentines, 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 Brazilian statesmen.

As a result largely of the development of the guayule rubber industry, Mexico is taking a place as one of the large rubber exporting countries of the world. In 1905-6 the exports of rubber were, roughly figuring, six times greater than in 1904-5. Official figures show that during the year ended June 30, 1906 Mexico exported to the United States 1,705,915 pounds of rubber, valued at $866,283, as compared with 352,690 pounds, valued at $185,951, during the previous year.

The production of nitrate in Chili during the year 1905-6 was 37,810,552 quintals, as compared with 36,661,125 quintals in the year 1904-5; the exportation of 1906 of 17,279,651 metric quintals (of 220-46 pounds each,) reduced to the unit of the fields, gives 37,564,460 Spanish quintals (101.6 pounds per quintal,) valued at $84,520,035 United States gold. The cost of exploitation per Spanish quintal delivered on board and including the Government tax of 28 English pence per quintal, as given by the different countries, varies from 4.4 to 5.17 *pesos*. As the product is worth about 9 *pesos* per quintal, this shows an average profit of nearly 50 per cent.

A general estimate of American investments in Mexico, made by total value of imports during this period was $108,598,044 Mexican currency, as compared with $87,495,560.85 for the corresponding period of 1905-6. The exports were valued at $117,883,937.18 Mexican currency, against $131,864,-507,96 in the first half of 1905-6. United States Consul Gottschalk at the City of Mexico, fixes the sum at $750,000,000 gold value. A conservative estimate of the American capital brought into the Republic since 1906 and invested in mining and smelting ventures amounts to about $125.000,-000 gold. The total value of Mexican trade during the first half of 1906-7 was $226,482,443.22, as compared with $219,360,068.81 in 1905-6.

In 1906, the railway system of Uruguay open for traffic had a length of 1,210 miles. There are 116 miles of tramway in operation. The national roads of Uruguay have a total length of 2,240 miles, and there are about 3,100 miles of department roads. The construction and improvement of roads and bridges continues. The hydrographic conditions of the country also supply convenient means of communication. The maritime and river coast from Chuy, the most easterly maritime point, to Santa Rosa, the most northerly point on the river frontier, extends 685 miles, while the many affluents of the Uruguay River

(about 1,500 miles in total length) provide channels for inland navigation.

The sugar production of Brazil is considerable, and any improvement in the general sugar market of the world will result in an immediate increase in the exports of Brazilian sugars. Were business conditions in Brazil more favorable, so that manufacturing enterprises in the country could be carried upon a basis similar to that had in other sugar producing countries, the production of Brazilian sugar would be very large. The extent of country suitable for growing sugar cane is very large and could be indefinitely increased. At present Pernambuco is the center of the sugar industry of the country. The exports of sugar last year were about $2,500,000, which sum represents an increase of over 300 per cent over those of the year before.

The length of the Bolivian rivers that are navigable for steamboats is estimated to be about 11,000 miles. The length of the most important wagon roads, which connect many of the towns of the Republic, is about 1,360 miles. Roads recently constructed run from Cochabamba to Chimore, from Puerto to Santa Cruz, from Carmen to Mercedes, in the Province of Velasco, from San Ignacio to Cafetal, from Quimone to Chiquitos, from La Paz to Beni through Puerto Pando, from Tarija to Gaiza, from Padcaya to Oran, from Cotagaita to the Argentine border, and from Sucre to Acero. Surveys of roads from Buea Vista to Ichilo, from Sierra to Santa Cruz, and from Santa Cruz to Carmen, in the Province of Itenez, have been made. These roads will facilitate communication in the northern and eastern territories of the country.

There is also a considerable production of tobacco and cacao in Brazil, the exports of the former amounting to about $4,000,000, and of the latter $6,500,000. For the purpose of encouraging the cultivation of cacao in Sao Paulo the legislature of this State has recently passed a law authorizing the Goverment to pay premiums during the next three years to those engaged in this culture in the southern part of this State. Those competing for the premiums must have at least 22 hectares of land suitable for cacao raising and not less than 1,000 trees. At present the live-stock production of the Republic is large and constantly increasing In the line of pork, few countries in the world offer the opportunities now offered by Brazil under the improved conditions.

In spite of all the obstacles that the Bolivian industries have encountered on passing through the Amazon the exportation of rubber in 1905 amounted to 1,700,000 kilograms. This is a product whose output could be easily increased when the railroads now being built are completed. Sir Martin Conway considers it not improbable that there may be about 50,000,000 rubber trees in the region of the Beni alone. Each tree is supposed to yield annually from 3 to 7 pounds of rubber. The richest regions in India rubber are the colonial territories and Departments of Beni and Santa Cruz and part of the departments of La Paz and Cochabamba. Cacao 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. Bolivia also exports considerable quantities of alpaca wools the finest chinchila and vicuna skins, and other national products.

Mexico ships more silver, copper, and lead to the United States than any other country in the world, and in its exports of gold comes second after the Dominion of Canada. During 1905-6 the exports of silver from Mexico to the United States aggregated in value $38,021,385, as compared with $23,143,115 in 1904-5, an increase of practically $15,000,000. The exports of gold to the United States from Mexico amounted to $14,311,374, as compared with $11,141,970 in 1904-5, an increase of more than $3,000,000. Less lead was exported from Mexico to the United States during the fiscal year 1905-6 than in 1904-5. The exports in 1905-6 amounted in value to $3,315,241, as compared with $3,511,975 in 1904-5. In the increase of exports of copper was reflected the rapid development of the copper-mining industry in Mexico For the year ended June 30,1906, the exports of copper from Mexico to the United States aggregated in value $4,228,714, as compared with $3,180,388 in the previous year—an increase of more than $1,000,000.

All the imports and exports of Peru for the vast trans-Andean territory pass through the custom-house of Iquitos, the merchandise received in 1906 being valued at $3,148,713 and that shipped totaling $4,989,899 in value. The figures published for the rubber production of Pern during the first six months of 1906 indicate au output of 1,062,497 kilograms, valued at £390,545 ($1,962,000), as compared with 1.04 924 kilogramos in 1905, valued at £950,400 ($14,752,000). Total shipments in 1906 were valued at $2,171,421, of which Harve received the greater part, or $1,045,648, ranking Liverpool, which had occupied first place in the previous year. Those two ports also receive the bulk of hides and ivory nuts exported from the Republic.

The quebracho forests and shipments of the great region of the Republic known as the Chico furnish an enormous trade in hard woods and tannin. Large enterprises devoted to the exploitation of this forest product are established, among the most important being La Forestal del Chaco, El Quebracho de Puerto Maria, El Tanino de puerto Max La Palomita Quebracho y Cia., and Quebrachales Fusionados. These holdings have been equiped with railroads for the handling of tie woods, whote total transport in the course of a year, from one establiahment, amounts to 23,653,225 kilograms. The shipments in reference comprise 18,078,270 kilograms of quebracho logs, 2,026,305 kilograms of quebacho firewood, 60,900 kilograms ties.

The largest items which Bolivia sends to the great markets of the world are abundant and rich ores, with which she has been bountifully blessed by nature. The total shipments of tin from the country during 1906 aggregated 29,370,367.96 kilograms of tin barrilla (60 per cent pure), or 17,622,220.77 kilograms of pure metal. Export duties on this commoditp amounted to $780,970. The average price of Straits tin, which is the standard in European markets, during the year was $895 per ton of pure metal (1,000 kilograms), making the Bolivian 60 per cent tin have a market value of $540 a ton, or approximately $15,000,000 for the total output. Allowing for the rate of exchange and the cost of placing on the markets net profits of about $0.60 per kilogram is made by Bolivian enterprise. The 1905 production was 27,689,621 kilograms. The exportation of silver averages 13,000,000 ounces a year; of copper, 5,000 tons, more or less.

Guayaquil exports one third of the worlds supply of cocoa. It is raised along the river Guayas and its tributaries and is the principal staple product of the country. Ivory nuts, from which bone buttons of commerce are made, are exported in enormous quantities. Panama hats, so called because they are distributed to the United States and Europe by way of the Isthmus of Panama, are manufactured in the Province of Manabi. The lowlands of the coast also produce cinchona bark, from which the quinine of commerce is obtained, as well as rice, coffee, sugar, tobacco, rubber, copal gum, vanilla, sarsaparilla, salt, petroleum, and cotton. It is interesting to note that during the civil war period of the United States history England was supplied with cotton from Ecuador. The high plateaus produce wheat corn, oats, hand, potatoes, and all the cereals of

the Temperate Zone. Abundant pasture is furnished throughout the year to cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs.

Uruguay is said to be rich in mineral. So far this source of wealth has been almost entirely neglected. With the exception of granite quarries in various parts of the country and four gold mines at Cuñapiru, in the department of Rivera, the mineral deposits have not been worked. In the past year, however, great interest has been manifested by the mining men in the possibilities of various gold fields, supposed to be very rich in high grade ore. Several mining engineers and prospectors from South Africa and elsewhere have here repored on the prospects and express themselves as highly pleased. 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 Cuñapiru was as follows: Amount of ore treated, 13,962 tons: gold produced at $0.44 per gram. The amount paid the Government for fees, at the rate of 1 1-2 per cent, was $179.32.

In addition to the areas under coffee and bananas, Nicaragua has a considerable sugar production and operates numerous factories, though there is none avallable for export. The sale of native spirits is a Government monopoly which was leased for six years from January 1, 1904, to a syndicate of distillery owners, who pay annually 1,341,000 *pesos* for two years and 1,420,000 for four years. Cocas of good quality is grown chiefly in the south of the Pacific coast region, and tobacco flourishes in some sections, notably Omotepe. Tobacco growing is regulated by the Government and this source of revenue is leased for ten years from June, 1904, for an annual payment of 160,000 *pesos* increasing yearly by 5.000 *pesos*. Cotton planting is carried on intermittently, and rubber is collected in the mountain forests, there being also young plantations of rubber on the coasts. The forests also contain extensive reaches of valuable timbers, dyewoods, gums, and medicinal plants which are worked from both coasts, but for which statistics of exploitation are incomplete. Maize, beans, and rice are grown for consumption. There are probably 1,200,000 cattle in Nicaragua, and horses and pigs are reared but no sheep. Hides are tanned for local industries, and cheese and milk are largely consumed.

PANAMA.

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 1907,

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 500,000 pounds in the same months of the previous year. Of hides the figures were nearly 500,000 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 the previous year.

The fact that meat and dairy products aggregated $750,000, boots and shoes nearly $200,000, lard $250,000 shows that the United States exports to Panama are not by any means exclusively for the canal or for the use of the Governmedt inbuilding it, but that a large proportion is for individual and personal consumption by persons residing in Panama.

Some interest has developed of late in the cultivation of cacao, rubber trees, fiber plants, and pasture lands, and there is no doubt that within a few years a great increase will be shown in these products, which now constitute only a small proportion of the exports, as compared with coffee and bananas.

The country has immense resources—agricultural, mineral, and timber—but the greater part of its territory is unoccupied,

In the dense forests immense amounts of the most valuable woods are found such as cedar, mahogany, cocobolo, guayacan; a large variety of medicinal plants, roots, and balsams; and in fact, large treasures of those rich products found in the privileged virgin lands of the Tropics.

The mineral resources of the country are very great, but thus far they have been very little exploited, although considerable activity has been shown of late by British and North American companies which are working some rich gold mines on the Pacific side. In 1905 about $220,220 in gold specie was exported, principally by the Abangares Mine Company near the Gulf of Nicoya, and in the year 1906 it increased to $300,000.

There are about 310,613 acres in cultivated 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 Department of Guanacaste.

The number of cattle in the Republic is 308,160—hogs, 79,690; horses, 51,887; and mules, 2,987.

INDUSTRIES OF HONDURAS.

Of native industries, banana culture occupies the leading position, the United States taking almost the entire crop through New Orleans and other southern ports. The banana belt extends from Tela on the west to a point about 30 miles east of Ceiba, and during the year there was a considerable increase of acreage, with the prospect of a corresponding increase in the production of the near future,

Rubber planting is attracting attention, and in one district about 400,000 trees have been set up, representing a capital of about $1 United States currency per tree. Few are yet in a condition to be tapped, but in a short time the exportation of cultivated rubber ought to be of importance. In many inaccessable spots are fine rubber trees which have never been exploited, and there are many million feet of various kinds of timber in forests yet untouched by the ax. Mahogany and cedar are very abundant in certain parts as well as many other hard woods. Large tracts of pine are found in the interior from which a fine grade of turpentine may be procured. Many concessions for cutting mahogany and other timbers have been granted, but at present this industry is hampered by inadaquate communication facilities.

COLOMBIA.

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.

In spite of the enormous quantities 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.

The gold produced in Colombia since the conquest up to 1886 can be valued at $39,000,000 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,



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A. Leal, Mexican Consul, Rio Grande, Texas.

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El Sr. Hines da como referencias á

P. Ornelas, Consul General en San Francisco y á

$1,2000,000; Magdalena, $1,000,000, and Boyaca 2200,000, or a total of $672,000,000.

The production according to centuries is as follows: Sixteenth century, $53,000,000: seventeenth century, $175,000,000: eighthteenth 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.

The gold-bearing areas beneath the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Republic were the object of concessions granted during the year, and a public auction for the purpose of awarding the lease of the right to fish pearls, corals, sponges and other sea pieces on the coasts for five years from August 1606, was held.

CODY WAS NOT THE FIRST BUFFALO BILL SO SAYS SCOUT WIGGINS.



Oliver P. Wiggins,
The last of the old scouts.

"William F. Cody is not the original Buffalo Bill and he came very nearly being wiped out of existence by the Indians with Prince Alexis of Russia and his hunting party when they were slaughtering buffalo on their trip to the West in 1868," says Oliver Perry Wiggins, one of Kit Carson's band of famous scouts, at present an employe at the Denver court house.

"The original Buffalo Bill was a William Comstock, son of William J. Comstock, one of the Hudson Bay trappers and an Indian squaw. He was killed shortly after Cody began to acquire a reputation as a good shot by the son of Black Kettle, an Indian chief, and two trusted Indian warriors. Comstock, 'Buffalo Bill,' was attempting to rescue a Miss Taylor, a white woman captured by the Indians. They discovered him near their village and took him before Black Kettle. The chief was an old friend of Comstock and he had saved the chief's life. In reward for this Black Kettle said he would spare him and prevented his warriors from killing Comstock. Black Kettle gave Comstock his best horse and told off his son and two warriors whom he thought he could trust to obey his orders, to escort Comstock to safety.

"They rode about eight miles from camp when Comstock heard a signal from a fellow scout, telling him that he was in the brush waiting for him. This scout was a young Irish lad named McGinnis, who was learning the business under 'Buffalo Bill' Comstock. The white man told his Indian escort that he could make his own way from where he was to the fort and shook hands with the three Indians. He turned to ride away and had only ridden a about eight or ten yards when the three Indians emptied their rifles into his back.

"McGinnis, hidden in the brush, saw the entire occurance. Buffalo Bill held on to the saddle for awhile, but finally fell off. The Indians then attempted to kill the horse ridden by the white man, as they feared it would return to Black Kettle's tent and show him their disobedience to his orders. They could not kill it and it found its way to Black Kettle before the warriors did. Black Kettle when he saw the bloody saddle knew what had occurred. When his son and the other two warriors returned he accused them of killing his friend, Buffalo Bill, and they did not deny it. He told them that he would make women of them and gave orders that from that day forward they should not handle a rifle or bow and arrows, and that they should do only squaw work until their death. He saw that this penalty was inflicted on them.

"Cody took up the name of Buffalo Bill and did work for the graders on the railroad. When Prince Alexis visited the West Cody went out with him and his party. He led them to a vertible slaughter of buffalo and if he had acted differently in those days, we could still go out here in Colorado and kill buffalo whenever we wanted to.

"This party that Cody led were armed with Henry rifles, the old sixteen-shooters in use before the Winchester. There were forty in the party and they were out about forty days. In that time each member of the party averaged forty-one buffaloes per day. They wore slips of paper on their shirt fronts and every time they saw a buffalo drop after they fired they put a pin hole in this paper. There were hundreds of wounded that died later and were not counted in this slaughter.

"Spotted Tail, the Sioux Indian chief, saw the slaughter being affected by the white men. He asked them to stop it, and when they would not, he asked myself and Paul Silver to get another white trapper to go along for witnesses while they wiped out the hunting party. The old chief would not go until he could get three men for witnesses, as he said that less than that number would be 'bad medicine.' I was willing to go, as I thought men who had no more sense than Cody and his party were showing should have their scalps lifted. We could not get the third man, and so Cody's life was saved. Spotted Tail did not want us white men to help him, but said that for acting as witnesses he would give us the wagons which the Cody party had, but the horses and camp outfit should go to his tribe as part payment for the loss inflicted on it by Cody, Prince Alexis and the other vandals."

THE HORSE THIEF'S GIRL.

(A Western Tale in Rhyme.)

Steve Jackson, he was settin' in the poker game that night, while Mart Dalzeel set on his left an' Bob Gibbs on his right. Acrost from Steve a ten-

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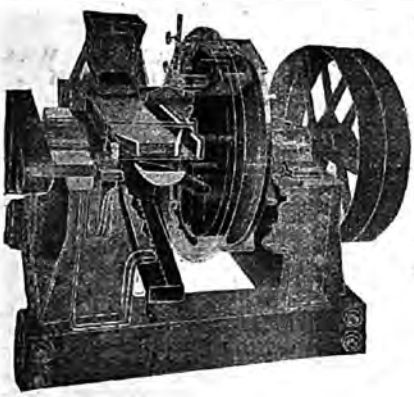
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derfoot was playin' when he dared. Nobody hadn't ast his name, because nobody cared. The tenderfoot was loser some, but 'twas'nt much at that. The cards was dealt, the feller smiled. Says he, "I'll jest stand pat." He, skeered out Mart and Bob at onct. That left him Steve to face. Jest then Bob jerked the man and found him settin' on an ace. He had three aces in his hand an' when he got the chance it was his plan to git the one he had there 'neath his pants. Bob shoved the pot towards Steve an' says, 'Steve plug him onct for me.'' Steve drawed his gun. The other smiled, "Go on an' plug," says he.

The tenderfoot was jest a kid—that is 'bout twenty-three. His face was smooth, his hair was blonde, his cheeks was fair to see. He'd drifted into town that night an' found the poker game. Steve couldn't shoot. His hand came down. Says he," 'Twould be a shame."

"Go on an' shoot," the youngster says. "I cheated didn't I? You ought to have at least one shot. I ain't afraid to die. Go on an shoot. I dare you to," he hollered out with vim. Steve didn't seem to hear—his eyes was gazin' straight at him.

A minute passed, Steve never moved—his eyes was on the kid. The two sat there like iron men. Steve gazed—thats all he did. "Well" said the youngter, "whats your game? My friend, its your next whirl. Steve pointed at the kid an, says, "Boys, that there kid's a girl."

It came just like a thunderbolt. It dambed near struck us dumb. "If that kid aint a girl," says Steve, "my judgment's on the bum." The kid's head went down on the cards an' tears began to flow. Bob snatched the hat, her hair fell down. Steve says, "I told you so." "Say what's your name, girl?" come from Steve. "Its Jean" the girl replied. "What made you don them togs?" asked Steve. The girl just simply cried.



BOB SNATCHED THE HAT.

"You wanted me shoot." says Steve, "What was your reason, Miss?" She answered. "I don't want to live in such a world as this."

She sobbed an' sobbed. Steve jest set still. Us boys stepped back a ways. To us it was the strangest slight we'd saw in many days, Steve let her sob a little while an' then we seen his game. He says: " look here!" The girl looked up. Says Steve, "Girl, what's HIS name?"

He'd guessed it right. "Joe Blake." says she. Steve set back in dismay, 'Joe Blake?" he says Joe Blake—Good God!" We'd strung him up that day fer stealin' horses, stealin' steers an' stealin' other things. An' Steve, well, he had tied the rope that made Joe's life take wings.

Steve couldn't talk for quite a while, an' then he found his voice. "You loved Joe Blake?" he says to her. That feller was your choice? You thought by cheatin' you would git a pass to join your Joe? Come on, gerl;' come on out of here. I—I strung up your beau."

They went on out. Steve soon come back an' drupped down in a chair. His cabin wasn't his that night: he'd left the girl in there. Next day he bought some clothes fer her an' when she got 'em on that little girl, like poets says; was fair as mornin's dawn. Steve give her money: then he took and put her on the stage. He started her to take a train at 3 o'clock at Gage. "You see" he says, " she's going home—back home in Ioway. She came out here last year to teach. Her fare I ought to pay."

Steve said good-by: the stage pulled out. When it come back next day the driver hunted Steve at onct: us fellers heard him say: "Steve, that girl of your'n at Gage sure fixed herself fer good. She blowed her brains out with a gun." Says Steve, "I thought she would."
Denver Post.

HOW THE CONDUCTOR WAS FOOLED BY THE OPOSSUM.

Topo Chico, N. L. Mexico, August, 1907

To The Sister Republics:

Capt. Thos. E. Morton, or Alabama Tom, the name that he was known by in the United States before he came to Mexico, and who waits on the gentlemen at the bath house at the Topo Chico hot springs which are situated four miles north of this city, was noted as being one of the greatest hunters, poets, preacher and story teller among his colored people in his Alabama home. There is not anything that will please him better than to get hold of a tenderfoot or one of those smart "Aleck" who think that they know it all, seated in the zaragoza plaza, with some friends Sunday night. They shook their heads, and replied that the had not, and they requested Jack to tell them how he did it. He did so as follows:

Captain Tom was noted as being one of the greatest preachers, poet, huntsman and story-teller among his colored people in his Alabama home. There is not anything that will please him better than to get hold of a tenderfoot, or one of those smart railroad conductors, who think they own the country and that there is not anything in it worth knowing but what they know all about it then.

A few months ago one of those smart "Alecks" a prominent conductor who runs on the Mexican National railroad, by the name of A. M. Sharkey, went to the Topo Chico hot springs for the purpose of taking a course of hot baths and boil the rheumatism out of him. He took rooms at the Hotel Marble, and while there he tried to play some of his tricks on Captain Morton. But the captain put up with him and let him have his way for a few days, and then he would open up on him, and show him if he was only an ignorant "nigger" that he could double discount the conductor.

One morning he took a stroll up towards the Topo Chico mountain for the purpose of inhaling the pure air that blows down the mountain side, and to strengthen his muscles before he commenced his day's labor.

While he was on this trip he came across an opossum with seventeen young ones. When the opossum saw Tom, she gave the alarm, and all the young ones made a break for her and she took them all into her masupial, (pouch) and then turned over on her back and began to grin at Tom. The captain picked her up and examined her, and as he could not see any young ones



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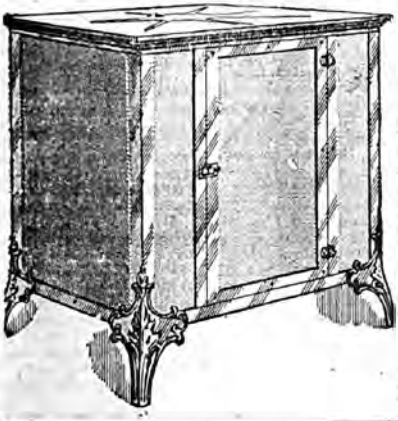
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about her, he broke out in a "ha, ha A. M. Sharkey you are my huckelberry; I will fool you with this opossum." He then returned to the bathhouse and locked the opossum up in a room, and at night he took them to the conductor's room and sold the old one to him, but he did not say a word about the young ones. The conductor tied her to the bed post and went to bed. In about two hours he woke up and turned up the light so as to take a look at bis opossum, and great was his surprise to see her covered with young ones. He threw the covers off and jumped out of bed to see how they came to be there. He then picked up the lamp so as to get a good look at them, and when he went towards her, he found her laying on her back grinning at him and not a young one in sight. He took a look under the bed and all around the room but not one could he find.

Somewhat bewildered he again put out the light and went to bed. In about two hours more he turned up the light so as to take a look at his opossum, and again he saw her covered with young ones. He rolled the covers off quick and sprung out of bed, picked up the lamp and stepped up to where she was tied, and there she was again laying on her back and not a young one in sight. He then picked her up, examined her, but could not see any young ones. He made another search of the room but none could he find. He set the lamp down and began to rub his eyes and shake himself to see if he was awake or dreaming. He came to the conclusion that he was awake and that he had not been dreaming. But as he felt a little shaky he poured out a little "Canadian Club." to steady his nerves. ' He again went to bed and at 4 a. m. he woke up and turned up the light so as to take another look at his opossum, and there she was again covered with young ones. With one bounce he cleared the bed and rushed out on the gallery and yelled "murder robbers, fire, police" and he did not let up until he woke up all the guests in the hotel. The men rushed out in their night clothes to see what the racket was about. He told them that his room was full of opossum, snakes, coyotes, javalies or else he had the jimjams. By this time the ladies were dressed and they came out on the gallery to see what all that disturbance was about. He told them what he saw in his room. They took in the situation, and they told him that he must have been dreaming and they retired to their rooms.

While he was telling the ladies what occurred, Captain Tom went into the room, and he took some of the young opossum and slipped them into the conductor's boots, and when he came out he invited all hands to go with him across the street to the Cantina (saloon) and have a drink.

The conductor went in his room to dress and when he went to put his boots on, his feet came in contact with the opossums, he let a Texas yell, and hollowed "murder, snakes and coyotes," and he rushed out on the gallery, and would have made a rush for the Rio Grande if some of the gentlemen had not caught hold of him. Captain Tom then led him back into the room and invited the others to come in. He picked up the captains boots, shook them, and showed him that there was nothing in them. He then untied the opossum, picked her up and showed them that she did not have any young ones about her: they then made a thorough search of the room, and they could not find any young ones in it. When they got through the conductor began to turn pale and he would have rushed out of the roonm if they had not stopped him.

By this time Captain Tom concluded that the joke was carried far enough, he then told the conductor that the opossum carriad their young in their masupial until they were old enough to take care of themselves. The conductor shook his head and he then examined the mother and found the pocket that she carried their young ones in. He told the party that it was his treat that the gentlemen could have all the liquors and cigars they could drink and smoke, and the ladies could have all the ice cream and soda water they could eat and drink free of expense while he remained at the hotel. But he extracted a promise from them that they would not let Levan the correspondent of The Sister Republics know anything about what occurred that night because if he heard of it he would write it up and send it to The Sister Repuclics, and as all the railroad conductors read it, they would tease the life out of him and keep him poor buying drinks and cigars. They promised him that they would not and they did not! ECMOND LEVAN.

MINING IN THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

United States Consul E. W. Trimmer of Cape Gracias á Dios, furnishes the following information in regard to the mining industry of Nicaragua:

The mining industry in this district continues to show a steady improvement. Plants for the treatment of tailings by the cynide process have been installed at a number of mines, and results have proven so satisfactory as to warrant a large increase in capacity. The output of gold bullion from this district now amounts to about 5,000 ounces monthly. The electric power plant installed by one company has been in succesful operation since February 1906, and a new generator is now on the way and will be used to supply power to a group of mines. Transportation has been so much improved since the river steamer of the United States and Nicaragua Company was put in commission that it is now possible to get machinery and supplies into the mines at a fair cost.

The ore-bearing limits of the district have not yet been ascertained, but the location within the past two years of many ore deposits at distances of 20 to 30 miles from the main properties warrants the belief in a fairly continuous ore-bearing zone along 50 miles or more of the foot-hill region, with a width of from 12 to 20 miles. Owing to the thick tropical growth, prospecting as it is known in the United States is impossible. Natives as guides and machete men are necessary. Several rich placer deposits have been discovered and worked out by crude methods, but in the opinion of mining men the present and future prosperity rests on the large bodies of medium-grade milling ore. The deposits thus far opened occur as replacements along fault lines and fissures, occuring largely in highly altered andesites and other eruptives. The surface soil and grass roots resting on and near the outcrop of ore bodies have been found to contain payable quantities of gold at widely scattered points, and most of the mines have confined their operations to treating this surface soil in Huntington mills.

Very rich shoots of oxodised ore have been found at all the mines near the surface, and below that point very little work has been done; in fact there is not a "hoist" in the district. Unaltered sulphide ores occur in large quantities, carrying from $8 to $40 per ton in gold, in addition to sulphides of iron, zinc, silver, copper and lead. The mines are in an altitude of 1,500 feet above sea level and distant some 250 miles by river, or 100 miles air line, from the coast. For many reasons this is not considered a desirable country for a penniless miner, labor being performed very cheaply by natives, but for a mining man who can command a few thousand dollars the district is considered by engineers on the ground to be a most promising field. They also say that many known ore deposits exist which in the United States would be considered worth immediate development, the present operators selecting only those which are the most easily reached and favorably situated.

The new Nicaraguan mining code seems to meet the approval of all interested; by its terms miners are allowed to import everything required

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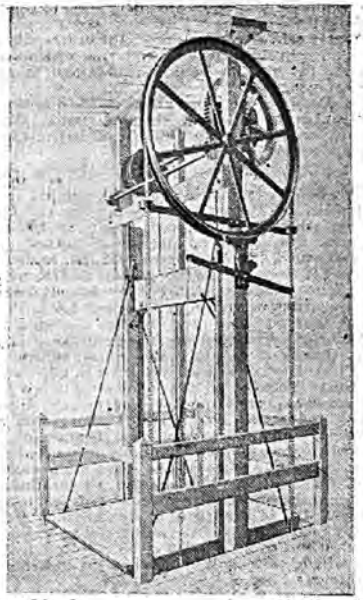
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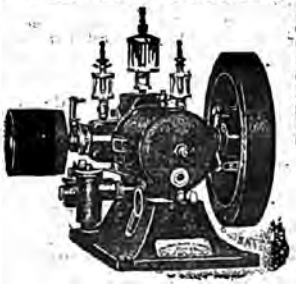
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for the mines free of duty. Almost the entire mountain cuuntry is virgin land open to location, and while one large Pittsburg company has a mineral grant covering almost the entire district, they now grant prospectoss terms which are almost as favorable as could be obtained from the Government.

No known coal or oil exists in the district, but the multitude of small streams, with falls and rapids, make possible the use of hydro-electric plants for power purposes.

Excellent grazing land is abundant in the Republic, of Paraguay especially in the Chaco region, which is now being taken up by cattle raisers. The estimated number of horned cattle in 1900 was 2,743,665; horses, 182,790: mules and asses, 7,626; sheep, 214,060; goats, 32,334: pigs, 23 900. The saladero industry is encouraged by the Government; hides and jerked beef, beside, other animal products, being exported. The growing of yerba mate, or Paraquay tea, is now in the hands of capatalists and companies. The total quantity of the leaf exported in 1903 was 36,058 tons. Tobacco is now grown in large quantities apd exported for consumption in Rurope. Other industries are timber cutting and fruit growers, while maize, mandioca, beans, etc., are also cultivated. Oranges are also exported, The most important timber is the quebracho colorado, used for sleepers, but chiefly for tanning; the logs contain from 25 to 29 per cent of tanning substance. Large quantities of the extract are annually exported to Germany. The immense which contains valuable timber, both hard and soft which now finds a market in neighboring countries nd Europe.

INDUSTRIES OF HAITI.

The industries of Haiti are mainly agricultural, the coffee grown being of excellent quality, but the export duty is considerable, and thus interferes with its full cultivation. Cacao and cotton are also grown in increasing quantities, and for the latter industry gins and presses are imported from the United States. The production of sugar has gradually increased, and a fair light brown grade is produced for home consumption, the price being equal to about 8 cents per pound. It is sometimes difficult to meet the demand, and as yet there is no refinery for finer grades of white sugar. There are four sugar-making establishments, and all machinery used is of United States origin. The culture of pita (American agave) or hemp has been successfully begun, and tobacco growing is extending. A cigar and cigarette factory is being successfully operated, and soap and candles are made as well as matches. Rum and other spirits are distilled but not exported.

The mineral resources of the country are considerable, but as yet undeveloped. Gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, tin, sulphur, coal kaolin, gypsum, limestone, and porphyry are found in commercial quantities, and some effort has been made to work the copper deposits, while concessions have been granted for mining coal, iron and mangnese.

Large areas of forest lands exist, still unexploited, but with the extension of the railroad system these districts will be opened up.

Pub. Sister Republics, Denver, Colo.,

I have a copy of your magazine of February 1907. It is the plainest exposition 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.,

National Mining Exploration Co.,
Cochran, Ariz.

Frank Brady, Pub., Denver, Colo.
Please forward me The Sister Republics for one year. R. P. Wilson.

Odds and Ends

Nothing is too much trouble for the man who would succeed.

Birthdays were kept as far back as the time of Pharaoh:

It costs more to avenge a wrong than to let it go by default.

Time may be money—except when a man tries to pay his debts with it.

The way to keep young is to work hard and think that you are young.—D. H. Moffat.

Anyway the man who has no friends doesn't have to worry about losing them.

"It is not enough to know how to work" says the Canon City Cannon. "A man must also know how to rest."

If a man tries to do business without advertising or winks at a girl in the dark, the result is much the same.

And now we have a magazine called the White Rat. This should be good news to the Black Cat.

Now that Roosevelt has shown that he knows how to use the pitchfork, perhaps he and Tillman will become good friends.

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

A Virginia judge in investigating a theft, ordered that a boy witness be spanked. Evidently he wanted to get to the bottom of the affair.

To Drive Away Mosquitoes—Put a piece of beef on a plate near your bed and you will sleep untroubled. The morning finds them full and stupid.

Heard at the Tuilleries or where Teddy Bears originated—President Roosevelt went swimming some one came along and stole his clothes—this left "Teddy bare."

Raspbeary Ice.—Three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one eupful of raspberries, one-third cupful water one teaspoonful of lemon juice. Sprinkle raspberries with sugar, cover and let stand one hour; then mash and squeeze through cheesecloth to press out as much juice as possible. Add lemon juice and freeze.

Sure Cure for Ants.—Put one tablespoonful of water and one of paragoric in a small saucer on the cupboard shelves or any place infested by the ants. They will all leave. Strips of blotting paper saturated with the paragoric placed on the

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at Half Price $1.50 Each

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Lead	.75
Gold and Silver	1.00
Gold, Silver, Copper	1.50

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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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Phone 3195 Main. 3654-58 BELL ST., DENVER, COLO

Pregunte Vd, á su especiero ó tendero por los efectos de "The Western Macaroni Mfg. Co's" Nosotros garantizamos que nuestros productos cocinar en se pueden 30 minutos lo mismo que los mejores articulos de las principales casas de Italia.

LAS REPUBLICAS HERMANAS

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

PRECIOS DE SUSCRIPCION

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M. H. Mickey, Editor del Departmento Español

Diríjase toda correspondencia á THE SISTER REPUBLICS 321 Sixteenth Street, Denver, Colorado.

Compañía Minera La Buena Fé,
Metcalf, Ariz.

Sres. Redactores de la Sister Republics:
He visto un egemplar de su interesante publicación Sírvase remitirmos fu periodico. R. J. Murillo, Box 66
J. C. Sapien, Box 192

(Translation of above which was receeived in Spanish.)
We received a sample copy of your interesting publication. Please send us your paper.
R. C. Murillo,
J. I. Saipen,
Owners Compania, Mineral La Buena Fe.
Metcalf, Ariz.

—Un periódico parisién, da cuent a de que la fotografía en colores es un hecho. Los descubridores de este invento, son los hermanos Lumiere.

—El Banco Central de México ha citado á una junta general que se celebrará el día 11 de Septiembre del presente año, con el objeto de aumentar su capital á nueve millones de pesos.

—Hace pecos dias se registró un derrumbe en el salón de recepciones del Palacio de Gobierno de Oaxaca, no habiendo, por fortuna, desgracias personales.

—Se cree que para fines del presente año, se terminen las obras materiales que en el edificio del Colegio del Estado de Puebla, se emprendieron para proporcionar á los estudiantes mayores comodidades.

—El asunto de la casa que regalaba su dinero, se complica cada vez más, pues que han aparecido nuevos acreedores; se está formando inventario de las mercancías existentes y del efectivo en caja.

—Los torrenciales lluvias que han estado cavendo en la sierra del norte, han causado serios desperfectos en dos puentes que el Ferrocarril de Chihauhua al Pacífico, tiene entre los puntos llamados Santa Inés y San Isidro. Aunque se está trabajando activamente en re mediar los desperfectos, los trenes del propio ferrocarril han seguido corriendo.

—Las minas "Tres Hermanos" y "Santa Cecilia," de Batopilas, Chi, las acaba de ad quirir una Compañía americana en doscientos cuarenta y cinco mil pesos. Yankees...!!

—Durante julio anterior, el Registro Público de la propiedad y del comercio, anotó por total de las transaciones celebradas en la ciudad de México, sesenta y tres millones de pesos.... Es flojito el comercio, verdad?

—El ingeniero en jefe del Ferrocarril Mexicano, trazó los planos del puente que va á construir en Metlac, y que tendrá 420 metros de altura por 333 de longitud. Será el puente más elevado América.

—Se declararon en huelga los empleados americanos del ferrocarril de Parral á Durango: estos empleados que estaban terminando algúnos kilómetros de vía, exigen para la continuación de sus trabajos aumento de sueldo. Es probable que dada la escasez de gente de trabajo en aquellos lugares, la Empresa ceda á sus peticiones.

—En Guadalajara acaba de fallecer el señor Gildardo Gómez. Director que era de La Gaceta, semanario muy recomendable por su buena redaccíon y colaboración. Lamuer te del señor Gómez, ha sido muy sentída por la sociedad jalisciense.

—La noche del pasado sábado se suscitó un escándalo en el teatro Principal, de México, por haberse suspendido, al principiar, la ú tima tanda. Esta suspensión obedeció á la disposición que existe respecto á que los espectáculos teatrales, no deben terminar después de las doce y media de la noche, y era va cerca de la una.

—Fueron detenidos y encarcelados en México, tres individuos que andaban proponiendo unos tostones de plata le-

gítima, pero sin acabar de acuñar. Los tostones eran robados, según se aclaró, gracias á la honradez de un platero que al írselas á vender, sospechó que fuesen hurtadas y mientras los raterros iban á llamar al verdade ro dueño de los tostones, el pla tero llamó á un gendarme, que se presentó oportunamente, con duciendo á los ladrones á una comisaría, de donde fueron consignados al juez competente.

Muy Grave Rumor.

Se dice que los japoneses vienen á México á estudiar su tipografía.

Se cuenta en público con los caracteres alarmantes que las emigraciones japonesas que actualmente se están recibiendo en la República en diversos puertos, como en los de Manzanillo y Acapulco, donde se han sucedido varias sin interrupción, y las cuales se han deseminado á lo largo de las costas y en las fronteras, no obedece á un deseo de trabajo, sino á miras enteramente distintas, es decir, que se trata de estudiar la topografía del terreno mexicano, para en el caso de una guerra con los Estados Unidos, saber cual es el lugar que puede México ocupar con este respecto.—La Opinion Libre.

La Confesion.

¡Señor Cura! Señor Cura!
¿Qué tendrá mi corazón,
que á veces siento dulzura'
y otras tanta agitación?
¿Qué tendré que el alma mía
rie y llora sin cesar,
y otras me mata el pesar?
¿Qué tendré que aquí en las sienes
llega el calor á abrasarme?.....
—Hija mía, lo que tienes
es ganas defastidiarme. (!)—Vital Aza.

—El Presidente de Nicaragua, General don José Santos Zelaya, ha decretado en la nación que gobierna, por media de la Secretaria de Guerra, que deseando conmemorar la grandiosa fecha de la Independencia de México y á la vez celebrar el santo del señor General Porfirio Díaz, manda que para ese día una salva de 21 cañonazos salude el alba izándose los pabellones nacionales, y á las seis de la tarde se arríen con los mismos honores. A las dos de la tarde del 16 de septiembre, se celebrará una velada en la que tomarán parte los mejores eleméntos artísticos de Nicaragua.

Flor Negra.

¡Mentira! yo no busco grandezas,
me deslumbra luz del apoteosis,
y prefiero vivir entre malezas
con mi pálida corte de tristezas
y mi novia bohemia: la Neurosis.

¡Dejadme! Voy muy bien por la existencia
sin mendigar un vítor ni una palma,
pues bastan á mi anhelo y mi creencia,
un pedazo de azul en la conciencia
un rayito de sol dentro del alma.

Amando Nervo.

Bolivia.

En el mensaje que el Presidente Montes envió al Congreso Boliviano en agosto de 1906 dijo, con referencia á las naciones extraneras, que durante dicho año se habían hecho todos los esfuerzos posibles por cumplir cabal y honradamente los tratados celebrados reciente mente con diferentes naciones.

El tratado de comercio con el Perú ya estaba vigente y el árbitraje *de juris* que se había convenido con dicha nacion estába próximo á arreglarse. Se estaba llevando á cabo el tratado de paz y amistad con Chile, y en agosto de 1906 se había comenzado la obra de construcción del ferrocarril de Arica, en Chile, hasta Alto de la Paz, en Bolivia, y por otra parte, el amojonamiento de los limites entre Bolivia y Chile se estaba llevando á cabo. Aun no se ha comenzado el amojonamiento de la frontera brasileña. Se espera obtener el arreglo amistoso de la antigua cuestión de límites entre Balivia y el Paraguay. Los recursos de la República se han aumentado considerablemente en estos últimos años por razón del pago de las indemnizaciones brásileñas y chilenas que ascienden aproximadamente á $13,-919,500. Esta suma se dedicará exclusivamente á la construcción de ferrocarriles, y ya el Gobierno ha emitido bonos que equívalen á dicha suma, los cuales se han de gastar de una manera semejante.

Chile.

El 18 de septiembre de 1906, el Señor Don Pedro Montt fué inaugurado como Presidente de la República de Chile, habiéndole sucedido al ex-Presidénte Riesco que se retiró después de haber desempeüado cinco años dicho alto cargo.

El aniversario de la independencia de

Chile también occurió el 18 de septiembre, pero las suntuosas ceremonias preparadas en honor del día y la inauguración fueron abandonadas á causa del terremoto, y por indicación de la Señora Montt, esposa del nuevo Presidente, el dinero que se había suscrito para la precitada celebración, fué dedicado al socorro de las víctimas de dicho temblor de tierlra.

La horribne calamidad que le sobrevino al país fué soportada con valor y la determinacióc universal dé vencer los consiguientes peligrys de tan angustiosa situación.

El 6 de deeiembre de 1906, el Ministro del Interior promulgó una ley que prescribe la reconstrucción de la ciudad de Valparaíso. Se han de trazar nuevas cálles, y han de instalarse tuberías para gas, agua y cloacas, de acuerdo con los métodos sanitarios modernos. Dichas obras se han de ejecutar de acuérdo con los planos aprobados por el Ejecutivo y las autoridades municipales, habiéndose decretado, según lo prescribe la ley de 18 de junio de 1857, la expropiación de las propiedades que se requieran con tal fin.

Todas las cuestiones pendientes con las naciones vecinas se habían zanlado satisfactoriamente. Se reanudaron las relaciones diplomaticas con el Peru, y se celebró un convenio por el cual no solo termenarían lás controversias entre los dos países, sino que también contribuiría á unirlos más íntimamunte.

Contra Plagas Del Ganado.

La Secretaría de Rélaciones ha comunicado á la de Gobernación, y ésta al Consejo de Salubridad, el contenido de una disposición del departamento de agricultura de los Estados Unidos, referente al gran peligro qúe implica la importacíon de ganado de la India.

El peligro consiste en que este ganado se encuentra atacado de terribles plagas que amenazan propagarse en ambas Repúblicas si no se toman las medidas necesaries.

La Fibra Del Cadillo.

Distinguidos naturalistas del Departamento de Agricultura en los Estados Unidos, se ocupan actualmente de analizar detalladamente la fibra que produce la planta del "Cadilo" y que, según afirman, puede compeir ventajosamente con el henequén de Yucatán.

El Cadillo se produce en abundancia en la región tropical de nuestra República, y se espera que su aprovechamiento como fibra, sea una nueva fuente de riqueza para la industria nacional —The Mexican Investor.

La Buena Ventura.

Caminando al azar una mañana
del espléndido abril galano y fresco,
en la calle de un barrio pintoresco
me detuvo una clásica gitana.

Abrí mi mano ante su ciencia vana,
(más que ciencia conjuro picaresco,)
y aprendí que el relato gitanesco
reputaba feliz mi edad temprana.

—"¡Me atribuyes delicias y venturas,
—le dije—cuando en olas de amarguras
náufrago y mi corazón se siente....

Mas¡ cómo has de sondar mi triste arcano,
si estudias las arrugas de mi mano
y no miras los suaros dé mi frente!....
Ramón A. Ubrano.

Los Estados Unidos y Mexico.

Se asegura que los Estados Unidos desean comprar en México nu territorio, situado en la bahía de Magdalena, Baja California, para utilizarlo como stación naval.

Hasta se llega á decír que el Gobierno intenta comprar toda la Baja California, y que Root, Mínistro de Negocios Extranjeros, aprovechará su próximo viaje á México para entablar las negociaciones.

Personas enteradas de lo que es la Constitucíon mexicana afirman que hay en ella una cláu sula, prohibiendo vender á una nación extrangera, una parte por pequeña que sea, del territorio nacional. El Reproductor.

Religius.

Por mucho tiempo se recordará la convención celebrada en Guanajuato este año por los esforzadores por el impetu que la caracterizó en el desco de emplear un secretario general que visitara las sociedades. No hay más que ciento trienta sociedades de Esfuerzo Cristiano en la Republica y sentimos todos que hay mucho que desear en cuanto á las condiciones de tan noble causa aqui. El hermano Cipriano A. Frausto de Torreon fué nuestro elegido para que fungiese como sectetario nacional, con



Talking Machines

You can't begin to realize what wonderful entertainers these machines are. Just think, over $12,000,000 worth of Victors were sold in 1906. We are the largest talking machine dealers in the Middle West. Our stocks include hundreds of machines and thousands of records. We sell the Victor at factory prices on easy terms. Write us regarding

OUR SPECIAL $20.60 OUTFIT

(Fine machine complete with horn, latest scientific sound-reproducer, and six records of your own selection.)

Write us for catalogues of machines and records, mailed free.

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Established 1874.
(The Largest Music Concern in Colorado)
The Entire Building at 1625-27-29-31 California St., Denver, Colo.

Nuestra casa lleva el surtido mas grande de fonografos en el Oeste. Escribanos con respeto á nuestra oferta especial por $20.60 damos un excelente fonografo un reproductor de sonido y seis cilindros ó discos que ud. escoja. Escribid hoy por un catalogo.

Learn Advertising

Advertising is the commercial motive power. No matter what business you or anyone else is engaged in, it must be advertised. The knowledge required to properly and effectively advertise can be obtained at a minimum expense but the practical experience cannot be obtained without actual work. A course in the Colorado School of Advertising will not only teach you the entire profession but will give you much actual experience and after the first few lessons, enable you to earn your way through the balance of the course. Then we secure you a position, thereby assuring you a successful start in the least crowded and by far, the most remunerative profession of today. Write for circulars and terms. -:- -:- -:- -:-

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PERNIN REPORTING SCHOOL

tal que la iglesia de que es pastor le permita dar algo de su tiempo á tan bella obra. Los fondos pará este trabajo no se tienen á la mano; pero mayores cosas ha llevado a cabo la fe de los dijos de Dios. El hermano Frausto es el hombre para el puesto.

La Via de Paz.

Servicious Electricos en un Canal.

En Alemania se ha empezado á explotar un canal en el que todos los servicios se hacen medio de la electricidad.

Este canal, llamado de Teltow por pasar junto á la población prusiana del mismo nombre, tiene una longitud de 36 kilómetros y corre entre los rios Havel y Sprée, al Sud de Berlín.

El remolque de las barcas en el mencionado canal se efectúa por medio de locomotoras eléctricas, que corren por la orilla paralelamente al mismó. La cargs y descarga de las embarcaciones también se hace con cabrias y graús eléctricas y eléctricamente se abren y cierran las compuertas de las esclusas.

El alumbrado, servicio de sénales y otros muchos aparatos que funcionan parael buen régimen de dicho canal todo es eléctrico, y por eso se le llama canal eléctrico, siendo el único hasta el presente, que reune clase de servicios.

El Estado Economico de la Republic.

En su mensaje anual presentado al Congreso Nacional el 1° de mayo de 1907, el Presidente Figueroa Alcorta de la República Argentina, manifestó que la nacíon presentaba un espectáculo de energía y vitalidad que convierte en realidad las predicciones económicas más optimistas de los patriotas más exigentes.

El importe de la deuda interna estabá fijado en 88,543,000 pesos papel (unos $35,000,000 oro), y $3,000,700 oro. Los bonos del Tesroo en circulacíon, que en 31 de marzo de 1906 ascendían á $1-700,000 ore y 8,015,000 pesos papel, quedaron reducidos durante el último año económico, con la exclusión de los bonos depósitos como garantía simple de crédito, á $411,437 oro y 4,995,000 pesos papel (unos $2'000,000 oro,)

La deuda externa consolidada, que en 31 de diciembre de 1905 ascendía á $329,167,000 oro, quedó reducida en 31 de diciembre de 1906 á $324,333,000 oro.

La candiad depositada en el fondo de conversión ls de $120,000,000, y el fondo apartado para la presente emisión fiduciaria asciende á $18,762,000 oro.

La Exportacion de Oro en los Estados Unidcs.

Apesar de haber sidó la producción material de oro mayor en 1907, que en los años anteriores, la prosperidad comercíal de diversos paises ha turbado, puedé decirse, los abestecimientos de metálico, y el drenje á que fué sometido el Banco de Inglaterra por las exportaciones de oro amonedado ó en barras, ocasionando desequilibrio, no solamente en la circulación, sino en las transacciones en general.

Véanse las cifras que á continuación se expresán:

Exportación de oro én 1906; para Norte América, libras 14,188,000; para Egipto, 6,285,000; para India, libras, 4,681,000; para Francia, 4,621,000: para Rio de la Plata, 4, 286,000; para Brasil, 2,802,000; para Rusia, 1,695,000, total, 38.558,000 libras.

Estas cifras explican suficientemente las alteraciones del mercado monetario inglés en el año 1906.

El Comercio Aleman

El movimiento comercial de Alemania en 1906 alcanzó la cifra de 13,520-000,000 de marcos, (220,000,000 más que el año anterior.)

Sus mejores clientes han sido: Inglaterra, que compró mercancías álemanas por valor de más de 1,000,000,000 de marcos, y le vendió las suyas en 825,-000,00, Francia, compradora por 383,-000,000, y vende por 434; y América, que importa por 1,140,000,000, y exporta para Alemania por 2,133,000,000.

Los Estados Unidos, por si solos, entran por más de la mitad en estas dos cifras.

La importación total de Alemania en el año mencionado llega á 416½ millones en oro, contra 307 en 1905, y su exportación á 119½ contra 110 el áno anterior.

Recepcion Del Ministro de Panama en los Estados Unidos.

El día 13 mayo de 1907, el Presidente Roosevelt recibió al Señor Don José Agustín Arango como Envíado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Panamá en los Estados Unidos.



It Saved Her Life.

Staunton, Ill., Jan., 1903.

My wife, forty-seven years old, was sick since out two years, so that she became nearly ine. Several physicians treated her, but without ccess. This cost about $500. She was then sines bout six months in a hospital, when Pastor oenig's Nerve Tonic was recommended to me, hich I gave her, and it cured her entirely, and I lieve it saved her life. R. Teufert.

Mrs. Holtz, of Dunkirk, N. Y., writes: "I thank od for the good which Pastor Koenig's Nerve onic done me. I was treated by four doctors nd was eight weeks in a hospital, but it done e no good. I took but four bottles of the Tonic hich cured me.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a Sample bottle to any address. Poor patients also get the medicine free. epared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort ayne, Ind., since 1876, and now by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.
100 Lake Street.

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

In Denver by
SCHOLTZ DRUG COMPANY

Mi esposa de cuarenta y cinco años de edad, habia estado enferma por casi dos años que casi perdio el sentido. Vorios medicos la atendieron, pero sin ningun éxito. Todo esto costo cosa de $500.00 y despues estuvo por seis meses en el hospital, cuando me recomendaron el, Tonico de Nervios "Pastor Koenig" que la curo completamente y creo que le salvo la vida.

La Sra. Holtz, de Dunkirk, N. Y., escribe; gracias á Dios por el bien que me ha hecho el Tonico de nervios de Pastor Koenig. Cuatro medicos me atendieron y estuve ocho semanas en el hospital pero no me hicieron ningun benificio, tome cuatro botellas del Tonico que me curaron.

Un precioso librito 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

KOENIG MED. CO.
100 Lake St. 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.

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.

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Dr. Hamer.

Al presentar sus credenciales el Senór Arango se expresó en los términos siguientes:

"Señor Presidente: Altamente satisfactorio será para mí cumplir la misión que me ha confiado el Gobierno de mi patria para representarle, conjuntamenté con el Honorable Ministro Señor Obaldía, ante el Gobierne de Vuestra Excelencia, como lo acredita la carta autógrafa que tengo la honra de poner en manos de Vuestra Excelencia.

"La benevolencia que desde nuestro advenimiento á la vida indpendiente nos ha mostrado el Gobierno de Vuestra Excelencia, ha acrecentado la simpatía que siempre tuvimos por el noble pueblo de los Estados Unidos de Norte América, y es razón que influye poderosamente en el animo del Gobierno y pueblo panameño para esperar que los lazos de amitad que nos ligan á esta gran República, sean cada vez más estrechos, dentro de los límites de la equdad y la justica, que siempre distinguen los actos dei Gobierno de Vuestra Excelencia.

"Permitid, Señor, que nombre del Gobierno del Excelentísimo Presidente Amador Guerrero, del pueblo panameño y en el mío propio, haga votos por la felicidad personal de Vuestra Excelencia y por, haga votoa por la prosperidad, cada vez más creciente, del pueblo de los Estados Unidos de North América."

El Presidente Roosevelt contestó de la manera siguiente:

"Señór Ministro: Me es grato recibir de vuestras manos la carta por la cual vuestro Gobierno os acredita para actuar juntamente con el Señor Obaldía con el carácter de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario ante el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

"Desde el advenimiento de vuestro país á la familia de Estados independientes, el Gobierno de lo Estados Unidos ha dado frecuentes pruebas de su amistad, y ha de ser nuestro propósito, dentro de los límites dé la equidad y de la justicia, á los cuales hacéis referencia, fortalecer todavia más las buenas relaciones que en le actualidad existen.

"Os doy las gracias por los buenos personales que expresáis en nombre del Presidente, Gobiernoy pueblo de Panamá, así como en vuestro nombre, y á mi vez os ruego bue aseguréis á vuestro digno Presidente de la alta estima en que el Gobierno y pueblo de los Estados Unidos y yo le tenemos á él y al pueblo panameño."

Los Mayores Canales Del Mundo

Hasta el presente, y según los datos de *Vida Marítima*, los canales que tienen dimensiones suficientes para dar paso á los grandes buques modernos, son poco numerosos. Se pueden reducir á nueve, que son: el canal de Suez, el de Cronstadt á San Petersburgo, el de Corinto el de Manchester, el Kaiser Wilheln, que une el mar del Norte, con el Báltico, el canal del Elba, que une el mar Báltico con el del Norte, el cánal Welland, que une el lago Erie con el Ontario, y finalmente, los dos canales, uno en los Estados Unidos y el otro en Canadá uniendo el lago Superior y el lago Hnrón.

Hot Weather and Eating.

The knowing housewife keeps her refrigerator full of fresh fruit, lettuce, cress and always a big bowl of mayonnaise. Where only a small remnant of yesterday's roast is left mayonnaise goes well with it; and with cold fish or merely spread on bread, with a crisp lettuce leaf for luncheon with a glass of iced tea or better still fresh milk.

Jellied soups may be kept two days, all the cold vegetables, as salads with French dressing, buttered toast and perhaps a dish of berries or junkrt who could ask a more delicious and wholesome hot-weather luncheon?

Heavy roasts, fried meats, the everlasting potatoe, cooked beans, are all too heat producing for hot weather, Breakfast bacon, eggs in the many possible forms of serving cream cheese stewed fruits, may replace these foods that are to be provided for cold weather.

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THE VERBS ESTAR AND SER.

There are in Spanish two verbs meaning to be, with a wide difference of meaning.

The verb estar and its several parts denote the location of a person or thing, or the accidental state or condition in which a person or thing finds itself. Therefore, wherever a person or thing is situated, we must use the verb estar, as: ¿Donde está mi sombrero? where is my hat? la casa está en esta calle, the house is on this street. Both express the location of the hat and of the house. As to the accidental condition we say: ¿Como está Vd.? how are you? because we ask of the condition in which the person finds himself. La silla está rota; the chair is broken, denotes the condition in which the chair finds itself.

Ser denotes possession, or what the person or thing possesses, as: El hombre es bueno; the man is good, that is, he possesses goodness. ?Que hora es? what hour is it? asks what hour the day possesses. El es médico; he is a physician, denotes that the person spoken of, possesses the profession of a physician.

THE VERBS HABER AND TENER.

Both of these verbs mean to have; but haber is used as an auxilliary to the past participle ending, while tener is used as the principal verb, and also has the meaning of to hold. The verb haber can not, therefore, be used except in connection with another verb, and that verb must have the participle ending in the past. Tener expresses possession and is used as the simple verb.

The endings for the participles are the following:

Infinitive.	Present Participle.	Past Participle.
1—ar	—ando	—ado
2—er	—iendo	—ido
3—ir	—iendo	—ido

The present participle is very seldom used in Spanish, as the present tense of the indicative, takes its place. The modern Latin languages have done away with the passive forms of the English as much as possible, and use other tenses to express the English meaning of the passive.

The verb haber as an auxilliary is used very much as have is in English, for instance: he tomado, means I have taken. (For the conjugation of all irregular verbs consult the charts on other pages.) Tomar means to take, by suppressing the ar and adding the participial ending ado we have the word taken, coupling the first person of the verb haber he tomado, I have taken, hemos tomado, we have taken.

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ESTAR AND SER--Meaning TO BE.

Estoy aquí por dos semanas.	I am here for two weeks.
¿Donde está mi sombrero?	Where is my hat?
¿Como está Vd.?	How are you?
Estámos para ir á New York.	We are about to go to New York.
¿Están los caballeros listos?	Are the gentlemen ready?
Yo estaba ausente la última vez.	I was absent the last time.
¿Donde estaba Vd. esta mañana?	Where were you this morning?
Estuve enfermo por unos días.	I was sick for a few days.
Esta sala estuvo limpia.	This parlor was clean.
Aquel niño estará contento.	That child will be happy.
Este agua estaría caliente.	This water would be warm.
Espere que Pablo estaría mejor, pero no está esta noche.	I hoped that Paul would be better; but he is not to-night.
Si yo estuviera or estuviese tan enfermo, como me parece Cárlos está, me iría de aquí.	If I should be as sick as Charles seems to be, I would leave here.
Esté quieto, amigo mío.	Be quiet, my friend.
Espero que esté Vd. mucho mejor por la mañana.	I hope that you may be much better by morning.
El ramo que está sobre la mesa es muy grande y está hecho con gusto.	The bouquet which is on the table is very large, and is made with taste.
El no está contento porque ella es indiferente.	He is not happy because she is indifferent.
Era las seis de la tarde.	It was six o'clock in the evening.
¿Quién fué él que tocó á la puerta?	Who was it who knocked at the door?
Aquel edificio será un monumento á su filantrofía.	That building will be a monument to his philanthropy.
Los vinos que bebieron fueron bien estimados.	The wines that they drank were highly esteemed.
Pablo es un hombre y lo será siempre.	Paul is a man, and will be always.
Temo que sean imprudentes.	I fear that they may be imprudent.
El hombre está vivo.	The man is alive.
El hombre es vivo.	The man is lively or bright.
Dios es todopoderoso.	God is all powerful.
Si el caballero estuviere aquí, se lo diría la verdad.	If the gentleman was here I would tell him the truth.
Sean cuales fueren las faltas que yo cometa.	Whatever be the mistakes that I may make.
Por bueno que Vd. sea.	However good you may be.
Esté Vd. aquí á las ocho de la mañana.	Be here at 8 o'clock in the morning.
¿Es su casa de Vd. grande?	Is your house large?
Es grande, pero está en mal estado.	It is large but it is in bad condition.
¿Que está Vd. haciendo?	What are you doing?
¿Estoy escribiendo?	I am writing.

USES OF THE VERBS HABER AND TENER.

He estado aquí varios años.	I have been here several years.
¿Ha tenido Vd. mis libros?	Have you had my books?
Hemos visto á la Señora B——.	We have seen Mrs. B——.
Han tomado los platos,	They have taken the plates.
Vds. han hecho mal.	You have done badly.
Yo había comido mi cena.	I had eaten my supper.
El había bebido el vino.	He had drunk the wine.
Ella había llenado el vaso.	She had filled the glass.
¿Que habíamos hecho?	What had we done?
Ellos ó ellas habían cantado.	They (mas. and fem.) had sung.
Si hube tomado su consejo.	If I had taken your advice.
Si hubo tenido bastante dinero.	If he or she had had enough money.
Se lo habrá dicho á vd.	I shall have told you.
Lo habré hecho por él.	He will have done it.
Habremos comido bastante.	We shall have eaten enough.
Yo habría hecho eso de otra manera.	I would have done that in another way.
El me habría per judicado muchisimo.	He would have injured me very much.
Ellos habrían dormido demasiado.	They would have slept too much.
Espero que haya venido.	I hope that he may have come.
Espero que hayamos obrado bien.	I hope that we may have worked well.
Si me lo hubiera dicho antes.	If he or she should have told me so before.
Si Vd. me hubiese visto aquel dia hubiera reido mucho.	If you should have seen me that day you would have laughed much.
Si hubieramos ó hubiesemos estado malos no podriamos haber sufrido el viaje.	If we should have been ill we would not have been able to stand the journey.
Ojalá supiera yo inglés, pues, si hubiera sabido esa lengua habría llenado mejor papel en New York.	Would to heaven I had known English! If I should have known that language, I would have appeared better in New York.
Tengo hambre.	I am hungry.
Tiene sed.	He or she is thirsty.
¿Qué tiene Vd. en la mesa?	What have you on the table?
Tenemos mucho que hacer.	We have a great deal to do.
Tienen la ventaja de hablar inglés.	They have the advantage of speaking English.
Tenía el ó ella dinero.	He or she had money.
Vd. tenía la culpa.	You were to blame.
Teníamos sueño.	We were sleepy.
Tenían frío.	They were cold.
Tuve que decirlo.	I had to say it.
Tuvo miedo.	He or she was afraid.
Tendré pacencia.	I shall have patience.
El tendría la culpa.	He would be to blame.
Espero que Vd. no tenga razon.	I hope that you may not be right.

LECCION DE LECTURA--Reading Lesson.

Guatemala.

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

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

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

TRANSLATION.

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

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

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

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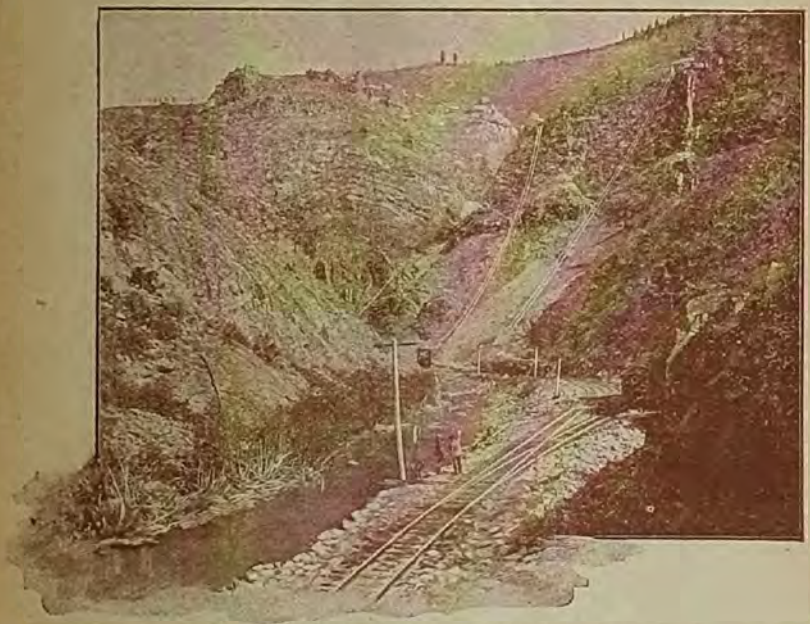
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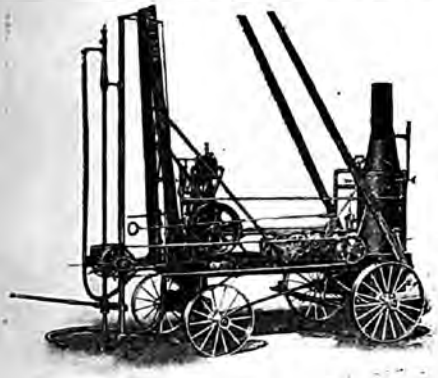
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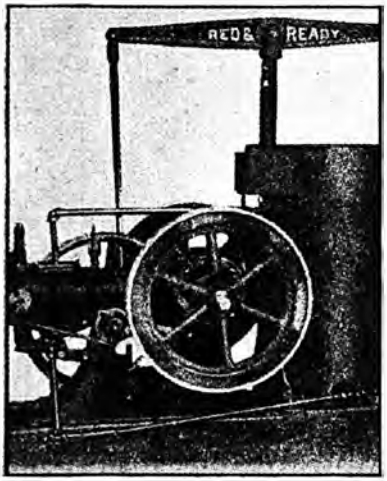
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E. F. Orozco, Subscription Agt. and Translator, Kansas City Office 418 Bryant Block.
Nat. H. Sowle, Mgr. Los Angeles Cal., Office 512 O. T. Johnson Building.
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Please forward me the back numbers of the Sister Republics from the beginning of the valuable lessons in Spanish. I desire them very much.

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PAN-AMERICAN NOTES

MEXICO'S FIRST BELL.

Believed to Have Been Discovered Near Apizaco.

A bell bearing the date of 1519 and which it is positively stated is the first cast by the Spaniards in this former Nueva España, has been offered to the National Museum, which after proper investigation of its authenticity will see that the old bell is given a place of honor in this city. The bell at present hangs in an old church formerly a convent, of the little village of Santa Maria Atlihuetzan, near Apizaco. This old church is said to be one of the first built in New Spain and was erected shortly after Cortes entered Tlaxcal, and has inscribed on its walls the names of Indians who were baptized there.

MINING AN ANCIENT INDUSTRY.

Mining is one of the most ancient of the arts. The relics of the most ancient civilization afforded abundant evidence of the existence of mining operations.

Long before the gold of Ophir embellished the temple of Solomon, gold and precious st ones, silver, copper and other metals were known to the older civilizations of Assyria and Egypt.

The bricks of Babylon were cemented with asphalt mined on the shores of the Caspian.

The fire worshipers of Persia burned natural gas; the Greeks mined silver-lead ores of Laureium to the extent of 51,000,000 cubic yards 600 B. C. The tin mines of Cornwall and the copper mines of Spain were well known to the Romans. The general belief is that iron was not used until 600 B. C., but there is evidence that the Egyptians had iron 3,000 B. C., and used it in the construction of the pyramids.

It was first discovered in this country in North Carolina in 1585. The first attempt to manufacture it was made in Virginia in 1610. In 1643 a blast furnace was built in Massachusetts, and the first attempt at iron making was at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1945.

Petroleum was first discovered in the state of New York by a Franciscan missionary in 1626, and in 1750 the French commander at Fort Duquesne called the attention of General Montcalm to the discovery of this oil on the western slope of the Alleghany mountains. Today the production of petroleum is one of Pennsylvania's great industries. As is also that of coal, both anthracite and bituminous. Coal, however, was first discovered in Rhode Island, but the product was so hard as to be almost incombustible.

TRANSPLANTED FROM MEXICO.

Tobacco was not introduced into Europe until the latter half of the sixteenth century. Francis Hernandez de Toledo, a physician was sent by Philip II to Mexico to investigate its product in 1655. He brought the plant back to Spain and cultivated it for medicinal and ornamental purposes. From Spain it was introduced into other countries in Europe. Jean Nicot, Lord of Villemain, French embassador at the court of Portugal purchased leaves and seed from a sailor from

Florida, and sent them to France as a "herb of peculiarly pleasant taste, good medicinally, and in fevers." In fact it was as a new drug a panacea, that the weed was used and spread throughout Europe, and Nicot's part in its distribution has been recognized in the name of the herb. By the time tobacco had found its way into Italy, Germany and England, smoking had become very general, and the historic war against the use of the weed soon followed with ignominious defeat for the foes of tobacco, in spite of the fact that many smokers were tortured and even burned alive for violating the law against the use of the weed.

For a long time it was supposed that the tobacco plant was introduced into Turkey and the surrounding Moslem countries from Spain by way of the Moors and Northern Africa but recent investigation shows great doubt on this theory of migration. It is now the general opinion that tobacco entered Turkey by the back door instead of the front, and by the way of the Philipines instead of Spain. After the conquest of Mexico and the Philippines, a large trade sprang up between these two countries. The Spaniards carried to the Philippines with the tomato, pineapple and yam, the tobacco plant. Its cultivation rapidly reached large proportions in the islands and developed new and distinctive varieties. From the Philippines the Malays carried the seed to Sumatra, Ceylon and India, from whence it was but a short geographical step to Persia and Turkey, where the weed had a bitter struggle with fanatical Moslems and bigoted sultans and shahs, who slit the noses and cheeks of smokers, and frequently burned them alive, but in the end tobacco won the victory, as it had elsewhere.

The best tobacco as well as the strongest grown in Turkey, is the Latakia, of Northern Syria. It is dark colored and resembles perique, but has an individuality of its own. The mild yellow leaf called "Turkish" in this country, is grown mostly in Greece and in the vicinity of Carvilla, in Macedonia. From it the Turkish cigarettes are made. The Turkish and Greek taxes upon cigarettes and cigarette paper are so high that the bulk of the Caralla tobacco is shipped to Egypt and there manufactured.

'PERFECT MAN' GIVES SECRETS OF HIS PHYSICAL PROWESS.

W. J. Liebecke Ascribes His Strength to Vegetarian Diet and Plenty of Hard work Seven Days a Week.

A vegetarian diet coupled with regular habits and Chicago's climate has produced a physically perfect man. The modern Apollo is William J. Liebecke, a teamster, 528 Washington boulevard. In the recent examination for policemen, Liebecke obtained the extraordinary mark of 100 in all but one of the physical tests, and in this one he received a mark of 98 per cent.

Liebeck declared yesterday his perfect condition is due to a vegetarian diet, regular habits, and hard physical labor. He drives a heavy four-horse truck for a dairy on the west side, and works at night. He works from eight to ten hours every night, seven nights a week.

This work has so developed his muscles that in the examination with his upper arm he raised two ten-pound dumbbells with ease. A good average in this test is considered a six and seven-pound dumbbell.

The 'perfect man' is 27 years old, is 5 feet 11 3-4 inches in height, and weighs 185 pounds.

"There are probably many others as perfect physically as I am if they would come to the front," said Liebecke. "I attribute my condition to regular habits and a common sense diet. I never eat meat.

"Cake and pie also are things which I shun and I never drink intoxicants, coffee, or tea.

"In general, I live as close to nature as possible and I enjoy it. I never sleep more than six hours and usually not more than five."

Liebecke said he had no intention of going on the police force. "I took the examination merely on a bet that I would stand highest on the list," said he. "I have won the bet and I am satisfied."

"That may have been one reason, but I know you took the examination because you are of German descent and wanted to show them that the Dutch can beat the Irish," said Mrs. Liebecke laughing.

THE RIVALS.

(A Tale In Rhyme.)

Well, the roulette ball was spinnin': Shortly Blake was in the game. An' the way he shoved his chips around was anything but tame. Half a dozen men was in it, but there was an easy pace an their playin' side o' his, was like a duece spot 'side an ace. Shorty had the banker worried for he sure was doin' stunts. Why, his luck was simply gilt-edged; he'd win twice to losin' once. He kept rakin' in the blue ones: had a mountain 'neath his eye. All at once he stopped and hollored: 'Have a drink, men! Gimme rye!"

Shortly started in a drinkin' when he'd had well, maybe six, he began to lose a little. (Booze and roulette never mix). He was playin', cussin, drinkin, when there stepped in through the door the one man Shorty hated; 'twas his rival, Wesley Moore.

"Him and Wes had had some trouble 'bout a gal named Mary Gray. They was both dead stuck on Mary; that's the story, anyway. It was understood between 'em that they'd pull an' shoot on sight. Things was lookin' doggone ticklish in the roulette room that night. Shorty now was playin reckless; he was even once agin. But his int-'rest never let him see his enemy come in. Shorty suddenlike got nervy; pushed his whole pile on the red. "Rich er busted, now er never, let her spin." then Shorty said.

It was "busted." Shorty staggered; then he turned an' seen Wes Moore, "Damn yer hide—you was my hoodoo," Shorty almost seemed to roar. "I'm half drunk and you are sober. Drink six whiskys an we'll fight." Wesley Moore jest simply smiled an' answered, soft-like, 'Oh, all right."

Six big slugs of booze was brought him an' he downed 'em right away. "Now," he says, "you dirty dog you, we'll see who gets Mary Gray." Quick as lightnin' guns was flashin'. Two reports rang out as one. Two shots—that was all they needed. For two men this life was done.

As the boys picked up the bodies, so's to make way for the game, a loud laugh come from the banker—Charley Baker was his name. "Two damn fools less," Charley sung out. "Fightin' over Mary Gray. What if I'd a told those lunkheads Mary married me today?"

Sure enough, the gal they wanted had been married to that guy. "Didn't want to tell," said Baker. "Seen a damn good fight was nigh." Then he set the ball to spinnin' an' the game was on once more. In the next room Wes was lyin', so was Shorty, on the floor.

RUSTIC RELICS OF DIM PAST.

Old Arizona Building Stands Like Whited Sepulchre.

TUCSON RIVALS SANTA FE.

San Xavier Del Bac. Near Tuscon Is Being Carefully Preserved as a Valuable Relic.

In the fertile valley of the Santa Cruz, nine miles distant from Tucson, where nature is robed in green throughout the year, stands the mission

of San Xavier del Bac, like a gleaming sepulchre in the sunlight, with the mountains and greensward for a background. This Indian mission and school erected by the padres centuries ago where the Papago Indians from time immemmorial have gone to worship, pray and be taught the rule of three, is in charge of Sister M. Aquina who welcomes the visitor and issues the permit necessary to have the warden admit them to the old church.

Despite the fact that the exterior of this old Spanish landmark is kept modern by frequent coats of whitewash, which it is undergoing at the present time, and a carriage and other twentieth century paraphernalia that were not part of the scene in the days gone by, are in evidence, the interior of the old church has not changed, and until it crumbles into dust it will stand as a monument to the devotion and piety of the padres of the early days. The whitewash brush to the student and lover of nature and the antique seems to rob the old church building of its relations with the past, still this is considered necessary to those in charge in order to preserve the building.

Tucson being a rival of both St. Augustine, Fla., and Santa Fe, New Mexico, for the honor of being the oldest city in the United States, has only to point to this monument of the past to satisfy the tourist who has visited both San Augustine and Santa Fe, that its claims sre well founded. Whether the padres settled Tucson or Santa Fe first, the San Miguel church at Santa Fe and the San Xavier del Bac mission, nine miles distant from Tucson, are sufficient evidence that the padres lived and worshipped and died in this western country many years in advance of the twentieth century civilization of these regions.

FRUIT AS FOOD.

Southern Farm Magazine.

Generally speaking, fruits are wholesome and palatable foods, yet it is not at all uncommon to find that one or more sorts cannot be eaten by an individual. Thus many persons find that strawberries cause distress and many others that any acid fruit is a cause of digestive disturbance. Such cases are explained on the ground of some personal idiosyncracy.

In earlier times remarkable virtues or the opposite were commonly attributed to fruits, plants, precious stones, and other animate objects, and it seems not improbable that the medicinal virtues which are often ascribed to various faults in popular writings are survivals of this custom. No well informed person would today share the belief once so widespread, that tomatoes are the cause of cancer, yet many apparently give credence to statements that certain fruits are satisfactory food for brain workers, while others must be avoided. At any rate, such statements are often found in print. In general, it may be said that very few investigations have been made which indicate that the different fruits possess specific medicinal qualities. Those which contain an abundance of sugar are naturally excluded in a large measure from the diet of diabetics, while there are other conditions in which acid fruits are conceded to be undesirable.

To the juice of acid fruits like the lime, lemon, orange, pomelo, or "grape fruit," and the kumquat (the small orange which is eaten entire, both skin and pulp) hygenic properties are commonly attributed, and there is reason to believe that this reputation is deserved. Such fruit juices stimulate the appetite and are beneficial in other ways. The bitter principal in the pomelo is commonly said to be of value medicinally, perhaps because it suggests the bitter flavor of quinine, but so far as can be learned the real value of this bitter quality is a matter of opinion rather than of experimental study.

Such fruits, notably the tropical papaw and the pineapple, contain very active ferments. The ferment present in the pawpaw is separated in commercial quantities and used as a digester of nitrogenous materials. Perhaps it is quite natural that much stress should have been laid on the ferment present in the pineapple and that this fruit should be recommended for use at the end of a meal, so that its ferment may aid the the body in digesting food. It should be remembered, however, that the body in health does not need artificial aid in performing its normal functions, and that for digestive disturbances it would be wiser to seek competent medical advice than to depend on the casual use of pineapple or other plant ferment, especially when it is remembered that there is great doubt as to the efficacy of any ferments introduced artificially into the stomach.

Fortunately there are so many good reasons for using fruits that we have little need to base our use of them in quantity on supposed medicinal virtues.

CONCERNING THE POTATO.

A brief history of that valuable farm product, the potato, has just been issued by the department of agriculture. It is as follows:

"The potato, called in different regions white potato, Irish potato, English potato, or round potato, was first introduced into Europe between 1580 and 1585 by Spaniards, and afterwards by the English about the time of the expeditions sent by Raleigh to the Virginia country. It is believed to be a native of Chili, where a wild plant is still found which much resembles it. A similar tuber, known as the Cetewayo potato, is also eaten by the natives in some districts of South Africa. When first visited by Europeans, the aborigines in Chili and adjacent regions cultivated the potato for its edible tubers and had apparently long done so. It was probably introduced into the United States, especially into Virginia and North Carolina, toward the end of the Sixteenth century. In spite of its easy cultivation, rich yield, and pleasant flavor, the potato did not receive a warm welcome when first introduced into Europe

"For a long time there was a popular belief that it was poisonous, perhaps because botanically it is related to the deadly nightshade, and for years it was cultivated mainly as a garden curiosity. During the second half of the eighteenth century however, came a series of bad harvests in some of the staple food crops throughout Europe and the potato quickly rose into almost universal prominence. Since then its use has constantly increased, for it is one of the cheapest vegetables to raise, can be kept over the winter, is easy to prepare for the table, pleasant in taste and very rich in digestible starch. It soon became a staple food among all classes throughout Central and Northern Europe, so that when in the middle of the last century the black rot wrought its deadly havoc on the crops not only Ireland but large districts in continental Europe also were seriously threatened with famine. Next to the breadstuffs it is undoubtedly the most important food crop of the western nations.

"According to the last United States census, 273,318,167 bushels were raised in this country in 1899, representing 40.7 per cent of the total vegetable crop, and valued at $98,380,110."

Frank Brady Publisher, Denver, Colo.

The sample copy of your paper is at hand and I enclose you $1 for two year's subscription to the same.

H. L. Osborn, Trondale, Oregon.

A REAL PIRATE ISLAND.

It Was Once the Stronghold of Morgan, the Buccaneer.

A TINY COUNTRY TO ITSELF.

Old Providence, an Uncanny Spot in the Caribbean Sea, and the Lawless, Reckless, Murderous Crew That Now Claim It as Their Own.

Sailing upon that almost unknown sea that ebbs and flows upon the Mosquito Coast, the line of the horizon is broken by two faint points. As the vessel approaches nearer a strange sight meets the vision. The points have become two jaws looming against the clearness of the sky and water. It is as if an enormous mouth had been suddenly thrust out of the sea with distended jaws pointed skyward.

Truly the sight is uncanny, but the jaws mark an uncanny spot in the Caribbean. Once these waters were not so deserted by man. Upon their bosom passed stately galleons, the plate ships loaded with treasure from the new Spain. When their captains saw those black jaws they may have said an Ave as, altering their course, they sailed away from them, for this bit of dry spot in the ocean was then known, as it is today, as a pirate island.

Old Providence as the map maker calls it, is in truth a dot on the waters. Not over four miles from end to end in its longest direction and half as much in width, a good walker can encircle it by the little coast path the natives call a highway in half a day. The human beings who call it home are confined to its outer edge, for the sub-marine volcano which at some time in the past ages gave birth to old Providence in one of its convulsions, topped it off with a minature mountain range stretching above the center of the island. It is one of these mountains that forms the black gaping jaws so plainly seen long before the graceful cocoanut palms marking the shore line are visable. In a whimsical display of its power the volcano cut a great wedge in one of the peaks—a wedge fully a hundred feet across at the top and tapering to a score or more at the bottom.

Today as it was centuries ago, Old Providence is a country to itself. Far out of the modern ocean highway, in one of the least frequented parts of the Caribbean, the steamship or sailing ship has no occasion to pass near it unless driven there by storm. There is no postoffice, for the reason that there is no mail service. True it is claimed by some country, just as every point that sticks out of the sea is claimed. Colombia calls Old Providence a part of its republic, hut not a man lives upon it to act as governor, judge or even agent. So its people kill, steal and commit other crimes utterly regardless of any authority save force and the little influence of the solitary white man who has cast his lot among them.

St. Catherine as it was mockingly called in the old days. was the stronghold of Henry Morgan. For nearly twenty-five years the blood of his followers has flowed in the veins of its people but before the freebooters sailed into its harbor the Spanish governor of Costa Rica had made it an island prison for criminals he thought too dangerous to keep on the mainland. When Morgan defeated the garrison he placed as guards of his captives 100 of these convicts released on their promise to join his band—literary human dregs of new Spain. Again the Spaniards captured the island and turned it into a penal colony until Morgan's flag was raised above it in 1670 and the struggle for its possession endcd. Since then most of those who have lived upon it have been descendants of the white outlaws, their convict allies and the black women who went there from the West Indies on Morgan's ship.

The blood of the islanders is the blood of English, Irish and Scotch, but adulterated with that of the negro. Today fully 1,00C persons live upon this islet—a thousand human beings who have degenerated in mind until the majority of them are little better than beasts. Murder is common; theft is not a crime; marriage is unknown. Only the fear of a stronger keeps many a man from taking life for a trifle.

Most of the cocoanuts are traded for clothing, liquor, firearms, knives and trinkets. After a vessel has loaded and departed, for days the island may be the scene of a drunken debauch which brings to mind stories about the carousals of the buccaneers after the capture of a prize, but here is no captain or disciple of the sea. The weaker are the prey of the stronger and robbery and killing pass unnoticed. It is the testimony of Father St. John, the brave priest who alone is endeavoring to do something to improve the condition of these people, that scarcely a week passes without a murder.

With only a handful out of the 1,000 populatcn acknowledging any form of Christianity, it is not strange that the belief in fetiches, even voodooism should be widespread. Witch doctors and sellers of charms for good and evil are numerous. Most of the women wear next to the skin a tuft of hair a piece of rag smeared with blood or some other amulet to cast a spell over their enemies or to keep off Satan in which all believe.

SCENES IN THE LAND OF MOCTEZUMA.

Distance and Altitude from Laredo on the Rio Grande to Monterey. Sights and Scenes By the Wayside Mountains, Mines, Valleys, Personals.

Monterey, N. L. Mexico, September 9, 1907.

To the Sister Republics:

There has been more tourists crossed the Rio Grande this summer than was ever known before, and they got less for their money. This was no fault of the mountains and scenery that always exists here, but the cold weather is responsible for it. This cold weather accompanied the tourists from the north, as well as from Texas, and it has stuck to them until they recrossed the Rio Grande This has been the coldest winter that was ever seen in the country.

For days and weeks the mountains that surround Monterey have been hidden from view by the clouds that hung down over them. These clouds were full of moisture and it sometimes rained for days and nights at a time.

In this letter I propose to give a bird's eye view of the sights and scenes between Laredo and Monterey, for the benefit of the Texas and Northern tourists.

The tourists will get their first view of the land of Moctezuma at Laredo, Texas on the banks of the Rio Grande. Laredo has been very appropriately called The Gate City. She is the gateway to Mexico, Central and South America, for the day will not be far distant until the tourists can get aboard the train at their own homes and go down to South America by way of Laredo with but one change of cars.

It is at Laredo, Texas, that the tourists will get their first view of Mexico. It is in that city that they will get aboard of the Mexican National train bound for Monterey and the City of Mexico. This train when it reaches the station in Nuevo Laredo is boarded by the custom officers who will examine their baggage to see if they have any dutiable goods with them.

Nuevo Laredo is a fair type of the ancient and modern towns in this wonderland. There they will see the jacals or low thatched adobe houses that cost from $50 to $200 along side of modern style brick buildings that cost $5,000 to $100,000.



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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.

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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

It is at that point that they will see the natives wearing sandals on their feet that cost them from ten to twenty-five cents, their clothes in tatters and rags and a large Mexican Sombrero or a Panama hat that cost from $10 to $50, mingling with the Americans and the better class of Mexicans wearing fine clothes, shoes and raiment. The contrasts between the two is so marked that they will command the attention of the tourists and prospectors. Their language manners and customs will also attract their attention. It is so different from anything that they ever saw that it is a difficult thing for them to understand why such a difference should exist between Americans and the descendents of Moctezuma, who are only separated by a narrow stream, the Rio Grande.

Nuevo Laredo is situated on the south side of the Rio Grande, state of Tamaulipas Mexico, and has a population of about 8,000, altitude 480 feet.

For the first seventy miles the road traverses a rolling country which is covered in places with a dense growth of chaparral, and mesquite timber until it reaches Lampazas which is seventy-three miles from the Rio Grande.

The city is about two miles from the depot and only the church steeple and city hall is in sight. Lampazas means water lily and it derived its name from a small lake that is formed by a spring that gushes out from the foot of a small mountain above the city. This lake is full of water lilies, hence the name.

In front of the depot off to the west, twenty miles away, although it don't look to be more than five miles, looms up the Sierra la Meta or table mountains. Four thousond feet above the valley. This mesa is as level as a table on top of it, hence the name. It contains over 1,000 acres of agricultural and grazing land. It contains a number of springs which form small lakes. It is well stocked with horses, cattle, burros, mules and goats. There is but one trail leading from the valley below up to the top of it, and it is so narrow and and steep that one hundred men well armed and a few cannon stationed at the top could keep one hundred thousand men from taking it. This Mesa was the property of the late Patricio Milmo, a prominent banker of Monterey.

To the south of the Mesa is the historic city of Candela, which is noted for the fine brands of mescal which they manufacture from the juice of the maguay or century plant, and for the handsome women that dwell there.

Off to the south of Candela is the Carresal mountains, which are rich in silver, lead iron and copper. Two of these mountains contain large bodies of the above ores.

Soon after the train pulls out from Lampazas it will pass through a grove of the Spanish daggers and when they are in blossom they present an attractive picture, while on the left hand side of the road is a chain of small mountains that is rich in silver, lead, iron, copper, zinc and traces of gold. But as the iron horse takes no stock in mountain scenery nor in mines, neither does it leave the track nor break down, it rushes upward and onward until it reaches the La Golandrina station.

Soon after leaving La Golandrina the tourist will see off to the west ten miles away, the Horn mountain. This horn resembles the rhinoceros, hence the name. It sets on top of a flat mountain and rises about 200 feet.

During the winter of 1880 and 1881, one year before ore they broke ground for the building of the Mexican National railroad, a number of prospectors came into this country for the purpose of finding silver and lead mines. The attention of one of the Americans was attracted by the Horn mountain and he concluded to explore it. He climbed to the top of it and carved his name on it. but when he started to descend he found that he could not do it. After making a number of attempts to get down, he commenced to shoot his six-shooter off so as to attract the attention of the other prospectors that might be down below, to come to his aid. But it was all in vain. His strength began to fail him for want of food and water. But before he became delirious and lost his memory he wrote down in his note book his name, age, where he was born and raised and the name of his parents, how he got up there and could not get down, and he cautioned others not to attempt to climb it without grappling irons. He then threw the book overboard, as it were, and soon after he became delirious and rolled down and was dashed to pieces and his flesh was devoured by the coyotes and buzzards.

About a year after some American prospector went to that mountain to explore it. When they reached the base of the horn they found the memorandum book, and when they read what he wrote they hunted for his remains. They found some pieces of his clothes and bones, they dug a grave and put them in and they engraved his name on a stone at the head of the grave, they then wrote to his parents and sent them the memorandum book. But before the tourists get through reading this narrative and viewing the Horn mountain scenery that surround them, the engineer blew the steam whistle to notify them that they are approaching the Bastamante station. The station is all that can be seen there, but three miles to the right is situated at the mouth of a canon, amidst groves of oranges, lemons, pecans, (nueces) nugals (walnuts) aguacates (butter fruit) peaches, pears, pomgranates and a great variety of semi-tropical fruit etc.

Bastamante is one of the most picturesque and romantic cities north of the Sierra Madre. But as the city is three miles from the depot the tourist can only see the church steeples, and smoke stacks of the sugar mills from the depot.

Three miles further south is the Guadalupe station and smelter. There is a smelter there that was erected in 1889 by a Philadelphia capitalist who own the Guadalupe mines and built a railroad to them some thirty miles away.

Two miles further on, the train will come to a stop at the Villaldama station, but there is no city there. Itrit is situated two miles away but is hidden between small mountains, and only the church steeple, tower on city hall and a small church, or the Santa Guadalupe shrine, are in sight.

Villaldama was a great mining district when the country was in the hands of the Spaniards and Jesuits before they were driven from this country. There was the remains of seven small smelters found there by the Americans that were building the National railroad twenty-five years ago.

As the Spaniards and Jesuits only smelted the ores for the silver and gold that was in them, they left piled lead and iron ores on the dump.

Soon after the train pulls out from Villaldama it will rush through a grove of palms a specie of the Spanish daggers. Many of these are from four to six feet in diameter at the base and they grow from twenty to forty feet high and when they are in bloom, March, April, May and June they look very picturesque with their white blossosms waving in the gentle breezes that float down the mountains that surround them.

But the iron horse pays no attention to them for there are places ahead that are grander and more picturesque to take them to, so he rushes forward and upward over steep grades until he reaches El Puerto, the gateway to the city of Monterey. El Puerto is the highest point on the road between the Rio Grande and Monterey. When the iron horse emerges from the deep cut El Puerto, the tourists will get their first view of the Sierra La Sella, or saddle mountains forty miles away, then the Sierra Madra, Sierra Obispado (Bishop mountain) and the lesser Sierras. While the tourists are admiring the grand mountain scenery that surrounds them the engineer sights the Morales bridge and water tanks, he calls for brakes as they have to stop there to take

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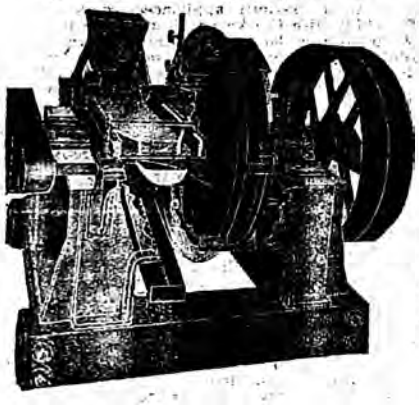
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on water and to put off and take on passengers, the tourists will for the first time see groves of bananas, figs, pomgranates, oranges, lemons, aquacates, roses and a stream of sparkling water which merrily sing as they spring and roll over the polished stones until they join the blue waters in the gulf. The city of Marlas is situated a few miles up the river. the tourists will miss seeing it.

By the time the tourists get interested in seeing the tropical fruit and flowers, the iron horse pulls out and in about thirty minutes more he will land them at Salinas. This is the first city on the line, that the road comes close to. All the principal buildings and churches can be seen from the train. The city is built on the banks of a mountain stream whose waters are as clear as crystal and they sing as merrily as a "nigger" in a melon patch, as they skip and roll over the rugged stones until they join the muddy waters in the Rio Grande.

Soon after the train leaves Salinas if the tourists will keep a sharp lookout to the right of the road they will get a fine view of Sierra El Arca de Noe, or Noah's Ark, which is now a petrified mountain of limestone. It was in Moctezumas land that Noah built his ark, and when the rainy season set in he took his family and a few friends on board before the waters coursed the face of the earth. When they were comfortably located on board Noah ordered some bottles of Kentucky hardware that he had aboard opened. While they were thus engaged enjoying themselves the waters receded and the El Arca de Noe was stranded and in the course of time it was changed into a pillar of limestone. I have been informed by a prominent party who has been traveling in this country the past twenty-five years, that the above is absolutely true of Noah and his ark, and that it is there for a living monument for tourists to look at for generations to come. There is no doubt but what some yankee will go there and sink an artesian well through the deck of the ark for the purpose of finding a drop of the crater

While the tourists are straining their eyes to get a good view of the ark, the train is rushing through fields of corn, sugar cane, past the smelters and brewery and then pulls up at the National depot at Monterey, where they will find street cars and carriages waiting them to take them into the city.

Distance from Lardo to Monterey 218 miles and altitude at depot 172 feet.

EDMUND LEVAN.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS AND COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES.

The following paper, containing an interesting account of life and economic conditions in Ecuador, was delivered before the National Geographic Society, at Washington, on November 30, 1906, by Hon. Joseph W. J. Lee, then United States Minister to Ecuador:

"The Republic of Ecuador lies at the northwestern corner of the South American continent, between Colombia and Peru.

"As its name implies, it is situated upon the Equator.

"Ecuador possesses an area of 429,000 square miles, including the Galapagos Archipelago.

"It is nearly twice the size of France, and as large as Texas, New York, Pennsylvania, and Nebraska combined. The population is 1,500,000. Although the country is comprised between 1° north and 4° south latitude, almost every variation of climate is obtainable, from the torrid lands of the coast to the chilly plains at an elevation of 12,000 feet at the foot of the snow-clad peaks of the Andes.

"Both the eastern and western ranges of the Andes traverse the Republic. Between these ranges lie extensive high valleys, yielding the products of the Temperate Zone. To the west of the Cordillera stretch the low tropical lands on the Pacific, and to the east the country gradually descends to the low Amazon Valley and the frontiers of Brazil.

"Guayaquil, the principal seaport of the Republic is situated on the River Guayas, the most important stream in South America emptying into the Pacific, about 60 miles above its mouth. It has a population of 50,000. It is the emporium of Ecuador. All imports and exports pass through Guayaquil. The houses are built of wood owing the lack of other material. They are constructed in the southern style, with balconies proruding over the sidewalks and resting upon pilars, thus forming piazzas, which afford protection against sun and rain. As fires under the circumstances are particulaly dangerous, Guayaquil has perhaps a more extensive fire department than any city of its size, and ample reservoirs of water on a hill behind the town. It is not probable that Guayaquil will ever again be visited by such disastrous conflagrations as in the past.

"The hospitals of Guayaquil are as complete as any in South America. The great new general hospital with its modern appliances, compares most favorably with the Ancon Hospital at Panama. Although the Cathedral, churches, municipal buildings and theatres, are of wood they are imposing and are decorated in perfect taste. The Union Club of Guayaquil is, with the exception of the Hongkong Club, the best I have ever seen in the Tropics. Under the bright light of the moon these buildingsappear to be constructed of rare marbles. The public squares are beautifully kept and filled with rare specimens of the rich vegetation of Ecuador.

"The harbor is always busy with shipping. Two steamers each week sail for Panama and two arrive from the Isthmus. Fleets of tugboats, lighters, canoes, and balsas cover the water. The canoes, laden deep with fruit and country produce, come down river on the swift tide and return on the turn of the tide with scarcely the necessity to move a paddle. The balsas are used a great extent. They are a marltime contrivance invented by the ancient Peruvians and made of five, seven, and nine trunks of an exceedingly light tree called baisa, in sizes as required. Large balsas go with safety to sea as far as Paita in Peru. The logs are lashed together with vines and are fastened so firmly that they can ride almost any sea. The whole machine adapts itself to the waves and no water rises between the logs. Houses are generally built upon them and form homes for a literally 'floating population.'

"The dry season lasts from June to December. The weather is very pleasant and the nights and mornings are often cold. The mean temperature of Guayaquil is about 78°.

"On clear summer days Chimborazo may be seen, rising 21,000 feet above the long chain of the Gordillera, covered with ice and snow, whose dazzling whiteness is intersected by black lines, formed by the sharp edges of frighful rocks, upon which the snow can not gather.

"Guayquil exports one-third of the worlds's supply of cocoa. It is raised along the River Guayas and its tributaries and is the principal staple of Guayaquil. Ivory nuts from which bone buttons of commerce are made, are exported in enormous quantities. Panama hats, so called because they are distributed to the United States and Europe by way of the Isthmus of Panama, are manufactured in the Province of Manabi. The lowlands of the coast also produce cinchona bark from which we obtain quinine (Countess of Chinchon), rice coffee, sugar tobacco, rubber, coral gum, vanilla, sarsaparilla, salt, petroleum, and cotton. It is interesting to note that during our civil war



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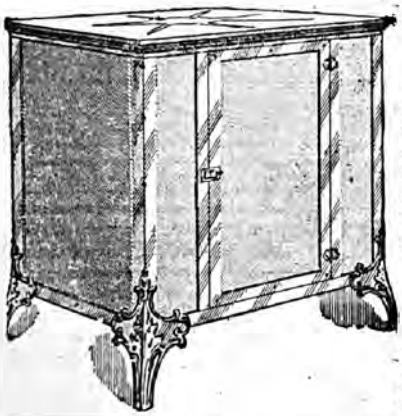
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"The daily papers of Guayaquil, the '*Nacion*,' '*Telegrafo*,' '*Grito del Pueblo*,' and '*Tiempo*,' are well patronized, well published, and of much influence. A satisfactory daily telegraphic service is maintained with the rest of the world. It is to be regretted that our newspapers do not devote an equivalent amount of space to events in South America.

"Across the river from Guayaquil is Duran, the terminus of the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad, a company incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey. This railroad, built by American engineers, is completed for a distance of 140 miles and rises to a height of 12,000 feet under the shadow of Chimborazo. The roadbed is leveled into the city of Quito, 260 miles from the coast, and track is being laid at the present time at the rate of a mile per day.

"Leaving Duran at 7 a. m., the train proceeds over flat and gently rising country to the foothills of the Andes. In the level country are the great sugar estates, stretching for miles on either side of the track and equipped with lines of minature railway for hauling cane, and with large sugar factories. Leaving the plains, the ascent is gradual through dense tropical forests plentifully watered by streams and cascades which can supply unlimited water power.

"At an elevation of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet there rises a mass of colossal, bald, rounded hills almost shutting out the sunlight, and it appears impossible that the railroad can proceed farther. The mountains seem an unsurmountable wall 9,000 or 10,000 feet high. But American engineers have found a way and have accomplished one of the most difficult feats known in railroad construction A sugar-loaf peak stands out in front of the towering hills. Cut zigzag in the sheer face of the granite, a switchback of four levels has solved the problem of rising 9,000 feet. This level attained, the line advances through volcanic country seamed with ravines and surrounded by sulphur-covered hills until a similar cul-de-sac is reached. This in turn, is surmounted by means of a switchback loop with a grade of 7 per cent and we reach the pass of Palmyra, on the roof of the world at 12,000 feet. Wild wastes of shifting sand surround the track. Stiff grass like rushes on the seashore, is the only vegetation. Fossil shells are found here, and the general appearance of the country is that of the seacoast.

"From this point there is a gradual descent until the present end of the road is reached at Cajabamba, 11,000 feet above the level of the sea and at the foot of mighty Chimborazo. At this place there are some of the few existing remains of buildings erected by the ancient Incas. They are built of great masses of stone, fastened together with cement. The stone can be broken, but it is impossible to make any impression upon the cement. Strange to relate I found living here a Rough Rider whom I had known in Cuba. He is engaged in the purchase of hides for the New York market.

"It is necessary to spend the night in this village and to set out for Quito early next morning by automobile or diligence. I have always found it more satisfactory to travel by diligence. In this way baggage can accompany the traveler, and a long wait at the journey's end is avoided.

"The wagons are drawn by teams of five or six mules. Sixty mules with changes, are used to reach Quito. Two drivers occupy the box seat, one furnished with a long-handled whip for the leaders, the other with a short whip for the wheelers. The animals are urged on with whistles and shouts without intermission. It is the most thrilling, exciting, and hair-raising locomotion I know. The mules are kept at full gallop down the long slopes of the Andes. It is often as much as they can do to keep ahead of the coach. However, I have never heard of an accident. The drivers are men long trained in the business and don't know what fear is.

"Formerly, before the days of the railroad and carriage road, it took ten days, on mule back, from Guayaquil to Quito. Now by rail and coach the time is three days. I have made the journey with automobile and train in twenty hours.

"The country is on a colossal scale. It seems a land made for giants. High in the air the tops of the rounded hills are one patchwork of cultivated fields. At the foot of the hills lie smiling green valleys. There is abundant water and the dry places are well irrigated. Along the roadside water is carried for long distances by means of tunnels cut in the volcanic soil, with arched openings at certain intervals The scarlet wool ponchos worn by the Indian laborers make it possible to pick them out, in the marvelous, clear atmosphere, on the hills and in the valleys at surprising distances.

"It is necessary to spend the night at the city of Ambato, (8,000 feet). The town lies in a deep cauldron. The climate is delightful. Here apples, plums and peaches flourish as well as the vegetables and cereals of the Temperate Zone. Ambato has several cotton mills producing the coarse, white cotton cloth universally used by the Indians for shirts and wide, baggy trousers. Water power is abundant and the mills pay well. Ambato is also headquarters for the trade from the Oriente, or the lowlands towards the east stretching to the valley of the Amazon. Line for a railroad to tap this district, rich in rubber and gold, has been surveyed and work will begin soon.

"Leaving Ambato in the early morning, we can see one of the most glorious sights in the world—sunrise on Chimborazo. The majestic giant stands out against the dawn, his mantle of snow washed with crimson and gold. The road winds over gigantic hills, around precipices, and down steep descents until we reach the great plain of Latacunga stretching to the foot of dread Cotopaxi. The fields as well as the broad roads crossing the wide valleys are inclosed by adobe walls surmounted by the broad-leaved American aloe, sometimes called the century plant, one of the most useful and important plants in the country. It is an erroneous idea that it flowers only once in a hundred years. The Indians thatch their huts with its leaves. The leaves, when tapped, yield sirup, they can also be used as soap and the spines as pins. The fiber is woven into sacks and from it are made the coarse sandals worn by the common people. The tall flower stalks are used for beams and ladders. The flowers, boiled and soaked in vinegar make an agreeable pickle. The cochineal is found in abundance upon the leaves of the plentiful cactus. Its name is derived from its supposed resemblance to a little pig (cochinillo). It is used by the Indians for dyeing ponchos and shawls.

"As we approach the city of Latacunga the country becomes more sterile. The plain is covered with volcanic sand and pumice stone, indicating the neighborhood of Cotopaxi. The houses and churches are built of pumice stone thrown out by the mountain, which in the past has caused much destruction to this part of the country. There is a legend that the great earthquake of 1698 was predicted by a priest seven years before it took place. The Carmelite nuns of Latacunga believed in the prophecy and slept in tents in their garden for seven years. The convent fell but the nuns were saved. Latacunga is the starting point of the most romantic gold legend in Ecuador. The lost treasure of the Incas is supposed to be hidden in the neighboring hills. One Valverde, a Spaniard, was informed of the secret by his sweetheart, an Incas maiden, and he became suddenly very rich. He left a description and guide of the hiding place. This document was preserved in the archives of the city until it was stolen. Many expeditions have been made in search of the lost treasure, but without success. From this city we journey over rolling

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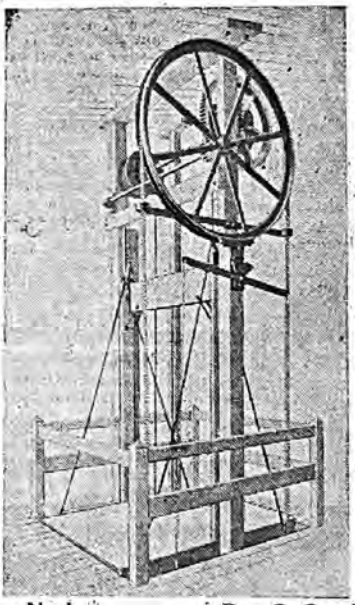
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country to the foot of Cotopaxi (11,890 feet). The mountain presents a beautiful appearance, clad in its robes of snow. Its shape is that of a regular truncated cone with a flat summit. The crater is uninterrupted in activity, and volumes of white and gray smoke continually issue from it. Generally, the smoke assumes the form of an enormous tree with trunk and branches, until a current of air tears it away from the mountain and it floats away a cloud, while by night the smoke forms a pillar of fire. Near the snow line is a huge mass of rock called the Inca's head. According to legend, this was the original summit of the mountain, torn off and hurled down by an eruption on the day the Inca Atahullapa was executed by the Viceroy of Peru.

"After crossing the high pass of Chasqui, above the clouds, the road lies through rich pastures and fertile fields. The green pastures of the beautiful valley of Machachi spread around us dotted with countless herds of cattle and horses. Beautiful villas set in gardens and groups of trees nestle at the foot of great hills.

"Houses are closer together as we near Quito, the capital. Numberless Indians, men and women carrying burdens or driving laden mules, form an endless procession. For the entire length of of the great Ecuadorian highway human beinns are always in sight.

"The Indians carry everything on their backs. The load is supported by a strap passing across the forehead. Their strength lies in the muscles of the neck, not in the arms. Their gait is a dog-trot, which they can keep up all day. They are very polite and submissive.

"Quito is built in a bowl-shaped valley at the foot of Mount Pichincha. The altitude of the city is 9,600 feet above the sea. The mountain rises in the background to a height of 16,000 feet. The view which presents itself from the summit of this mountain is one of the most superb and imposing possible to conceive. Twenty snowclad peaks rise before you, ranging from 15,000 to 22,000 feet. It is truly a council of the patriarchs of the Andes.

"There are three entrances to the city, two from the south and one from the north. We enter from the south by a picturesque bridge spanning the river Machangara. The direct rays of the equatorial sun are white as limelight, and the first impression of Quito is that of a snow-white city, relieved by roofs of rich red tiles. In the streets and plazas are thousands of people, continually moving. The majority are Indians in scarlet or orange ponchos, wide cotton trousers, and broad-brimmed white felt hats. There are Indians from a hundred different villages, marked by the cut of the hair, the turn of a hat, or the shape of a poncho. The streets are thronged from morning to evening with mules, horses, oxen donkeys and llamas with loads of every description.

"Ladies in smart victorias, drawn by Chilean or native horses, drive to and from the shops filled with merchandise from Paris, New York, London, Vienna, and Berlin. Handsome officers in full regimentals stroll along the streets. Gentlemen in frock coats and top hats are everywhere.

"The city is traversed from east to west by two deep ravines, through which Pichincha sends down its torrents of melted snow. The land upon which the city is built is in shape like the inside of an oval bowl, at the bottom of which is the Plaza Major. The course of the streets is generally regular, running east and west and north and south. The streets are paved with cobbles. The houses, of stone and brick, are mostly built in the Spanish-Moorish style, with courtyards within. The roof projects over the sidewalk and afford protection from rain. Balconies overhang the streets from every window. The ground on the street has no connection with the rest of the house, and is usually occupied by shops. The entrance is always high enough to admit a mounted horseman with ease. Around the courtyards are galleries supported by arches or pillars. The living rooms open upon these galleries. Servants are cheap and faithful. There are several good hotels in Quito— the Royal Palace, Hotel de Paris, Hotel Americano, and the Casa Azul. The people of Quito are charming, courteous, and hospitable. I do not know any city of its size which contains as many intelligent and cultivated people. Their hospitality is proverbial. I have continually received sweetmeats, butter, cakes, venison, and even fish. There are no fish in or near Quito. They must be brought from Guayaquil, frozen in blocks of ice, a journey of six days. I shall always be indebted to my courteous, cultivated friends of Quito for their constant kindness to me.

"The population of Quito is computed to be about 70,000. Being the capital of the Republic, the Government buildings and offices are here and also the Presidential palace. The handsome Government and municipal buildings, the Bishop's palace, and the Cathedral surround the Great Plaza. There are many beautiful churches and convents in Quito. The church of the Jesuits is superb, with its interior a mass of scarlet and real gold. Singers from Europe are attached to the choir. Here in the capital above the clouds is one of the prettiest theaters in South America.

"The *'Comercio'* and *'Tiempo,'* the leading newspapers, are progressive, well edited, and influential.

"The mean temperature of the city is about 60°. The thermometer scarcely ever rises above 70° or sinks below 50°. The mornings and evenings are cool, the middle of the day warm. The climate is delightful—never hot, never cold; a perpetual spring. Consumption and pulmonary diseases are unknown. Many marvelous cures have been accomplished in cases of consumption where hope had been given up. There are many people who would pay any price to be delivered from the great white plague. Quito seems to be a cure. The days and nights are of twelve hours' duration the year round. The difference between sun and shade is 10°. This difference is felt at once by moving from sun to shade, or vice versa. A journey of four hours from the city will place the traveler in the region of eternal frost, or in the space of half a day he can descend the deep and sultry valleys which separate the mighty chains of the Andes. This variation of temperature depending upon elevation and occurring between narrow limits furnishes a daily and diversified supply of vegetable food, from the banana, pineapple, orange, and plantain to wheat, corn, potatoes, cabbages, salads, apples, pears grapes, and strawberries. Hens lay so persistently that medicine has to be given to them to save their lives. As the climate is cool and the houses unheated, daily and frequent exercise on foot or on horseback is absolutely necessary. On leaving the city it is difficult to avoid the sun, as trees are scarce. But sunstroke is unknown. Mosquitoes snakes, scorpions, tarantulas are unheard of. Thre are no bugs or beetles.

"The flora of Quito is beautiful and inexhaustible. Roses bloom all the year round; wild flowers cover the sides of courtyards and ruins; tulips orchids, pinks, and lilies bloom winter and summer, and geraniums run riot over walls and roofs.

Frank Brady Pub., Denver, Colo.

Enclosed please find stamps to the amount of fifty cents in payment for my subscription to The Sister Republics for one year commencing from Oct. '06. With best wishes.

W. H. Hollingsworth,
Monterey, N. L. Mexico.

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M. H. Mickey, Editor del Departmento Español

Dirijase toda correspondencia á THE SISTER REPUBLICS 321 Sixteenth Street, Denver, Colorado.

He recibido un ejamplar de se a creditado periodico, y adjunta tergo el gasto de remitirle el importe de la suscricion por un año.

Merced Rivera Metcalf, Ariz.

Translation of above which was received in Spanish.

I received a sample copy of your acreditable magazine and enclose you one year's subscription. Merced Rivera, Metcalf, Ariz.

BRASIL.

Comercio Eztranjero en el Primer Trimestre de 1907.

El valor de las importaciones al Brasil durante el primer trimestre de 1907 ascendió á $45,000,000, comparado con $30,000,000 en el período correspondiente del año anterior, y el valor de las exportaciones ascendió á $75,000,000 contra $60,000,000 en el primer trimestre de 1906.

Poblacion de Rio de Janeiro.

Según el "Boletín Hebdomadario de Estadística Demógrafo-sanitario," el 20 de septiembre de 1906, Rio de Janeiro tenía 628,041 habitantes, es decir, 361,544 varones y 266,497 hembras. Se calcula que en el resto del Distrito Federal hay 183,265 habitantes, lo cual demuestra que en el Distrito hay un total de 811,265 habitantes.

Importaciones de Cafe en 1906.

Según estadísticas publicadas por el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos, la República de Cuba importó durante el año de 1906 las siguientes cantidades de café: Puerto Rico, 11,739,124 libras, avaluadas en $1,376,175; Estados Unidos, 7,240,102 libras, avaluadas en $678,337; Brasil, 2,657,747 libras, con un valor de $239,022, y Venezuela, 5,695,121 libras, por valor de $496,580.

Pago de Derechos de Exportacion Sobre Metales Preciosos.

Con el fin de dar facilidades á los exportadores de metales preciosos, el Presidente de la República de Colombia, en decreto de fecha 15 de abril de 1907, y publicado en el "Diario Oficial" del 24 de abril de 1907, ha dispuesto que el pago de los derechos de exportacion sobre metales preciosos pueda hacerse también en las administraciones departamentales de las Rentas Reorganizadas. Los certificados que sobre el pago de tales derechos expidan los administradores de dichas rentas serán retenidos como comprobantes por los administradores de aduanas.

La Propaganda de la Inmigracion en Costa Rica.

El propósito que tiene el Gobierno de Costa Rica de aumentar la población del país lo comprueba un reciente decreto por virtud del cual se autoriza al Presidente para que gaste $20,000 anuales durante un período de ocho años, con el fin de estimular la inmigración. Á las agricultores blancos, cuyo idioma nativo es preferible que sea el castellano, se les ofrece pasaje gratis al país. En el informe anual del Ministro de Hacienda y Comercio, del cual se han traducido varios párrafos para el Boletin Mensual de esta Oficina, se exponen detalladamente la fertilidad del suelo y su adaptación al cultivo de varios artículos de recoñcido valor en los mercados del mundo.

Articulos de Revistas Sobre la America Latina.

Como una de las señales de los tiempos, debe llamarse la atención hacia el espacio cada vez mayor que se concede á los asuntos latin-americanos, tanto en las revistas populares como en las científicas. Entre las revistas de los Estados Unidos correspondientes al mes de agosto que tratan de este tema, pueden mencionarse las siguientes: "The Review of Reviews," que contiene un artículo sobre la construcción de ferrocarriles sudamericanos, escrito por Luis R. Freeman; "The National Geographic Magazine," cuyo primer artículo se titula "México, el Tesoro

del Mundo," por Helen H. Darton; "The Outlook," que pública un artículo sobre "La Vida Escolar y Colegia en el Brasil y en la República Argentina," escrito por Sylvester Baxter; el "World's Work," en el cual Eugene P. Lyle describe á "México en Pleamar," en tanto que se consagran especiales ediciones de suplementos de periódicos á una consideración práctica de los aspectos de la vida y progreso latinoamericanos.

La Proxima Visita el Secretario Root a Mexico.

La visita que el Hon. Elihu Root, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, y Presidente del Consejo Directivo de esta Oficina, se propone hacer á México á fines de septiembre, correspondiendo á la invitación del Presidente Diaz, ha de constituir un complemento importante y lógico de su excursión por la América del Sur en 1906. Los preparativos que el Gobierno y pueblo mexicanos están haciendo á fin de que la estancia del Señor Root entre ellos resulte notable, demuestran la importancia que se le da á este acontecimiento internacional. En efecto, este ha de constituir otro paso que se da con arreglo á la política liberal iniciada por la actual administración del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, para ponerse en más íntimo contacto con los gobiernos y pueblos de las demás naciones americanas. Por más que México está geográficamente más cerca de los Estados Unidos que cualquiera otra nación latinoamericana, el pueblo de los Estados Unidos en general no ha llegado aún á convencerse por completo, el admirable desarrollo material de aquella República ni de su progreso general en muchos órdenes diferentes de adelantamiento político, económico, educativo y social. Así como el viaje del Secretario Root á la América del Sur hizo que la América del Norte volviese los ojos hacia aquella parte del mundo, y además proporcionó un concepto más claro de sus poderosos elementos, así en la actualidad se ha de dirigir la atención correspondiente hacia Mexico y la América Central.

ECUADOR.

Immigracion y Colonizacion Del Oriente.

En decreto de fecha 7 de febrero de 1907 y publicado en el "Registro Oficial" del 19 del mismo mes, la Asamblea Nacional de la República del Ecuador ratificó el contrato celebrado entre el Gobierno y los Señores O. Alexander y Simón Gottlieb, sobre immigración y colonización del Oriente. Los concesionarios se comprometen á traer al Ecuador 5,000 familias de la raza blanca, con preferencia holandesas y alemanas, todas de agricultores y aptas para este objeto. Las principales condiciones impuestas á los concesionarios son las siguientes: Suministrar á los inmigrantes cuanto les sea necesario para vivir, por espacio de un año; proporcionar á cada familia una casa, semillas, herramientas, y un par de animales de tiro; construir, en la zona en que se establezca la inmigración, centros de población, en los cuales habrá templos, escuelas, boticas, médicos, bodegas y almacenes; construir un ferrocarril de vía permanente, y garantizar el cumplimiento del contrato con un depósito de £10,000.

El Gobierno, por su parte, se obliga: Á entregar á los concesionarios 500,000 de hectáreas de terreno baldío en el Oriente; á autorizar á la compañía que venda hasta 50 hectáreas de terreno á cada familia; permitir, por espacio de diez años, la importación libre de derechos de los equipajes y demás artículos de los inmigrantes, así como también las máquinas y materiales para el ferrocarril y eximir de contribuciones directas á los colonos por el período de diez años.

Dentro del término de díez años, contados desde la fecha del contrato, deberán estar radicadas en el Ecuador las 5,000 familias inmigrantes de que habla el contrato.

Los concesionarios organizarán una compañía que se denominará The Ecuatorian Immigration Land Company.

CONVENCION CONMEMORATIVA DE CORONADO

Sera Tenida en Albuquerque en Honor y para Recorder la Historia de los Primeros Conquistadores Espanoles.

El Gobernador Curry ha expedido una proclama dedicando el miércoles, dia 9 de Octubre, durante la féria Territorial que se tendrá aqui en Albuquerque, New Mexico, para que se tenga una convencíon conmemorativa de la vida y hechos de los primeros conquistadores españoles, cuya historia incomparable entre todas las del mundo, se

digna, importante y glorisa debe mantenerse viva, para ejemplo y orgullo de futuras generaciones.—La Banda Americana.

SOBRE EL ESTADO.

El Presidente Roosevelt Varonilmente Declara Su Posicion.

Phoenix, Arizona, Sept. 4.

La siguiente carta fué dada hoy á la prensa de la oficina del gobernador Kibbey.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Agosto 31, 1907.

Mi Estimado Gob'r. Kibbey:

"El Secretario Garfield me ha visitado y me ha reportado plenamente sobre la situación a segun él se informó y encontró que existía en Arizona y nuevo México, y especialmente la atitúd del pueblo de cada Territorío hácia la cuestión de estado consolidado. Su reporte me hace patente á mi, como ya estaba listo y preparado para creer, que las conovicciones de ese pueblo son firmes y prmanentes y que no cambiaráñ. Bajo estas circunstancias yo no me empeñaré mas en promover el estado consolidado para los dos territorios.

Le dejo en plena libertad de publicar ésta carta.

Sinceramente de usted,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT."
—La Banda Americana.

El Minero.

Hastro se hunde tras la moanña
Dorando el techo de la cabaña
Que entre los riscos se ve blanquear.

Dejan la mina los barreteros
Y asi re uenan por los senderos
Las vibraciones du su cantar:
Lejos del ruido, lejos del mundo,
Por las entrañas del monte voy;
De las tipieblas en profundo,
Siempre en constante peligro estoy:
Cuando en torrentes la luz fulgura
Por esos cielos de azul turquí.
Jamás un rayo desde la altura.
Jamás un rayo llega hasti mi.
Nunca á mi oído llegan las suaves
Notas del viento murmurador,
Ni las cadencias que dan las aves,
Ni los perfumes que da la flor.

Y sin embargo nada me arredra
Nunca desmaya mi noble atan;
Que cuando el marro choca en la piedra
Pienso en mis hijos que piden pan.

El barretero llega á su choza
Allí lo espera su amante esposa,
Sus tiernos hjos junto al hogar.
La luna surge tras la montaña
Dorando el techo de la cabaña
Que entre los riscos se vé blanquear.

G. Artelejo del Avellano.

DE GRAN UTILIDAD.

Para Las Senoras de Familia.

I

LA INFECCION TUBERCULOSA.

El individuo sano adquiere la tuberculosis del individuo enfermo, por medio de gérmenes, imperceptibles á la simple vista (bocilos de Koch), contenidos principalmente en el esputo del tísico ó en la leche cruda de vacas tuberculosas; también algunos animales domésticos, perros, gatos, pericos, cuando están tuberculosos, pueden transmitir al hombre su enfermedad.

En cada esputo suele haber millares de gérmenes tuberculosos. La cantidad de esputos que cada día arroja un tuberculoso, llega á un cuartillo y más. Por fortuna en México, para cada... 10,000 habitantes, sólo hay 12 tuberculosos,(1) mientras que en Europa esta relación es de 28 tuberculosos, para el mismo número de habitantes, es decir, mas del doble.

Los esputos del tisico, arrojados alsuelo á las paredes, en las ropas, muebles, etc., se secan lentamente, y quedan así, reducidos á polvo impalpable; cuando se sacuden ó barren, sin regar antes los sitios donde ha permanecido un tísico, los bacilos alli depositados, pasan por medio del aire á los organos respiratorios de las personas, para reproducir la tuberculosis; sobre todo si están debilitadas y respiran por algún tiempo ese aire cargado de bacilos.

En los lugares oscuros, húmedos, sucios, mal ventilados, esos gérmenes conservan mucho tiempo su fuerza de reproducci on. La luz abundante, el aire de los campos, el sol intenso, el aseo constante y esmerado, los destruyen prontamente.

II

EL TURERCULOSO.

El tuberculoso ó tísico generalmente es adulto de 20 á 45 años (la mejor y más útil época de la vida humana) por lo regular, artesano (zapateros, fabricantes,) ó empleades escribientes, domésticos;) además, ha sido antiguo be-

(1) Estos datos se refieren! al número de habitnates de toda la República Mexicana.



Talking Machines

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bedor, acostumbrado á pasar muchos días seguidos sin alimentarse por sus excesos, y falta consiguiente de recursos; por último, ha vivido en casas, viejas, sucias y oscuras con gentes tuberculosas, hasta que al fin adquiere esta terrible enfermedad que, después de atroces y prolongados sufrimientos, termina comunmente por la muerte.

Los tuberculosos que ingresan á nuestros hospitales, salen rara vez mejorados, para ingresar pronto. La inmensa mayoria so lo llega á morir, por lo avanzado del mal.

El tuberculoso, para sanar, debe tener una constancia y docilidad al médico extraordinarias, pues que el tratamiento suele durar más de un año; tomado como minima la cifra de 3 pesos diarios, para medicinas, alimentos, ropa, etc., de un enfermo en teramente pobre, al cabo de un año resulta la canidad de . . . $1,095.00; y si, como sucede siempre se trata de un jefe de familia, esta cifra aumenta en proporción á lo numeroso de ella.

III

EL PREDISPUESTO.

Una persona está expuesta á contraer la tuberculosis si en la época de su nacimiento sus padres padecieron esta enfermedad. Si ha vivido algún tiempo con tuberculosos descuidados.

Si ha sufrido en alguna época de escrófulas, tumor blanco, supuración prolongada de los oídos sarampión maligno, tos ferina ú otras enfermedades largas y debilitantes.

Entre los vicios que más exponen á esta enfermedad está el alcoholismo; el bebedor pierde el apeti to, deja de comer varios días seguidos, asi se debilita y en seguida se hace tuberculoso.

Las personas que cometen excesos habituales, trabajos rudos, prolongados desveladas frecuentes, con alimentación escasa, los que habitan ó trabajan en casas oscuras, mal ventiladas; sobre todo si á la vez permanecen muchas personas por mucho tiempo en ellas y con las puertas cerradas.

Los que tienan professiones que les obliguen á tener el tronco del cuerpo en reposo [costureras, escribientes]; las que respiran aire impuro (carboneros, canteros); los tocadores de baile en casas pavimentadas con ladrillo, los que están en contacto con muchas personas ú objetos [mozos de hotel, ropas de empeño.]

Se ve, pues, que la propagación de la tuberculosis es muy semejante a reproducción de una planta, v. g.: el trigo. (La comparación es incorrecta, pero justa.) Los granos ó semillas de trigo representan los bacilos, la espiga, los esputos, el terreno es el cuerpo humano. Para que el trigo se reproduzca, debe estar maduro, seco, separado el grano de la espiga y depositada en condiciones determinadas de estación, lluvias, etc., en campo tértil, previamente preparado, de igual modo los esputos de estar secos, los bacilos separados suspensos en el aire y tienen que ser respiradas no una ocasión, sino durante mucho tiempo, por personas debilitadas por alguna de las causas señaladas, enfermedades vicios, herencia, etc.

La tuberculosis es, pues una de las enfermedades de cura ción mas larga, más difícil y costosa; pero afortuna damente entre nosotros no es tan frecuente como en Europa, y además, es fácil de evitar, simpre que se practiquen las sigqientes reglas.

IV.

EL TUBERCULOSO.

a.—Arrojará siempre el esputo en un recipiente con agua, á falta de escupidera, servirá un frasco de vidrio de boca ancha que se tapará constantemente con algodón.

Si el enfermo guarda cama diariamente, al ir al excusado, vaciará allí la escupidera ó el frasco y lo lavara con agua, que verterá en el mismo excusado.

Mientras más empeño tenga en cumplir esta regla, que es la principal, más pronta y segura será su curación, pues los enfermos se expectoran en cualquier parte, suren frecuentes y graves recaidas, por aspirar gérmenes que antes habían arrojado con su propio esputo. Además, no habrá ningún peligro para su familia, porque los bacilos, en vez de pasar al aire, irán directamente de la boca del enfermo á la escupidera, y de ésta al albañal.

b.—Mantendrá su pieza de dormir, ó de trabajo constantemente abierta, aún de noche, ó contiempo lluvioso ó frío; para que el aire destruya los pecos gérmenes que floten en la atmósfera. En ella habra el menor número posible de personas y de objetos.

c.—Al toser ó estornudar no se cubrirá la boca con la mano, sino con lienzos, que después se hervirán media hora por lo menos, ó mejor se quemarán. Observara el mayor aseo en las manos así como en la barba y bigote si los usa.



A Physician Prescribes It.

Deep River, Ia., January, 1903.

A woman nearly fifty years of age had been suffering from the effect of change of life. She had at first strange spells of unconsciousness which then lapsed into Epilepsy; spells coming on at night and recurring once a month, sometimes twice in succession. The spasms were very severe; producing much muscular strains afterwards, but as soon as she took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic she has not had any recurrence of the spells. I also prescribe the Tonic for general nervous disturbances with good effect, particularly in hypochondria and nervousness, caused by lost vigor.

H. O. Conway, M. D.

Even in Dunmanway, County Cork, Ireland the Sisters of Charity are using Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic since some years for the poor people to cure fits, with good results.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a Sample bottle to any address. Poor patients also get the medicine free, spared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and now by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.
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Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle, 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75; 6 Bottles for $9.

In Denver by
SCHOLTZ DRUG COMPANY

Deep River, Ia., Enero de 1903.

Una mujer de casi cincuenta años de edad habia estado sufriendo del cambio de su estado natural. Al principo occurrian frecuentes desmayos que se convertian en epilepsia, esto sucedia una vez cada mes por la noche, algunas veces ocurrian dos veces uno seguido del otro. Estos eran muy severos, produciendo despues contorsiones muscalares. Pero tan pronto que tomo el "Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic" estos desmayos no volvieron a ocurrir. Tambien recomiendo el Tonic paro los nervios en general.

H, O. CONWAY, M. D.

Aun en el condado de Dunmanway, Cork,, Irlanda las Hermanas de caridad usan el "Pastor Koenig Nerve Tonic" hace años para los pobres que tienen convulciones.

Un precioso librito Gratis acerca de las enfermedades de Nervios y una botel'a 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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De venta en todas las boticas por $1.00 la botella 6 por $5.00 tamaño grande $1.75, 6 por $9.00

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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 thát 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.

d.—La ropa de cuerpo ó de cama se hervirá antes de darla á lavar: ni ésta ni los objetos que use servirán para otras personas.

c.—Los tuberculosos jamás se tragaran sus propios esputos.

Los enfermos que se ajusten á estas reglas, podrán vivir con las demás personas sin peligro para nadie. Los que se resistan á cumplirlas, deberan ser considerado como nocivos ási mismos, y á las personas que los rodean. En consecuencia, se les aislará tanto más rigurosamente, cuanto más descuidados sean.

V.

EL PREDISPUESTO

f.—Suprimirt siempre que pueda las causas que se han señalado como predisponentes. Así los hijos de tuberculosos, serán alejados cuanto antes de sus padres, sobre todo si estos son poco cuidadosos. Los que estén dominador por algún vicio ú hábito antihigiénico, se librarán cuanto antes de estás fuestas influencia la estos casos esta el alcoholico, el que trabaja ó se divierte de un modo inmoderado.

g.—Cuando no bueda suprimir estas causas, como son las enfermedades profesiones, etc., contrarrestará su efecto, siguiendo los consejos de un medico experimentado.

En todo caso, siempre usará una alimentación sana (lecheher vida) y nutritiva (huevos, carne, mantequilla, etc.,) Evitará permanecer en sitios donde haya corrientes de polvo, ó al menos, procurara respirar suavemente, con la boca cerrada y el pañuelo aplicado á la nariz. Cuanda ni ésto fuero posible, pasará el mayor tiempo disponible en los campos, alamedas, jardines, etc.

VI.

REGLAS GENERALES

h. —El aseo de las habitaciones talleres, oficinas, templos y demás sitios frecuentados por el público, se hará por medio de lienzos humedos; se proscribiráen dichos lugares, el uso de escoba, y en ningun caso se barrerá antes de regar ó humedecer el pavimento. Durante las horas de trabajo, pero muy especialmente al practicar la limpieza se mantendrán ampliamente abiertas las puertas y ventanas en todos los establecimientos mencionados. Se multiplicáran hasta donde sea posible, las escupideras con agua.—Dr. Saloma en La Libertad.

This Magazine Printed by
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Denver, Colorado.

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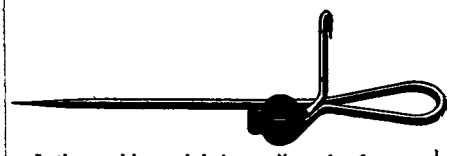
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IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal verbs are those only used in the third person singular as: llueve, it rains; parece, it seems, etc.

The true impersonal verbs are: Llover, to rain; helar, to freeze; nevar, to snow; tronar, to thunder; escarchar, to be frosty; relampaguear, to lighten; lloviznar, to drizzle; granizar, to hail; amanecer, to dawn, to grow light; anochecer, to grow dark.

There are many others coupled with "hacer," to make; "ser," to be; haber, to have; valer, to be worth.

The expression "there is," or "there are," is rendered by hay, in the present tense indicative and by the other tenses of the verb haber in the third person. (Which see, among the irregular verbs).

SOME PECULIAR RULES

When the object of a verb is a person, the preposition á precedes the object, as: La hija ama á su madre, the daughter loves her mother.

When the names of towns, countries, without the article, or personified ideas, are connected by á with the preceding verb, as: Amar á la patria, to love one's country. Los alemanes conquistaron á Francia, the Germans conquered France.

The á is suppressed before numerals, as: Conosco diez personas de la compañía, I know ten persons of the company.

To be is rendered by ser, when used as an auxiliary, as: To be loved, ser querido. It is well to remember that the passive voice is much less used in Spanish than in English, the reflexive verb being used instead It is therefore necessary to distinguish whether the tense is a real imperfect of the passive voice or whether the past participle is used as an adjective, as: The house was built, (i. e. was building), la casa *era* edificada, here a real imperfect is meant; but if we say, the house was built (i. e. was finished) then the verb estar should be used, and we say, La casa *estaba* edificada.

Often the Spanish reflexive form of the verb implies separation or isolation, and the English equivalent would be "alone," or "away," as: estar is "to be," estarse, to be alone; *ir*, is to go; *irse*, to go away.

Very frequently verbs denoting a transition are rendered by the reflexive, as: dormir, to sleep; dormirse, to fall asleep: morir, to die; morirse, to die away.

To become is rendered by *ser* if the state is represented by a lasting one, as: Es menester estudiar mucho para ser sabio, it is necessary to study much to become learned. Mi hijo será abogado, my son will become a lawyer.

Ponerse is used for "to become" if the transition from one state to another is to be denoted, as: Se puso triste, he became sorry. El café se pondrá frío, the coffee will become cold.

Volverse means "to become," if the idea of an alteration predominates, as: Se volvió alegre, he became merry, (having been sad, just previous y.)

Poder, to be able, is always followed by an infinitive, as: Puedo escribir á Vd. de vez en cuando, I can write to you from time to time.

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Gustar is an impersonal verb, and is used, as we use in English, to please; but it conveys the sense of to like, as: me gusta ir al teatro, I like to go to the theater. Gustar followed by the preposition de, means to be fond of, and is not impersonal, as: gusto de participar en los juegos de naipes, I like to play games of cards.

The verbs pesar, to regret; faltar, in the sense of to lack; acomodar, to fit into; convenir, to suit; importar, to be important; placer, to please; are also used impersonally in the following locutions: Me pesa mucho saberlo, I regret very much to know it; falta diez minutos para las nueve, it lacks ten minutes of nine; no puedo acomodar estos libros en esta caja, I cannot fit these books into this box; aquel sombrero negro me conviene mejor que éste, that black hat suits me better than this one; ¿Qué me importa lo que él dice? What importance (difference) does it make to me what he says? Eso me place mucho, that pleases me much.

In Spanish the reflexive verb is much used, much more so than in English. When an action may be performed on the subject by itself, the verb may be made reflexive; not so in English, unless the verb has two meanings. For example, the verb to seat in English may be used reflexively or not; so, also, in Spanish, as: I seat myself at the table, me siento á la mesa; I seat the gentleman at the table, siento al caballero á la mesa. The first is reflexive, and the latter sentence is not. But take the word levantarse, meaning to arise; and levantar, to lift; and they are different in meaning, as: El caballero se levanta de la cama; the gentleman arises (lifts himself) from the bed; while El caballero levanta la silla, means that the gentleman lifts the chair.

Soler, to do or be usually is only used in Nos. 1 and 2 of the indicative mood. It is always followed by an infinitive. Suelo pasear en el parque, I usually promenade in the park.

Yacer, to lie, is only used in number 1, and is rarely used, except on tombstones; as, aqui yace B———, etc., here lies B———, etc.

The verb to get, in English, used in connection with an adjective, may be translated into Spanish by one of the three verbs ponerse, hacerse or volverse, and an adjective corresponding to the English one. as hacerse rico, to get rich; volverse flojo, to get lazy; ponerse furioso, to get furious.

Caber, to contain, is an impersonal verb, and is used in a number of locutions, as no cabe duda que lo que Vd. me dice es la verdad; There is no doubt that what you tell me is the truth.

There are some few irregularities in the present participle. Those which have either of the letters ch, ll or ñ immediately preceding the termination make their present participle in endo instead of iendo; as hinchiendo, mullendo bruñendo.

Another rule for the use of the reflexive verb may be placed here: When an agent performs an action upon a part of himself, the verb is made reflexive, and the possessive adjectives my, his, etc., are translated into Spanish by the article el, la, los, las, as, me corto el dedo; I cut my finger; se pone la casaca, he put on his coat.

When "to have" in English is followed by an objective and a past participle, it is translated by hacer, as: Se hace hacer un par de zapatos; he has (himself) made a pair of shoes. Often to have is not translated, if the person who performs the action is not mentioned, as: Estampa sus obras en Nueva York, he has his books printed in New York.

To order, to cause is translated by hacer, and also by mandar, as: Haga Vd. entrar al criado, order the servant to come in. Mandó al cochero á la casa, he sent the coachman to the house.

To let, when meaning "to permit" or "to allow" is generally dejar, as: No me dejo engañar, I do not let myself be cheated. No deja abrir la ventana, he does not allow the window to be opened. The verb *dar* is also used in this signification, as: Déme Vd. esa carta á escribir, give me that letter to write.

To be let is *alquilar*, that is, to be hired.

To get, translated into Spanish must be peraphrased, as it is one of the most difficult words for the foreigner to learn in the English language. For example, have you got your money, must be peraphrased into Spanish by, have you received your money, ha recibido Vd. su dinero. I cannot get over the difficulty, is translated I cannot overcome the difficulty: No puedo vencer la dificultad.

To be obliged, to be compelled, I must, present some difficulty. If the subject of the sentence is expressed by "one," "people," etc., we employ "es menester," "es preciso," "es necesario," "hay que," with the infinitive and without a subject, as: Es menester (necesario, preciso) trabajar para ganar la vida, it is necessary to work to gain one's living. No hay que decirlo, one must not say it. Instead of es menester, etc., deber de *or* haber de may be used, both followed by infinitives, as: Debo de ir, I must go; he de tomar, I must take. Tener que, followed by an infinitive means "must," as: I must go, tengo que ir; I had to go, tuve que ir.

"Ought" is rendered by es menester, deber, etc. If "ought" is followed by the compound tense, it is translated by number 2, or by number 5, as: Debía (*or* debería) habermelo dicho, he ought to have told me so.

Acabar de, to finish, to terminate, followed by an infinitive is rendered into English by "just now," also to have done, as: Acabo de resolverme, I have just resolved; acaba de leer, he has done reading.

Dar- to give may express the sudden and instantaneous beginning of an action or state, as: El hombre dió á reir, the man began (suddenly) to laugh.

Estar para, followed by an infinitive, corresponds with the English "to be about," "to be on the point of," "to be going to," as: Estaba para tomar el tren, he was about to take the train.

"Haber de" is sometimes used for the English ought, as: Vd. había de saber, you ought to know. It is always followed by the infinitive.

Ponerse á, meterse á, corresponds with the English to begin, as: Se puso á escribir, á hablar, á comer, he began to write, to speak, to eat.

Venir de, followed by an infinitive is a synonime of acabar de, as: Viene de verla, he has just seen her.

LECCION DE LECTURA--READING LESSON.

EL PAPEL--PAPER.

La fabricación de papel en la América data de 1690, en cuya época se estableció una pequeña fábrica en Filadelfia. Es digno de notar que el principio que se emplea hoy para la fabricación del papel es el mismo que desde hace siglos usaron los chinos. En los Estados Unidos la pulpa de madera es la materia prima que se usa para la fabricación del papel, y produce un artículo que en muchos respetos, es ígual y por otros, superior al papel en cuya composición entran otros materiales.

La civilización ha traido consigo, nuevos usos para el papel. Lo que originalmente fué artículo de lujo hoy es de absoluta necesidad. El hábito de la correspondencia se ha multiplicado á favor de los medios rápidos de transporte y de la rebaja en el franqueo; aumenta tambien diariamente la circulación de publicaciones; ya sean periódicos ó libros de todas especies, lo cual solo en los Estados Unidos es suficiente para mantener en constante operación todas las fábricas de papel del país.

Hay otros usos para los cuales se emplea el papel, pues apenas hay ramos del comercio que no use este artículo en una ú otra forma. El número de toneladas de papel de imprenta empleadas en los Estados Unidos en 1900 alcanzó á millones y en la publicacion de libros, puede calcularse, si se tiene en cuenta, que dos de las novelas que se publicaron en los Estados Unidos durante el año en referencia, consumieron un millón y medio libras de papel.

En la industria se ha ido perfeccionando contínuamente la calidad á la par que los métodos de produccion, teniendo siempre en vista la baratura del producto. En los Estados Unidos existen hoy cerca de mil fábricas de papel y de pulpa de madera, la mayor parte de las cuales puede producir diferentes clases de papel.

TRANSLATION.

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NOV 25 1907

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A COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE

Vol. 9 No. 3 NOVEMBER, 1907 English and Spanish



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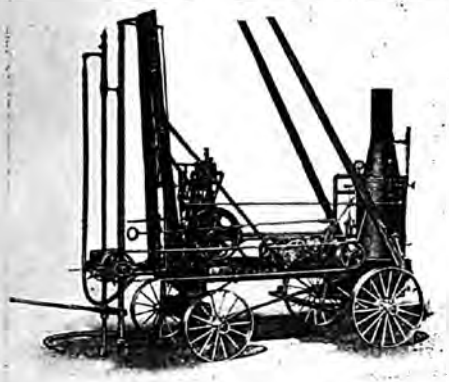
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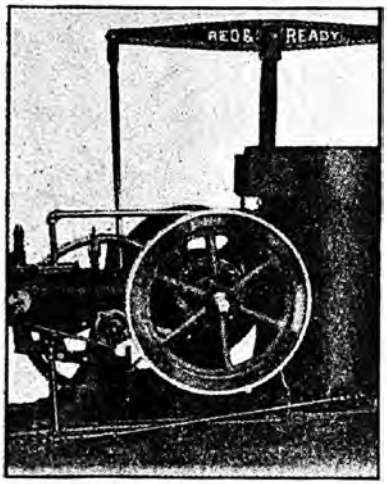
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Nat. H. Sowle, Mgr. Los Angeles Cal., Office 512 O. T. Johnson Building.
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Dear Sir—It affords me great pleasure to call your attention to the fact that I am just in receipt of a reply to an ad. in your magazine that was discontinued two years ago. It would seem that your publication is well considered and kept on file for future reference. Would also say that a high grade of business men make use of your periodical as a method of advertising from the fact that the party requested me to draw at sight for my fee and as he is an entire stranger he must have confidence in the publisher and its patrons.

Yours truly,
Prof. Geo. M. Bacon,
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Wanted.—Reliable Agents to solicit subscription and business for this publication in every city. Liberal inducements.

PAN-AMERICAN NOTES

During the years 1905 and 1906 there were granted in the Department of Cauca Republic of Colombia, 261 mining claims.

The value of United States imports from Cuba in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, was $97,441.690, and of the exports thereto, $49,205,274.

The record of coffee shipped from Brazil during the year commencing with July, 1906, and ending with July 1907, shows a total of 19,654,000 bags.

Ecuadorian cocoa production during the first half of 1907 is reported as totaling 284,493 Spanish *quintals*, distributed as follows: Arriba, 190,677 *quintals*; balloa, 28,019, and machala, 15,797 *quintals*.

In accordance with a degree signed on August 29, 1907, by Charles E. Magoon, Provisional Governor of Cuba, the sanitation of the Republic is to be centralized through the creation of a National Sanitary Department.

An agreement has been reached in Brazil by the Minister from Chile and Mr. Miguel Calmon, Brazilian Minister of Industry, concerning the establishment of a new navigation service by the Lloyd Company between Brazil and Chile.

The custom-houses of the Chilean Republic collected during the first six months of 1907 a total revenue of 52,501,618.26 *pesos* as against 46,100,762.47 *pesos* collected during the same period of 1906, an increase of 6,400,355.79 *pesos* in 1907.

On May 15, 1907, the Governor of the State of Zulia, Venezuela, decreed a bounty of 4,000 *boli-*

vares ($772) appropriated by the legislature to encourage the cultivation of rice in said State. This amount will be distributed in sums ranging from 2,000 to 300 *bolivares*.

The Bolivian mining law, promulgated on June 12, 1907, revises in many particulars previously existing legislation on the subject, providing for the opening up of new regions and guaranteeing adequate protection for intending prospectors from abroad.

According to statistics published by Messrs. Louis Delius & Co., of Hamburg, under date of April 22, 1907, the production of vegetable ivory in Ecuador during 1906 amounted to 11,715,000 kilograms, as compared with 9,914,250 kilorgams, produced in 1905.

The foreign trade of Brazil for the first quarter of 1907 shows import valuations of $45,000,000 as compared with $30,000,000 for the corresponding period of the preceding year, and exports valued at $75,000,000 against $60,000,000 reported for the first three months of 1906.

During the last five years Brazil imported from the Argentine Republic the following quantities of wheat: 1902, 129,867 tons, or 87 per cent of the total imports; 1903, 155,730 tons, or 92 per cent; 1904, 168,747 tons, or 89 per cent; 1905, 181,647 tons, or 85 per cent; 1906, 209,924 tons, or 90 per cent.

The official estimate of the Argentine wheat crop for 1906-7 places the quantity at 4,000,000 tons, of which 2,800,000 tons are available for export and the remaining 1,200,000 being required for seeding and local use. Total exports in 1906 were 2,280,000 tons and in 1905, 2,866,954 tons, a record then being established,

According to figures published in the official bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce of Cuba, in its issue for June 20, 1907, the live stock existing in the Republic during 1906 was as follows: Cattle, 2,579,492 head, horses, 402,461; mules, 51,333; asses, 2,635; total, 3,035,921 head.

On June 15, 1907, the Mexican Government made a payment of 1,200,000 *pesos* to the Pan-American Railway Company as a subsidy for the section of the line opened to traffic about the beginning of that month. The amounts paid by the Government to the company make a total of 5,000,000 *pesos*.

On August 5, 1907, President Reyes, of the Republic of Colombia, ratified the Universal Postal Convention of Rome, signed on the 26th of May, 1906. The Colombian Government reserves to itself the right to make special conventions with those countries that maintain commercial relations with the Republic.

An issue of bonds on the part of the Costa Rican Government has been recently made covering $2,000,000 guaranteed by the internal revenue of liquors. This sum is to be used in railway construction throughout the Republic in accordance with the contract signed on March 16, 1607, with a New York company.

Haiti's trade year extends from September to September and the latest compiled statistics from native sources show results up to September 30, 1906, a satisfactory condition being noted in all established commercial interests and a development of new industrial enterprises under Government authorization.

According to the *"Boletim Hebdomadario de Estadistica Demografo-sanitario"* the population of Rio de Janeiro on September 20, 1906, numbered 628,041 inhabitants, 361,544 being men and 266,497 women. For the rest of the Federal district the population is placed at 183,265, making a total for the district 811,265.

Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, is now connected with the Pacific Ocean by means of a cart road built at a cost of $465,138 on which one can now make the trip by automobile in one day. Formerly it took three days. The number of telegraph offices has been augmented in one year from 102 to 181.

PLATINUM AND THE MINING INDUSTRY OF COLOMBIA.

United States Consul Demers reports from Barranquilla concerning Colombian platinum in connection with the new law recently passed by the National Assembly reserving to the State the workings of all mines producing platinum, iridium, rhodium, osmium, ruthenium, and all radioactive metals.

He states that platinum is found on the divide between the heads of the Atrato and the San Juan rivers in the Choco region, around Tado, the San Juan, Condoto, and Iro. This branch of mining has never been taken up extensively, and only 761 pounds of the product were turned out from the Choco in 1905. It is reported that 4,202 pounds of it were shipped to the Spanish King in 1788 and that it was found in the the country as far back as 1720. The export duty on the metal is 1 per cent *ad valorem*.

The law in reference also contains dispositions respecting the taxation of emerald mines and the denunciation and taxation of copper-producing properties.

VALUATION OF THE REAL ESTATE OF THE REPUBLIC.

According to recent official statistics, the real estate of Cuba is at present composed of 111,240 urban and 52,301 rural properties, the total selling value of which is estimated at $342,758,133.21, with an annual rental of $32,469,043.99, distributed as follows among the different provinces:

Pinar del Rio: 5,608 urban and 6,158 rural properties, valued at $23,037,454.28, producing a rental of $2,360,560.89 per year.

Havana: 38,352 urban and 10,632 rural properties, valued at $144,893,708.10, with an annual rental of $13,906,802.27.

Matanzas: 18,682 urban and 25,623 rural properties, the value of which is $42,359,306.66, with an annual rental of $3,865,340.21.

Santa Clara: 25,442 urban and 14,075 rural properties, with a value of $69,057,051.76, yielding an income of $5,068,157.32 annually.

Camaguey: 6,761 urban and 4,268 rural properties, valued at $18,114,814.65, with an annual rental of $814,112.64.

Oriente: 19,995 urban and 11,145 rural properties, valued at $45,264,797.73, with an annual rental of $6,454,070.66.

The city of Havana has about 22,000 houses, valued at $109,000,000 and producing a rental of $11,500,000 per annum.

The principal source of Uruguay's wealth is live stock. While no recent statistics have been prepared by the Government, the Rural Society of Uruguay figures the number of animals in the

country at this time at approximately 8,000,000 cattle, 20,000,000 sheep, 561,000 horses, 23,000 mules 94,000 hogs and 21,000 goats. The live stoak slaughtered in Uruguay during the killing year—Aug. 1, 1905, to July 31, 1906—amounted to 909,000 head.

FORM STOCK COMPANY TO MANUFACTURE SALT.

United States Consul F. M. Ryder of Nicuagua, at San Juan del Norte, has advised the bureau of manufacturers that President Julaya and others have formed a joint stock corporation to take over the salt monopoly granted Julio Wiest in May 1905. The company will be known as the Compañia Salinera de Nicaragua Limitada. It is capitalized at $700,000 and has an exclusive franchise to manufacture sell and export table salt for thirty years.

Tariff reform is occupying the National Congress of Brazil, and a new schedule of rates is being considered in accordance with an advanced protection system. It is especially designed to guard the interests of native industries, to raise the rate of exchange from 12 to 15, and to maintain a sliding scale of duties subject to fluctuation of prices in foreign markets.

Returns of Argentine commerce for the first six months of 1907—January-June—show import valuations of $130,560,000 gold and export values of $185,430,000; a balance in favor of the Republic being thus shown of $54,870,000. As compared with the corresponding period of the preceding, year, a gain in imports is shown amounting to $13,050,000, and in exports of $20,660,000.

In accordance with the provisions of the law of December 30, 1906, for celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the opening of the ports of Brazil to international commerce, the National Government is promoting the organization, in the capital of the Republic, of an exhibition of industrial, pastoral, and art products to open on June 15, 1908, and to close on September 7 of the same year.

Bank reports issued by the various depositories of Salvador for the half year—January-June, 1907—show a satisfactory financial condition throughout the Republic, the National Bank of Salvador, the Salvadorian Bank, and the Agricultural Bank all showing available balances. The last-named institution has decided, as a protective measure, to limit its operations for the present.

Total exports of rubber from Bluefields, Nicaragua, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, are valued at $369,019.57 in an estimate published in the "American" for August 5, 1907. These figures are somewhat less than those reported for the two preceding years, when the valuations were $298,464.03 and $280,609.28, respectively, but they are in line with the general advance in shipments noted for the past six years.

Chilean energy has never been more ably demonstrated than by the elasticity with which the nation has recovered from the great losses sustained through the earthquake of 1906. The customs revenues of the Republic for the first half of 1907 show an increase of over $2,000,000, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, while a loan of $5,000,000 has been negotiated through the German Transatlantic Bank to be devoted to the reconstruction of the city of Valparaiso.

The official report recently published by the Mexican Government shows the number of titles to mines issued during the first six months of the fiscal year 1906-7 to have been 2,000, covering an area of 30,488 hectares—about 75,213 acres. In the preceding six months a total of 4,801 titles were issued, covering an extent of 32,459 hectares, or or 80,207 acres. Thus for the calendar year 1906 a total of 3,801 titles were granted, embracing 155,420 superficial acres of land.

In order to encourage the cultivation of cotton in the Republic of Colombia, President Reyes has ordered from Peru 500 *quintales* of Peruvian seed cotton of the best kind and suitable for the climate of the country. These seeds will be distributed as follows: Forty *quintales* for Tumaco, 50 *quintales* for Buenaventura, and 410 *quintales* for Barranquilla. The Government intends to establish cotton machinery in Juntas or Girardot. Similar plants are in operation on the Atlantic coast.

According to an official communication received in the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, the Swedish Government has decided to reduce to 1 crown and 50 cents, or 91 cents Argentine paper money, the import duty on 100 kilograms of corn, which was formerly 3 crowns and 70 cents (2.30 *pesos*). The object of this reduction is to encourage the importation of Argentine corn, which is considered both on account of its price and quality to occupy a high grade.

The American consular agent at Bluefields, has compiled data covering the shipments of gold bullion from that port during the six-year period 1901-1907, from which it is seen that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, a record figure was established. Total valuations are placed at $557,550.66, as compared with $63,110.18 in 1906, $421,046.85 in 1905, $534,371.34 in 1304, $378,866.50 in 1903, and $273,616.60 in the fiscal year 1901-2. Gold exports are thus shown to have doubled during the period in reference.

A law of the Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Panama, passed on the 22d of May, 1907, and published in the *"Gaceta Oficial"* of July 8 1907, approves a contract for the establishment of a public service of automobiles for the transportation of passengers and freight in the cities of Panama and Colon, and in other towns and ports of the Republic. The contract was entered into between the Goverment and the *"Compania Nacional de Transportes"* on the 19th of May, 1907. The Government guarantees an interest of 6 per cent. The duration of the contract shall be twenty years from the 1st of January, 1907.

DEVELOPMENT OF BRAZILIAN-JAPANESE TRADE.

A society under the name of "The South American Trading Association" has been organized in Osaka, Japan. Its scope is to develop the import and export trade between Brazil and Japan, and the association will send to each country of South America representatives for studying the conditions of the country.

The Secretary of the Board of Commerce of Osaka has addressed to the South American consulates a circular asking them to help the Trading Association in securing from their Government samples and prices of products for the use of that society.

THE MINING INDUSTRY OF PERU.

During the first half of the present year 12,858 mining claims were recorded, producing a revenue amounting to £43,068.

The value of the product of the mines in 1903

amonuted only to £1,282,080, while that in 1906 rose to £2,610,574. In 1906 the number of workmen employed in the exploitation of 1,200 mines was 13,961, and the output of said mines was 126,926 tons of ores and 10,996 tons of petroleum.

RUBBER SHIPMENTS OF BRAZIL IN 1907.

For the crop year ending June 30, 1907, the rubber shipments from the Amazon region were the largest on record, exceeding by nearly 5,000 tons the figures for 1904-5, which had previously established the standard. From Para, the shipments amounted to 18,378,517 kilograms: from Manaos and Serpa, 16,840,564 kilograms, and from Iquitos (Peru), 2,809,580 kilograms, making a total of 38,023,561 kilograms.

New York received 18,664,623 kilograms of the various grades known as "fine," "medium," "coarse," and "caucho," and European ports took 19,359,038 kilograms of the same varieties.

NEW IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS OF BRAZIL.

An executive decree issued by President Moreira Penna on April 19, 1907, approves the regulations signed by the Ministry of Industry, Railways and Public Works, having for their purpose the peopling of the soil of the Brazilian Republic.

These regulations provide that the central Government shall cooperate with State governments, railway and river navigation companies and other companies or associations and with private individuals, provided that the proper guaranties are observed in the measures taken to attract immigrants to the country.

TIMBER LANDS OF THE REPUBLIC OF PORTO RICO.

M. L. Murray, of San Juan, Porto Rico, who has been for three years engaged in the lumber business in the Dominican Republic, writes to the International Bureau of the American Republics that on the high plateaus of the central mountain range of the Republic there are fully 3,000,000 acres of first-class long-leaf yellow pine that will cut 12,000 to 15,000 feet to the acre. Between the pine forests and the sea there is a belt of hardwoods—mahogany, lignum vitæ, satin wood, walnut, bayohondo, gri gri, quebra hacha, nispasillo, sabino and Spanish cedar. Of this timber there is about 6,000,000 acres.

The low lands where the hardwoods grow are very rich, and after the timber is removed they will make the most productive plantations for the cultivation of sugar cane, cocoa, tobacco, coffee, oranges, pineapples, fibre plants, etc. These lands can now be bought for from 50 cents to $5 gold per acre. The same class of land in cultivation in Porto Rico sells for from $25 to $500 per acre.

NEW SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE FOR SALVADOR.

The new building of the School of Agriculture was opened on June 4, 1907, in the capital, San Salvador, by Dr. Francisco G. de Machón, Director General of Agriculure.

The founding of a school of theological agriculture and the erection of a building to be used for the purposes of the school was first suggested in August 1905, by Dr. Ramón García González at present Minister of Foreign Relations, who brought the matter to the attention of Dr. José Pacas, at that time Minister of Fomento and subsequently Mnister of Salvador and of Honduras to the United States.

Doctor Pacas entered enthusiastically into the idea, and as a result the Central Board of Agriculture, through the Consul of Salvador in France engaged M. Félix Choussy, an expert, as director of the school, with whom was associated as assistant Señor Pascasio González, under whose joint direction the building is constructed.

Although not yet entirely completed, the building was so far advanced as to permit in June the inauguration of the School of Agriculture therein. The total cost of the building and ground when completed will be about $180,000; of this amount there had been expended at the time of the inauguration of the school the sum of $97,176.42.

MEXICAN COPPER VALUES.

Table of Statistics on Outstanding Mining Shares at Par.

The Boston Financial News gives the following list of companies in copper mining in Mexico, with the number of outstanding shares of each and the par value.

Company.	Shares	Par.
Batopilas	450,000	$ 20
Black Mountain	600,000	5
Douglas	600,000	5
Greene Cons	1,000,000	10
Greene Cananea	3,000,000	20
Cananea Central	600,000	10
Kruger Copper-Silver	100,000	5
Mexican Cons	240,000	10
Mitchell Min	463,600	10
Moctezuma	80,000	100
San Louis	225,000	10
Tezutlan	100,000	100

These figures represent 7,308,600 shares and at their par value $113,286,000 in specie. United States currency, which at round numbers means $226,572,000 in Mexican currency. And this is only in copper.

MEXICO HAS OVER ONE THOUSAND COPPER MINES.

According to statistics recently published by the Ministry of Improvement, there are more than 1,000 mining properties which that bureau classes as copper mines, the geographical distribution being: Jalisco, 302; Sonora, 234; Michoacan, 95; Lower California, 65; Chihuahua, 53; Durango, 51; Aguascalientes, 49; Guerrero, 44; Sinaloa, 25; Zacatecas, 14; San Luis Potosi, 14; Colima, 12; Tamaulipas, 11; Coahuila, 5; Oaxaca, 4; Puebla, 5; Hidalgo, 5; Guanajuato, 4; Mexico, 3; Nuevo Leon 3; Tepic 2.—Parral Miner.

SEEN BY GOO GOO EYES.

From the Pen of General Agramonte, The Wise Man of Mexico.

The fact that man's sins will find him out is not the worst of it. They too often find him in. Query—Does the General speak from experience?

It is a great mistake for a man to educate his brains to the point where they make a fool of him.

The average Central American apparently raises hell on earth in order to be near headquarters when he dies.

A good deal of French champagne comes to this country, and a good deal of French champagne is here that never saw France.



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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 y haga esta su casa, tenemos individuos que hablan y escriben español.

Whiskey is said to be a cure for poison ivy, and fortunately there is a great deal of poison ivy in Mexico.

The wages of sin have not been advanced but they are always ready to be paid when due.

The trouble with our troubles is that when it isn't one thing it is another, and sometimes both.

The peek-a-boo waist has ceased to shock. Something more daring will have to be brought out.

You may not get all the news in the Anglo-American but you get it straight.

The easiest way to make money is too often the easiest way to jail.

John W. Gates says men are not successful as gamblers. Yet John is a married man.

In Ohio it is feared that the coolness between Taft and Foraker may injure the fruit crop.

"Do we need more money?" asks a writer in Harper's Weekly. After consulting with our creditors we reply we do.

An Ohio clergyman was arrested just after marrying his thirteenth wife. Thirteen was an unlucky number.

Hell is full of people who use tobacco, says a New Jersey preacher, which will be comforting to some of us who occasionally run a little short.

A bet that Bill Taft will be the next President of the United States would be a good one if any one could be found to take it.

There is no imminent danger of peace in Central America. Sudden peace would carry off a large part of the population with heart disease.

The proposition to put Roosevelt's picture on some of the Jamestown postage stamps will give Mr. Harriman his only chance to lick the President.

If paper dresses do come into fashion as that Parisian modiste says they will, and the material is used for bathing suits, I am going to the seashore.

A California man placed six sticks of dynamite in the oven to thaw "out" and then went to bed. His going to bed was a waste of time.

For every married man arrested six bachelors are placed behind the bars. Married men seldom have money enough to get into trouble with the police.

President Roosevelt will go down in history as one of America's greatest war presidents. The United States is not engaged in any war but the President is.

Mr. Dooley thinks it would serve Japan right if the Americans allowed the Japs to take the Phillipines and then refused to take them back. Mr. Dooley is sometimes wise as well as witty.

When you see it referred to in the Anglo-American you can depend on it that "it" is so. It may not yet have been made public but if you will keep your eye on the hole you will observe the rat come out.

There is a great deal of criticism of Mr. Roosevelt's big stick but he has accomplished a great deal more with his big stick than Mr. Bryan has with his big mouth.

Manuel Bonilla, late of Honduras, is reported to have started for Texas. This is not the place where he was invited to go by President Zelaya, but the climatic conditions are similar. Bon voyage, Don Manuel.

E. H. Harriman says he does not fear the law if it is properly enforced. "Th' trust don't care who makes th' laws so long as their friends enforce 'em.

A local minister says that hell is filled with peek-a-boo waists. If the minister is in a position to know what he is talking about and he probably is, it is safe to say that there are plenty of ministers there to see.

A divorce is threatened which involves some people very well known in the American colony. If one half the world knew what the other half knows there might be several divorces which are not now at all imminent.

Ex-Senator Burton of Kansas says "Only my body was in jail." That is probably correct. Burton's body was all the officials appeared to be after. It was never satisfactorily proven that he had either brains or conscience. Why persecute the man?

Mexico has no intention of making war on Guatemala. She is simply sending a few thousand troops to the frontier to watch the grass grow. Her gunboats which are preparing to visit Guatemalan waters only want to try their engines. Guatemala is supersensitive.

A Paris newspaper speaks of the remarkable slowness with which the United States is building the Panama canal. This is not intended as a slap at Jackson Smith although he may take it that way. By the way it took the French some time to find out that they couldn't build the Panama canal at all, at all.

President Roosevelt's remarks to those about to become mothers only tend to show the wonderful versatility of the man. While it is not positively asserted, there is a general belief that the President was a mother himself once. If not it is about the only thing that the president has not undertaken.

Nicaragua wants to know what the American gunboats were doing at Amapala while that island was being shelled by Nicaraguan battleships. If the Nicaraguan warriors had not ceased shelling they would probably have learned what the American ships were doing, and without having to ask Washington.

The report that the Shriners who left this city for Los Angeles had lost several barrels of camel's milk enroute has proven to be absolutely false. The Anglo-American is in a position to denounce this dastardly fabrication as a lie made from whole cloth. What does the public suppose that Potentate Pullen was doing all the time.

As it seems really certain that President Roosevelt will not accept another nomination to the presikency of the United States, why do not the patriots of Central America make an effort to secure him for one term down that way? Roosevelt would be able to whip the whole push into line in short order and give them a country to be proud of.

By a unanimous rising vote the members of the Y. M. C. A. in Iola, Kansas have decided that the late Stanford White is in hell. Is not this rather a dangerous precedent? If the Y. M. C. A. intends to take authority formerly exercised by the Supreme Being out of His hands how do any of us know where we are at? In case of a tie vote what position would the man at the bar occupy?

An exchange prints the following:—
"How dear to our hearts is the old silver dollar, when some kind subscriber presents it to view, the liberty head without necktie or collar, and all the strange thing that to us seem so new: the wide spreading eagle, the arrows below it, the stars and the words wish the queer things to tell.

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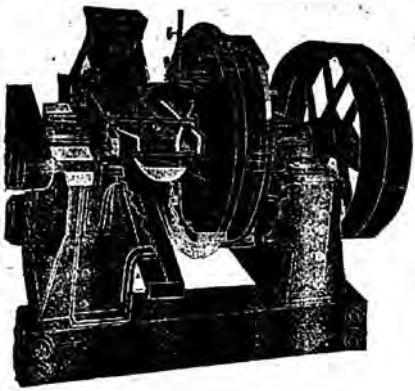
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The following well-known and popular writers are among the regular staff of contributors who present a continual chain of interesting and instructive essays:

Helen Wilmans (Post):	Dr. Geo. W. Carey.	Eugen e Del Mar
Eleanor Kirk	Frederic W. Bury,	Dr. Alex J. McIvor-Tyndall
Prof. Edgar L. Larkin,	Grace M. Brown,	Dr. Wm. Colby Cooper,
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The coin of our fathers! We're glad that we know it for some time or other t'will come in right well—the spread eagle dollar, the old silver dollar, the big welcome dollar we all love so well.

Now that Bonilla, the tyrant, has been driven out of Honduras the true patriots are fighting to see who shall redeem the country from the effects of despotism. The Gutierrez patriots, the Sierra patriots, the Davila patriots and the Policarpiobonilla patriots are having a regular Kilkenny row as to who is the real thing and who is not. One nice thing about these Central American affairs is that personal ambition does not enter into the contest. Each patriot is inspired solely by a desire to to see his country lifted up to a lofty plane and he is willing to sink all selfishness even if he has to sink his rivals at the same time. Well it has been declared that the time has arrived when there is need of one strong government in Central America. The time has not only arrived but it is past due.

It is possible that a man born in Podunk or a man blind from birth might not have been able to see through the trick whereby Mr. E. H. Harriman "lost" a letter which was written to him in confidence. Men like Harriman never lose anything, except occasionally a little sleep. The fact if it is a fact as stated in the dispatches from New York that Wall street is eagerly watching the outcome, reminds one of the little boy who put a pocketbook with a string to it on the sidewalk April Fool's day. They are all looking to see if the President will pick it up. The Anglo-American has sufficient confidence in the honesty of Theodore Roosevelt to prefer his word to that of a man who will give out a false statement of the conditions of his railways, buy falling stock and then declare a dividend.

ADMIRAL DEWEY WOULD NOT GIVE UP THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON.—Admiral Dewey strongly resents the proposition that has been discussed in a more or less academic way to surrendet the Philippines, which of all men, he was a leading factor in bringing under the American flag.

In an interview recently the admiral sets out the reasons which impel him to insist upon the retention of the islands. The strong point of his argument is not based upon the military or naval importance of the islands, but upon the great value, present and prospective, of the Philippines to America in the extension of our trade with the Orient. The admiral says:

"Abandon the Philippines? I don't believe our country will ever do that. Certainly it should not, because it has altogether too much at stake. It is only our control over the Philippines that makes it possible for us to insist upon the open door in the East toward which our diplomacy has been directed for years. We want our share of the enormous commerce of the East, and we can't keep the door open for it unless we hold the islands.

"Why did Spain for 200 years dominate the commerce of the Orient? Just because she had the bay and harbor of Manila as a great commercial and naval base. That base can be made as useful to us commercially as it was to Spain. For ten years every strong European nation has been trying to get a foothold for commercial and naval purposes in the far East. Through the fortunes of war, theUnited States obtained the best position possible, giving us superior advantages over the other nations. What sort of a common sense would it be for us to give up such a position?

"Suppose we should dispose of the Philippines, andJapan should acquire them? See how the islands stretch along the coast? Here are the Philippines and Formosa. If Japan had them she would command every gateway to the Orient, and the United States would be completely shut out.

"Every one concedes that the Orient is the future great field for the principal commercial operations of the world. We ought to be the leaders, but we must at least have a share in the enterprise, and in order to do so, we must maintain the position we have occupied. I think it is plain we must have a commercial base, such as Manila, and then in order to protect our commerce, we must have a naval base, and at Subig Bay such a base is being developed."

IODINE CURE FOR BITES OF ALL REPTILES.

Dr. J. H. Phelps Says in Years of Use It Has Never Failed to Counteract Snakes' Poison.

A telegraphic item published lately in The News to the effect that a Pennsylvania man had died from the bite of a rattlesnake, brought a strong protest from Dr. J. A. Phelps, formerly a well-known physician in the East, and now retired, living at 1317 Clarkson street. His protest was not concerning the accuracy of the story, but against what he called the "carelessness of letting human beings die of anything so easily cured as a snake bite."

Dr. Phelps' cure is most simple, and he declares it to be absolutely effective. It is nothing more than tincture of iodine injected into the veins near the wound. "This is an absolute cure," said Dr. Phelps recently. "I have never known it to fail. I have used it constantly and have never lost a case, even of the worst sort. I learned the virtue of it years ago while I was in college, and why it has not been used more extensively and and become a matter of general knowlege is beyond me.

"I have tried iodine on man, and on animals, and it has never failed me. Of course, I realize that on many camping trips a hypodermic syringe is not part of the kit, though it should be if there is any danger of being bitten by reptiles of any sort. But even without 'hypo' the use of iodine is simple. If the skin is abraded a short distance above the bite, scratched, say, with a knife or any sharp instrument, so that the blood comes, and iodine is poured on freely, so it will get into the circulation no trouble will ever be experienced from the bite.

"My brother has several fine blooded horses. A rattlesnake once bit the finest of them on the nose and my brother promptly started to fill the animal up with whiskey, thinking that might cure it. I was visiting him, and asked him to let me try my remedy. He scoffed at it, but consented. I stuck the small blade of a knife in the flesh above the wound, injected iodine, using a goose quill as a syringe, and the horse never felt the slightest effects, although the bite was a severe one. This has been the case in many bites I have treated.

"Another case I had a few years ago was that of a child that had been bitten by a water moccasin, the bite of which is considered almost sure to be fatal. But the iodine injected into the veins promptly put a stop to the spread of the poison, and the baby's life was saved after the parents had given up hope.

"The same rule applies to the bite of tarantulas scorpions and their kind. Iodine is a sovereign remedy for them, and every man who spends a day in the country where reptiles abound should carry a bottle of it with him. It may make him a life saver."

BUFFALO BILL'S SKETCH OF WILD BILL.

Buffalo Bill, in a recent interview, gave out the following story in regard to "Wild Bill" Hickko, the former Cheyenne resident who was married in this city and was known to many old-timers of



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this section, says the Cheyenne Tribune.

Did I know "Wild Bill" (J. B.) Hickok? Yes, most intimately from boyhood.

Never was there a man more misunderstood by the people of the present day who are impressed by the nickname, as it intimates a crazy thirst for human life. This is a wrong impression. Some considerat on must be given to the peculiar conditions that existed in a location that was a more politically and socially volcanic, disorganized locality than even the Balkan regions of Europe today.

Besides the natural wild conditions the Indian savage hordes lined up to oppose the traffic toward the Pacific, the strife of the brewing free state and slavery question that resulted in the civil war and drifting toward that quarter of all kinds of adventurers and vicious men from the older sections, evading justice, and who thought it a field to let loose the passions in every way, having no legitimate occupation, added to the difficulties.

Immediately after the war there drifted in a host of men addicted to all kind of excesses, and whose actions were almost, one might say invited by the simple, unorganized and unprotected life then existing among the early settlers. Some idea of the atmosphere in which natives like Hickok and myself had been born can be imagined from this description.

Personal responsibility rested on each and every one; everybody necessarily went armed. Is it a wonder that peculiar qualities were needed and developed in those who became prominent on this side of law and order—such as Hickok's life evidences? I did not and would not claim for the early plains celebrities who achieved prominence all the moral virtues, but I do contend that their mission was as necessary and as fruitful of eventual good as their coadutors afterward in organized municipal state government and pulpit influence was when the expert handler of "the gun" was the only appellate court to deal swift and deadly justice.

Thus Hickok and many of my old conferes live now in the mistaken rank as "bad men" whereas the old time law and order marshal was as gallant a cavalier as the annals of the crusaders produce. As to "bad men" that term is misapplied. It meant that he and his kind were "bad men to fool with," or in other words, represented the good. In later years there developed a really "bad man" at Grangeville, Idaho; a lightning or blustering bully, who sought reputation at the expense of the defenseless.

Hickok's name was James. He had a brother older and celebrated as a brave, courageous man, a wagon master who became renowned by "holding his own" in dealing with the bandits and rogues of the day, so fearless as to be known in the trade as "Wild Bill" Hickok. Taking James with him early in life, he tutored him so effectively that he eclipsed him in daring performances, adventures and escapades to such a degree that the title "Wild Bill" was transferred to the younger brother and has left him thus known forever in the history of the West.

"Wild Bill" and I grew up on the plains together and were in the Mormon war which took place in 1857, working for the government freighters who were hauling supplies for Albert Sydney Johnston's army, which had been sent against the Mormons. The train that we were with was burned by the Mormons on Ham's Fork, about 100 miles east of Salt Lake City. After the burning of our train we returned to the Missouri river, a distance of 1,000 miles. We walked and, being armed, killed game and by strategic instincts avoided danger. "Bill" was a little older than I.

I was a mere boy at the time, and he was very kind, assisting me in many ways. In 1859 and 1860 we were both riding pony express. It was while riding pony express that "Wild Bill" was forced into a fight with the desperado gang that was led by Jake McCandles. In that fight "Bill" killed eight men and mortally wounded one other The fight is exploited in detail in an article by a United States officer in Harper's Magazine printed in 1867. It was the greatest single handed fight ever made to my knowledge. The combat gave "Bill" a wonderful reputation and caused him to get into many rows which he never would have been obliged to take part in had he not had the reputation of being a man killer.

When the civil war began he joined the Union forces, not as a regular soldier, but served under such men as Pleasanton, Blunt and others as a spy, sometimes being with the southern army and gaining valuable information for the Union army. During the civil war he ran many dangerous risks and was obliged as a matter of protection to kill a great many men.

He was regarded as a dead shot with the revolver, and always preferred the revolver to the rifle. It was during the civil war, while at Springfield, Mo., and while he was a spy and scout for Gen. McNeil of the United States army that he fought his celebrated duel with "Dave" Tuttle, in which duel he killed his opponent.

After the civil war he naturally drifted back on the frontier and was a scout under Generals Hancock and Custer and others. At times he acted as city marshal for several of the towns on the frontier. This was really more dangerous work than hunting Indians. One of the most desperate fights he had while city marshal of Abilene, Kan., was when he killed "Phil" Cole and three other men.

Many desperate conflicts were forced upon him by gun fighters who had become notorious. Their ambition was to kill "Wild Bill," but these men generally died with their boots on at the hands of "Bill".

Bill killed at least 40 men but I have never known of an instance where he provoked the fight, or where he didn't give the man a fair chance and an opportunity to kill him if he could.

"Bill" was finally kiled in a saloon in Deadwood, S. D., in August, 1876. He was shot in the back of the head by a man named "Jack" McCall, who was afraid to meet "Bill" face to face. "Bill" had befriended the man, but McCall was hired by others who wished him removed. McCall was tried, convicted and hanged. "Wild Bill" now lies buried in the Deadwood cemetery. His name will always live in a romantic history stranger than fiction.

SOME SAVORY GAME RECIPES.

(By Sara Cranford.)

Roast Rabbit.—Clean, wash and soak the rabbit in slightly salted water for an hour and a half, changing the water once. Parboil the heart and liver, chop fine and mix with a piece of fat pork, also minced. Make a force meat of breadcrumbs well seasoned and quite moist, using the water in which the giblets were boiled, and working in the minced meat. Stuff the body with this and sew it up. Rub with butter and roast, basting with butter and water until the gravy flows freely. It should be done in an hour. Dredge with flour a few minutes before taking it up. Lay it on a hot dish. Add to gravy a little lemon juice, a young chopped onion, a tablespoonful of butter and thicken with flour. Let it boil up and then serve in a tureen or boat. Garnish the rabbit with sliced lemon and put a dot of current or cranberry jelly in the center of each slice.

Pickled Rabbit.—Procure a fresh rabbit cut in six pieces, wash in slightly salted water, drain and put into a covered tureen. Add six pepper corns, two bay leaves and six cloves, one sliced onion, and cover with cider vinegar. Leave in this pickle for three days, then cook as follows: Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a skillet. When hot add two tablespoonfuls of butter in a skillet when hot add two tablespoonfuls of flour;

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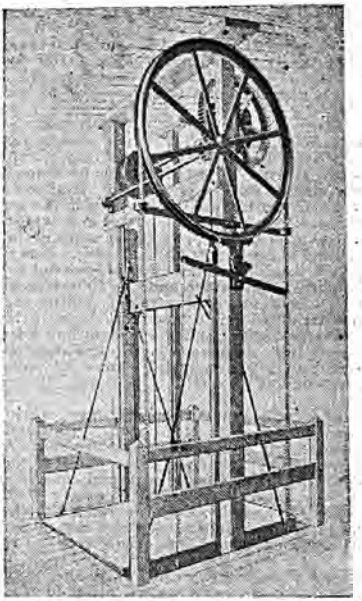
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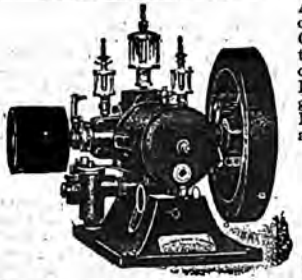
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stir until nicely browned, then add water to make a nice gravy. Put in rabbit, spices and onion. Salt and pepper to taste. Cook until tender. If not sufficiently spiced, put in some of the marinade in which the rabbit had been soaked. Just before lifting add one tablespoonful of tomato catsup.

Roast Wild Duck.—Wild ducks should not be dressed too soon after being killed. If the weather is cold it will be better for being kept several days. Bake in a hot oven, letting it remain for five or ten minutes to keep in the gravy, then baste frequently with butter and water. If overdone it loses flavor: 30 to 40 minutes in the right kind of an oven being sufficient. Serve on a very hot dish and send to the table as hot as possible, with a cut lemon and the following sauce: Put in a small saucepan a tablespoonful each of Worcestershire sauce and catsup, a little salt and cayenne pepper and the juice of half a lemon. Mix well, heat, remove from the fire and stir in a spoonful of made mustard. Pour into a warm gravy boat.

Roast Quail.—Pluck the birds, draw, wash and dry them with old linen cloth, inside and out. Have ready potatoes mashed and dressed. Add a little stewed celery or some celery seed to the potatoes. Season the birds inside and out and stuff with the mashed potatoes. Pin a tiny piece of bacon on the breast of each bird with a toothpick. Put a little water in the pan (double roaster is best) and roast 20 or 35 minutes.

Ragout of Squirrels.—Skin, clean and quarter a pair of fine young squirrels and soak in salt and water to draw out the blood. Slice a large onion and fry brown in a tablespoonful of butter. Stir into the frying pan five tablespoonfuls of boiling water and thicken with two tablespoonfuls of browned flour. Put the squirrels into a saucepan with a piece of bacon cut into strips, season with pepper and salt: add the onions and the gravy and cover and stew for 40 minutes. Then put in the juice of a lemon, shake around well and turn into a deep-covered dish.

Bird Pie.—Clean well inside and out a dozen small birds, quail, snipe, woodcock, pigeons, etc., and split them in half. Put them in a saucepan with about two quarts of water. When it boils skim well, then add salt and pepper, a bunch of minced parsley, one onion, chopped fine, and three whole cloves. Cut half a pound of salt pork into dice and let all boil until tender, taking care that there be enough water to cover the birds. Thicken this with two tablespoonfuls of browned flour and let it boil up once. Stir in a piece of butter as large as an egg, remove from the fire and let cool. Have ready a pint of potatoes cut into dice, and also a rich crust. Lay in the birds. Line the sides of a buttered pudding dish with the crust. Lay in the birds, then some of the potatoes, then birds, and so on until the dish is full. Pour over the gravy, put on the top crust, cut a slit in the center and bake. The top can be ornamented with pastry leaves in a wreath about the edge, with any fancy design in the center. A rabbit pie can be made in the same manner, except that four sliced hard boiled eggs are scattered through it. Cover with puff paste, cut a slit in the middle and bake for an hour, laying a paper over the top should it bake too fast.

Stewed Pigeons.—Clean and truss four pigeons and half cover them with boiling water. Add an onion, a bayleaf, half a carrot and some parsley; simmer until tender. Season with salt and pepper. On slices of toast make nests of well seasoned spinach and place the pigeons upon these. Serve very hot and garnish with stuffed olives, after pouring over the broth, thickened with a little flour and water.

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The Arkansas Hall, Schwer Bros., Proprietors, Pueblo, Colo.

On the inside cover of last page will be found a cut reproduced from a photograph taken twenty years ago which shows a number of cowboys and the Schwer Brothers; who have managed this business for the past thirty-four years. Max Schwer stands to the right ready to partake of his goodly ware. Max was formerly a cowboy, genial and jolly as cowboys usually are and the picture shows they insisted upon him being it on this occasion. When in Pueblo, just drop in at 305 Santa Fe Ave. and you will find this to be one of the most popular resorts in the city.

R. T. Frazier. Manufacturer of the famous Pueblo Saddles, is among the enterprising business men of Pueblo, Colo. Mr. Fazier manufactures more high grade saddles than any saddle manufactory in the world, and his business has increased to such an extent that it is necessary for him to erect a large factory, he has purchased a large amount of ground and will build a $20,000 plant which shall be equipped especially for making this high grade saddle which is known for the superior quality of material and workmanship throughout the United States and Mexico. This firm recently shipped a $250 saddle and seven $50 saddles, to the Green Cattle Co., Hereford, Ariz., Among their many southwestern patrons are A. W. Tanner & Co., Clayton, N. M. Atkins & Qualls Hardware Co., Llano, Tex., G. L. Andrees & Co. Douglas, Ariz., and Agua Prieta, Sonora, Mex., Detroit and Ariz Copper Co., and many of the largest firms in Mexico take pleasure in recommending these saddles and an inspection of the material and workmanship to any one interested along that line.

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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.

Geo. M. Bacon, Editor del Departmento Español

Dirijase toda correspondencia á THE SISTER REPUBLICS 321 Sixteenth Street, Denver, Colorado.

Sr. Frank Brady, Denver, Colo.:

Hagame el favor de Mandame algunos egamplares del Sister Republics yo dcseo ser su agent aqui en esta lugar.

Joe. S. Soza, Temple, Ariz.

(Translation of above which was received in Spanish.)

Do me the favor to send me some samples of the Sister Republics. I desire to be your agent here in this place.

—Durante el bienio 1905 y 1906 se adjudicaron en el Departamento del Cauca, de la República Colombiana, 261 concesiones mineras.

—Dícese que en el primer semestre del año de 1907, la producción de cacao en el Ecuador ascendió á 234,493 quintales españoles, distribuídos de la manera siguiente: Arriba 190,677 quintales; ballao, 28,019, y machala, 15,797 quintals.

—El Departamento de Aduanas de los Estados Unidos anuncia que el valor total de las importaciones de México por el puerto de San Diego, Estado de California, en el mes de junio de 1907, ascendió á $17,965.

—Noticias ricibidas recientemente de Chile dicen que el Gobierno de la República ha contratado con el Banco Alemán Transatlántico un empréstito de £1,100,000 para la reconstrucción de la ciudad de Valparaíso.

—El Gobierno ha resuelto construir bajo su dirección los ferrocarriles de Huancayó y del Cuzco, empleando con tal fin la renta del tabaco, y debe agregarse que dicha construcción se ha llevado á cabo satisfactoriamente.

—El Cónsul Mexicano en Filadelfia participa que el valor de los embarques de mercancías de Filadelfia á los puertos mexicanos de Tampico y Veracruz durante el mes de junio de 1907, ascendió á $180,763.18, y dichas mercancías consistieron de carbón, petróleo y pólvora facturados en $81,559.25, $78,122.68 y $21,081.25, respectivamente.

—El Cónsul General de México en Nueva York anuncia que durante el mes de mayo de 1907, entraron en el puerto de la ciudad de Nueva York nueve buques procedentes de puertos mexicanos, conduciendo 74,284 bultos de mercancías. Durante el mismo mes del puerto de Nueva York salieron quince buques que conducían 204,517 bultos de mercancías con destino á puertos mexicanos.

—Noticias recibidas de Montevideo, Uruguay, dicen que el Gobierno de la República, dentro de poco, aumentará considerablemente el impuesto sobre las compañías de seguros que no tienen fondos depositdados en los bancos del país; la medida es con el objeto de obligarlas á traer capital suficiente para garantizar sus respectivos seguros.

—La reforma arancelaria ocupa en este momento la atentción del Congreso Brasileño, y se está estudiando una nueva tabla de tipos de acuerdo con un sistema proteccionista avanzado. Dicho sistema tiene por objecto especialmente proteger los intersees de las industrias nacionales, elevar el tipo de cambio de 12 á 15, y mantener un tipo variable en cuanto á los derechos que están sujetos á fluctuaciones de precios en los mercados extranjeros.

—El Gobierno de Costa Rica hizo recientemente una emisión de bonos que asciende á $2,000,000, garantizados por la renta sobre licores. Esta suma se ha de emplear en la construcción de ferrocarriles por todos los ámbitos de ambitos de la República, de acuerdo con el contrato que se celebró el 16 de marzo de 1907 con una compañía de Nueva York.

—La nueva ley de minas de Bolivia que se promulgó el 12 de junio de 1907, modifica muchos detalles que existían antes en las leyes sobre la materia, prescribe la apertura de nuevas regiones y garantiza una protección ade-

cuada á los capitalistas extranjeros que se propongan llevar á cabo la explotación de minas.

—Por decreto del Presidente de Colombia, de fecha 30 de junio de 1907, se dispone que los vinos tintos, blancos, dulces, y secos que tengan más de 12 grados centesimales corresponden á la 8 clase de la Tarifa, cualquiera que sea el envase que los contenga, entendiéndose que todos estos vinos deberán pagar además el recargo del 70 por ciento.

—Según estadísticas oficiales publicadas en el "Boletín Oficial" de la Cámara de Comercio, Indústria y Navegación de la Isla de Cuba, los ingresos fiscales de la República durante los seis primeros meses de 1907 ascendieron á la suma de $14,520,270.92. Las recaudaciones del impuesto para el empréstito, durante el mismo período, alcanzaron la cantidad de $2,018,279.74.

—Los datos estadísticos relativos á la renta de aduanas recaudada en los puertos uruguayos en el año económico de 1906-7, muestran un aumento de más de $300,000, ó sea como un 2⅛ por ciento respecto del año anterior. Por más que este aumento no es tan grande como el de los dos años anteriores, á saber, 1904-5 y 1905-6, sin embargo, representa un excedente de $2,000,000, respecto del cálculo del presupuesto del año actual.

—El 5 de agosto de 1907 ratificó el Presidente Reyes, de la República de Colombia, la Convención Postal Universal de Roma, firmada el 26 de mayo de 1906, reservándose el Gobierno Colombiano el derecho de celebrar convenios especiales con los países que sostienén relaciones comerciales con la nación.

—Las aduanas de la República de Chile recaudaron durante el primer semestre de 1907, en concepto de derechos de exportación é importación y otros. una renta total de 52,501,618.26 pesos; en el mismo período del año anterior se percibió un total de 46,100,-762.47 pesos, suma que comparada con la anterior arroja un aumento de 6,-400,855.79 pesos á favor de 1907.

—Los informes relatavos á los bancos expedidos por las varias depostarías del Salvador, correspondientes al primer semestre, es ecir, de enero á junio de 1907, muestran que el estado financiero en toda la República es satisfactorio, por cuanto el Banco Nacional del Salvador, el Banco Salvadoreño y el Banco Agrícola, demuestran tener un saldo disponible en caja. La institución últimamente mencionada ha resuelto, como una medida protectora, limitar sus operaciones por ahora.

—Jamás se ha demostrado con mayor habilidad la energía chilena que por la admirable facilidad con que dicha nación ha recuperado las enormes pérdidas que sufrió á causa del terremoto de 1906. La renta de aduana de la República correspondiente al primer semestre de 1907, muestra un aumento de más de $2,000,000, en comparación con el período correspondiente del año anterior. A propósito de lo que queda expuesto, cumple agregar que se ha negociado un empréstito de $5,000,000 por conducto del Banco Transatlántico Alemán, cantidad que se ha de consagrar á la reconstrucción de la ciudad de Valparaíso.

—El 31 de julio de 1907 firmó el Presidente Víquez una ley aprobada el día anterior por el Congreso Constitucional por la cual se ratifica el contrato celebrado el 16 de marzo de 1907 entre el Gobierno de Costa Rica y los Señores George D. Cook & Co., de Nueva York, para la emisión de obligaciones negociables por la suma de $2,000,000 oro americano, de $1,000 nominales cada una, al interés de 6 por ciento anual, y serán pagaderos semestralmente en determinados números desde ei 1° de abril de 1911 hasta el 1° de abril de 1934. El Gobierno garantiza esta emisión con la hipoteca del 50 por ciento de la renta de licores. El producto de la venta de las obligaciones se destinará á la construcción y conclusión del Ferrocarril al Pacífico.

—El Cónsul General de México en San Francisco, Estado de California, anuncia que las importaciones de productos mexicanos hechas por el puerto de San Francisco durante el mes de junio de 1907 representaron un valor total, según factura, de $387,560, distribuídos de la manera sigiente; $65,007, valor de mercancías, y $322,553, valor de oro y plata en barras.

Durante el mismo período, el valor

de las exportaciones de San Francisco á México ascendió á $180,751, es decir, $175,31, valor de mercancías domésticas, y $5,434, valor de mercancías procedentes de países extranjeros.

Durante el mes de referencia por el puerto de San Francisco se exportaron 27,880 pesos mexicanos, con destino á Hongkong.

Ferrocarril Monorriel Entre Monterrey y Saltillo.

Un sindicato de capitalistas ingleses, organizado por el Señor Santiago Ludgate, emprenderá la construcción y explotación de un ferrocarril monorriel entre Monterrey y Saltillo, Estado de Nuevo León, invirtiéndose en el negocio un capital de pesos 100,000,000. La línea medira 100 kilómetros de extensión, y el sistema que se adoptará sera el inventado por Breman, en cual ha sido ensayado con éxito en Inglaterra.

Las Exportaciones de Oro Procedentes de Bluefields, Nicaragua.

El agente consular americano en Bluefields ha compilado datos relativos á los embarques de oro en barras desde dicho puerto en los seis años comprendidos de 1901 á 1907, por los cuales resulta que en al año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1907, se estableció el tipo máximo de exportaciones. El valor total de éstas se calculó en $557,550.66 contra $463,110.18 en 1906; $421,046.85 en 1905; $534,371.34 en 1904; $378,866.50 en 1903, y $273,616.60 en el año económico de 1901-2. Así, pues, se muestra que las exportaciones de oro representan más del duplo de las que se hicieron en el período de referencia.

Ferrocarril en Guenajuato.

El Gobierno Mexicano ha otorgado una concesión á la *Mexican Milling and Transportation Company* para que construya y explote un ferrocarril en lás municipalidades de Guanajuato y La Luz, ambas del Estado de Guanajuato, partiendo de la estación de Tepetapa, del Central, y terminando en un punto inmediato al pueblo de Santa Rosa. Toda la línea deberá quedar terminada á los cinco años, y la compañía ha garantizado el complimiento de las condiciones del contrato con un depósito de 4,000 pesos en bonos de la deuda pública consolidada.

Uruguay, Renta de Aduanas.

Según las cifras que se publicaron recientemente, la renta de aduana recaudada en los puertos uruguayos el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio 1907, ascendió á $13,033,376 en oro, contra $12,731,528 en 1905-6, y contra $10-916,089 en 1904-5.

Si bien el aumento de $302,047, ó sea nn 2⅓ por ciento respecto de 1905-6, es relatievamente pequeño, sin embargo, basta para demostrar que elalto grado de actividad comercial que se alcanzó el año anterior se ha mantenida en todo el año de 1906-7. En ocho de los doce meses, los ingresos mensuales en 1906-7 fueron mayores que los que se anunciaron en el mes correspondiente del período anterior, y se establecieron varios tipos máximos mensuales.

El cálculo del presupuesto relativo á la renta de aduanas correspondiente al año de referencia, se fijó en $10,900,000 y el excedente, de más de $2,000,000, se ha asignado para llevar á cabo varios proyectos del Gobierno con el fin de desarrollar los recursos del país.

Nombramiento Del Delegado a Conferencia Sanitaria Internacional.

Á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas se le ha noticiado, por conducto de la Legación de Costa Rica en Wáshington, el nombramiento del Doctor Juan J. Ulloa, Cónsul de Costa Rica en Nueva York, como delegado de dicha República á la Conferencia Sanitaria Internacional que sé ha celebrar en México en diciembre de 1907.

Subvencion al Ferrocarril Pan-Americano.

El 15 de junio de 1907, el Gobierno Mexicano pagó la cantidad de 1,200,000 de pesos á la Compañía del Ferrocarril Pan-americano subvención correspondiente al tramo que se abrió al tráfico á principios del mismo mes. Los pagos que ha hecho el Gobierno á esta compañia ascienden á la cantidad de 5,000,-000, de pesos.

—La Cámara de Diputados de la República del Uruguay, acaba de votar definitivamente la abolición de la pena de muerte.



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You can't begin to realize what wonderful entertainers these machines are. Just think, over $12,000,000 worth of Victors were sold in 1906. We are the largest talking machine dealers in the Middle West. Our stocks include hundreds of machines and thousands of records. We sell the Victor at factory prices on easy terms. Write us regarding

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(Fine machine complete with horn, latest scientific sound-reproducer, and six records of your own selection.)

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Nuestra casa lleva el surtido mas grande de fonografos en el Oeste. Escribanos con respeto á nuestra oferta especial por $20.60 damos un excelente fonografo un reproductor de sonido y seis cilindros ó discos que ud. escoja. Escribid hoy por un catalogo.

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Colombia.

Desarrollo del Comercio Con los Estados Unidos.

"El Porvenir" de Cartegena, Colombia, del cual es director el Señor Don Gabriel Eduardo O'Bryne, consejero que fué de la Legación Colombiana en Washington, da cuenta en su número del 2 de agosto de 1907 de la llegada á Colombia del Señor Charles M. Pepper, comisionado del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. La misión del Señor Pepper tiene por objeto estudiar el comercio colombiano, los recursos del país, y sus naturales fuentes de riqueza con el fin de buscar el medio de activar y hacer aún más estrechas las relaciones comerciales de los Estados Unidos con Colombia, y para ver cuáles son las industrias manufacturas y productos naturales norte-americanos que pueden encontrar en la República fácil y provechoso mercado, así como cuáles son los productos colombianos que en los Estados Unidos pueden tener rápido y abundante consumo.

Mexico.

Comercio Exterior en el Mes de Mayo de 1907.

La Secretaría de Hacienda de México acaba de publicar los datos relativos al comercio exterior de la República en el mes de mayo de 1907 y en los once primeros meses de 1906-7, comparados con los correspondientes á los de igual período de 1905-6.

Mercancías extranjeras, con un valor de $211,314,600 moneda mexicana, fueron importadas, las cuales comparadas con $197,279,815.55 importadas durante el igual período del año fiscal precedente muestran un aumento de $14,034,-784.45 á favor del año fiscal de 1906-7.

Las exportaciones durante los diez meses del año fiscal de 1906-7 fueron $228,071,773.24 moneda mexicana, una diferencia en contra del corriente año fiscal de $19,997,967.86 moneda mexicana.

Servicio Publico de Automoviles en Panana y Colon.

Con fecha 22 mayo de 1907, la Asamblea Legislativa de lá República de Panamá dictó una ley, cuyo texto fué publicado en la "Gaceta Oficial" del 8 julio de 1907, por la cual se aprueba un contrato sobre servicio público de automóviles de carga y pasajeros en las ciudades de Panamá y Colón, entre las poblaciones del resto de la República y sus respectivos puertos. El connrato fué celebrado entre el Gobierno y la Compañía Nacional de Transportes el dia 19 de mayo de 1907. El Gobierno gárantiza á la compañía un interés de 6 per ciento sobre el costo total de los vehículos y 20 por ciento más. La duración del contrato será de veinte años, á contar desde el 1º de enero de 1908.

Desde que esta Oficina anunció, por medio de la prensa pública, que el Gobierno brasileño había resuelto celebrar una gran exposición nacional en 1908, se han récibido numerosas preguntas de fabricantes y exportadores de los Estados Unidos y de Europa, quienes desean saber sí pueden enviar artículos para exhibirlos. Con este motivo en este número del Boletín se publica el programa oficial para dicha exposicíon. Si bein á primera vista parece que á los exhibidores extranjeros no se les concederá espacio en dicha exposición á menos que y estén establecidos en el Brasil y puedan clasificarse como residentes de dicho país, el Cónsul-General Anderson, de Río de Janeiro, anuncia que se concederá el espacio necesario para la exhibición de maquinaria y otros artículos que puedan contribuír al desarrollo general del Brasil. Se abrigue la esperanza de que esta exposicion resulte mny intersante y que atraiga al Brasil un gran número de norte-americanos y de europeos que nunca habián tenido ocasión de apreciar debidamente sus maravillosos recursos y las grandes oportunidades que ofrece. Además, ha de ser una buena precursora de la exposición nacional que la República Argentina se propone celebrar en Buenos Aires en 1910.

La Secretcaría de Hacienda de México acaba de publicar los datos relativos al comercio exterior de la República en el mes de abril de 1907 y en los diez primeros meses de 1606-7, comparados con los correspondientes á los de igual período de 1905-6.

Mercancías extránjeras, con un valor de $189,136,067.56 moneda mexicana, fueron importadas, las cuales comparadas con $174,133,573.38 importadas dúrante el igual período del año fiscal precedente muestran un aumento de $15,-



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.
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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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SCHOLTZ DRUG COMPANY

Hace echo anos que acostumbro comprar cuando menos una dozena de botellas 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, de 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 desesperaba por falta de sueno Entonces tome un doris dol' Tonico de Nervios de Pastor Koenig y pude dormir toda la noche.

Gratis. Un precioso librito 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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De venta en todas las boticas por $1.00 la botella 6 por $5.00 tamaño grande $1.75, 6 por $9.00

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A New and Wonderful Invention.

Dr. Hamer, the hernia specialist who successfully treats and cures rupture is the inventor and manufacturer of a wonderful truss which combines all the virtues of the many other trusses and at the same time is perfectly free from the torturing and annoying conditions which follows the use of all others.

It is as firm as steel, pliable as silk, as comfortable as an old shoe and can be worn with perfect ease by the infant in arms or by the most sensitive adult. Persons who have seen this appliance and thosé who are wearing it are untiring in its praise. Dr. Hamer says it will produce a radical cqre in all recent cases without any other treatment, and will prove a boon to those who are compelled to wear a truss, as it holds all ruptures in place and no one need fear a strangulation if they will wear it.

Dr. Hamer cordially invited all those who are interested or all suffering from rupture to call at his office or write, where he will be pleased to demonstrate and explain the merits of his invention.

Office 309-311 Mercantile blockk. Denver Colo.

Note:—The editor of this paper is now wearing one of these trusses and finda it is all that is claimed for it.

Un Nuevo y Maravilloso Invention.

El señor medico Hamer el especialista de que trata y cura en un modo prosperó el herina es el inventon y frabricador de un braguero maravilloso que combina todas los virtudes del muchos otro bragueros y al musino es perfectamente libre de les conditiones turburante y pinosante qual acompanarse el uso de todos otros.

Lo es tan firmado come aciro, flexible como seda agradable tan un zapatero viejo y se puede usado con complete satisfaccion por un niño ó el adulto mas sensitivo. Personas que he ejaminado esta invencion y las que usarle son incasable en la fama de el. El medico Hamer afirmarse que el producria un curado radical en todas enfermadadas reciente sin otro trato y probaria un gran favor al las que son compledo de usarse un braquero como el estarse position las hermas y ninguno tengese miedo de el ahogomunto si usaresele.

El Señor medico Hamer cordialamente convidarse todas que son interesado ó son enfermado de hernia llamse la oficina de el ó escribirse y el señor medico demonstria los meritos de el invention de el con mucho gusto.

Oficina Numeros 309-311 edificio Mercantile, Denver, Colo.

El editor del esta magacen usarsele un braquero de Hamer y guarantzan el misino.

002,494.18 en favor del año fiscal 1906-7.

Las exportaciones durante los diez meses del año fiscal de 1906-7 fueron $206,816,240.70 moeda mexicana, una diferencia on conira del corriente año fiscal de $12,658,508.12 moneda mexicana.

El siguiente cuadro muestra el comercio de importación en detalle:

El Doctor Angel Ugarte, Ministro autorizado de la República de Honduras en los Estados Unidos, fué reconocido por el Departamento de Estado este último país el día 23 de agosto de 1907 como representante autorizado del Gobierno de Honduras.

Anecdoto.

El joven y ya bien concido compositor Perosi, acababa de celebrar el Santo sacrificio de la misa, y aun se encotraba en la sacristía cuando entró una mujer que le pidió le auxiliara, exponiendole sus apremiantes neccsidades.

Estaba diciéndole que nada tenia, cuando entro un extranjero, é interrumpiéndole, le pidió dos notas y su firma.

—Yo no trabajo si no me paga, exclamó resurltamente Perosi.

—¿Cuanto es?

—Cincuenta liras.

—Aqui tiene usted ciento.

Pero él entregó el billete á la pobre mujer, y escribió y firmó el autógrafo pedido por el extranjero.

En una farmacía!

—No me es posible domir. Un gato que se pasea por el tejado me tiene dispierto toda la noche.

—Eso es nada. Aquí tiene Vd. unos polvos conque todo se arreglará.

—Muchisimás gracias ¿Cómo he de tomarlos?

—Pero si no son para usted; son para que se los dé al gato en una poca de leche.

—Un ciego va pidiendo limosna de tienda en tiendo por la calle de San Francisco:

—"Una limosna por el amor de Dios para este pobre ciego bargado de familia."

—¿Pues cuántos hijos tiene usted? le pregunta un dependiente.

—¡Cómo lo he de saber, contesta enojado el ciego, si no veo!

—Muy poca importancia damos
á aquello que poseemos,
más, si un día lo perdemos,
mucho entonces lo apreciamos.

Esto decía uno ayer;
y cierto amigo exclamó:
—¡Ay que ganas tengo yo
de apreciar á mi mujer!

¡El camino de la perdición está sembrado de conversaciones persuasivas y alhagadoras.

—Si usted no puede ver el cielo en este mundo, no lo podrá ver en ninguna parte.

Un envidioso contiene un avaro.

Buen Padra.

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 habia, exagerado todo, especialmente las faltas: un dia 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.

La Lección del Padre....

La clase de arithmética elemental había progresado hásta el número diez.

"Qué viene después del diez, Enriquito," preguntó la muestra.

"La Sota," respondió Enriqurito sin titubear.

En la Dulcería:—Vamos á casa, Fedo Has comido demasiados pasteles.

Fedo:—Todavia no, mama, todavía no me siento malo."

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Este es variable, no se diferencia por el color de la cáscara, sino por el color de la yema, cuanto más pálida es ésta es menos alimenticia y cuanto más anaranjada más cualidades nutritivas posee. La diferencia de color se debe á la mayor cantidad de fierro que contienen los huevos de yema color anaranjado, y de aqui que éstos son los que más convienen para los niños y convalecientes.

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Volveré á, followed by an infinitive is equivalent for again, or once more, as: Volver á verla, I shall see her again.

Ir á, followed by an infinitive, means "to be going to," as: Voy á decirle, I am going to tell him.

THE ADVERBS.

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. They denote manner, time, place, motion, order, quantity and quality.

If the adjective ends in *-o* the adverb is formed by adding *-mente* to the feminine form in *-a*, thus: Docto, learned; feminine, docta; adverb, doctamente. If the adjective does not end in *-o*, *-mente* is simply added to the termination, thus: Fácil, easy; adverb, fácilmente.

If several adverbs ending in *-mente*, follow each other, this termination for the sake of euphony is added to the last only, as: Ciceron escribió clara, concisa, y elegantemente.

The adverb is generally placed after the verb.

Adverbs form their comparison like adjectives. (Which see.)

The adverbs not derived from adjectives are the following:

ADVERBS OF PLACE.

Aquí—here,
Ahí—there,
Allá— here, (thither),
Acá—here, (hither),
Donde—where,
Arriba—up,
Abajo—down,
Cerca—near,
Debajo—beneath,
Enfrente—opposite,
Fuera, or afuera—outside,
Adelante—forward,
Atrás—backwards,
Junto—next,
Encima—upon, on,
Léjos—afar,
Dentro—within, inside.

ADVERBS OF TIME.

Hoy—to-day.
Mañana—to-morrow.
Ayer—yesterday.
Luego—directly, immediately.
Tarde—late.
Despacio—Slowly.
Temprano—early.
Presto, Pronto } - quickly.
Siempre—always.
Aún—yet.
Á menudo—often.
Entónces—then, afterwards.
Despues—after.
Ya—already.
Pues—then, afterwards.
Todavía—still.
Aprisa—quickly.
Ahora—now.

ADVERBS OF AFFIRMATION AND NEGATION.

Sí—yes.
No—no.
Cierto—certainly.
Nunca—never.
Jamas—ever, never,
Nunca jamas never.
Ya no—no more.

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ADVERBS OF MANNER.

Bien—well,
Mal—Badly,
Así—so, thus,
Alto—aloud.
Bajo—low, soft, gently,
Recio—violently, severely,
Aparte—separately,
Medianamente middling,
Casi—almost,
Quizá—perhaps,
Quizás—perhaps,
Talvez—perhaps.

ADVERBS OF QUANTITY.

Mucho—much,
Mas—more,
Bastante—enough,
Poco—little,
Demasiado—too, too much,
Ademas—besides,
Tanto—so much,
Cuanto—how much,
Harto—enough,
Muy—very,
Apenas—scarcely.

The simplest affirmation is sí, yes. Sometimes ya, already, is also used as affiirmation, if the speaker supposes that the meaning of his answer is already known to the person addressed, as: Ya, me acuerdo; Yes, I recollect.

The sentences in English, yes, I do, or no, I do not; are not admissable in Spanish. The sentence in Spanish is simply: Sí, señor, or no señor, or a complete sentence added to the negative particle, as: ¿Ha visto Vd. á mi hermano ayer? Sí, le he visto. No, no le he visto. Did you see my brother yesterday? Yes, I did. No, I did not.

The negatives never, nothing, none, nobody, etc. requires the particle no, preceding them. But this is only the case with the regular construction. As soon as the negation itself begins the sentence no is omitted as superfluous, as: No hablo jamas de él; I never speak of him.

THE PREPOSITIONS.

The prepositions most in use are the following:

Á—to, at, in,
Ante—before,
Con—with,
Contra—against,
De—of, from,
Desde—since,
Durante—during,
En—in, on,
Entre—between, among,
Hácia—towards,
Hasta—till,
Para—for,
Por—by, from, for,
Segun—according to,
Sin—without,
Sobre—on, over,
Tras—after, behind.

Para, means for, and implies purpose, as: Este dinero será para los pobres; this money is for the poor. Used with the infinitive mood it corresponds with the English in order to, as: Para trabajar, in order to work. Para also denotes direction, as: salgo para Francia, I leave for France.

Por, is by, from and through, as: Por vanidad, by, through or from vanity. It likewise means for, when an equivalent is given, as dos por veinte cinco centavos; two for twenty-five cents. It also means in favor of, as: Hablar por alguno, to speak for, or in favor of someone; It vaguely indicates time and space, as: Por la calle, somewhere in the street.

Contra means against, taken in a sense of opposition, whereas hácia indicates a a direction, as: Contra los enemigos, against the enemy. Hácia el poniente. towards the west.

Sobre is on or upon, and also over, on the other side of, as: Sobre las rodillas, on or upon the knees; sobre los montes, over, or on the other side of the mountains.

Á, the dominating idea of this preposition is direction, aiming at a point, therefor motion, as: Ir al correo, to go to the postoffice. It implies the manner of an action or state, as: Á mi modo, in my own way; cara á cara, face to face. It implies time and place of an action or state, as: El hombre está á la puerta, the man is at the door; á las diez de la noche, at ten o'clock at night; it implies the price of something, as: Á diez pesos la vara, at ten dollars the yard. Á is used in a great many idiomatic expressions, which may be found in a good dictionary.

De, is very often the opposite of á. Its predominating idea is possession, motion toward the speaker, material and origin, as: El jardin de mi tio, the garden of my uncle; mi hermano viene de Washington, my brother comes from Washington.

The denominating idea of the preposition en, is residence in some place; it therefore denotes a state of repose, as: Estoy en mi cuarto. It denotes direction, but denotes penetration into, as: El hombre entró en mi casa, the man entered my house. It is used in many expressions that can only be learned by reading and use.

Ante means before, that is, in the presence of, as: Ante la corte, before the court.

The following prepositions are generally used as they are in English, and are followed by the preposition *de*,

Acerca—by reason of,
Ademas—besides,
Á lado—at the side of,
Á cabo—at the end,
Antes before,
Á espaldas—behind,
Á pesar—notwithstanding,
Debajo—underneath,
Delante—before,
Dentro—within,
Despues—after,
Detras—behind,
En casa—at home,
Encima—on, upon,
Enfrente—opposite,
Fuera outside,
Por el medio—through, across,
Respeto—concerning.

THE CONJUNCTIONS.

Y, é and,
Ó, ú or,
Ni—ni-neither, nor,
Que - that,
Ya—now,
Miéntras—whilst,
Mas—but,
Pero—but,
Sino—but,
Cuándo—when,
Si—if, whether,
Pues—as, because,
Tambien—also,
Tampoco—neither,
Como as,
Tan—as.

READING LESSON---Leccion de Lectura.

La Vida---Life.

La vida se ha definido por los poetas y los filósofos. Los primeros han dicho. "Es una sombra, ficcion, enigma, sueño, delirio, misterio: "Es un monstruo que devora el organismo" (Buffon); "es un mar lleno de escollos cuyo único puerto es la tumba" (Richardson). Todo lo cual es poético, pero es ..... poesía. Para Calderon es un frenesí: para Shakespeare vivir es dormir, y tal vez soñar; para Jorje Manrique, "Nuestras vidas son los ríos que van á dar en el mar, que es el morir. Estas no son definiciones, sino metáforas. "La vida es el ruido que nos impide oir los pasos de la muerte," ha dicho otro con mas romanticismo que filosofía. Para el espiritista la vida no es mas que uno de los trámites del ser viviente, en su perfeccionamiento gradual; para el ortodoxo es un escalon hácia la vida eterna.

Sigamos con los filósofos: "La vida es un principio interior de accion," (Kant); es uno de los modos de funcionar el alma, ó lo que es igual, es un acto vivífico (Stahl); "es la actividad especial de los seres organizados (Dugés)"; es simplemente un organismo en accion" (Bielard).

La enciclopedia tuvo la bondad de decirnos que la vida es lo contrario de la muerte (y la muerte por lo tanto, será el contrario de la vida). "La vida" dice cierto diccionario, que se titula clásico, es el espacio de tiempo que corre desde el nacimiento hasta la muerte," y añade explicando "el estado del animal antes de morir," de modo que se dejó en el tintero la vida de las plantas.

TRANSLATION.

Life has been defined by poets and philosophers. The former have said: "It is a shadow, a fiction, an enigma, a dream, a mystery. It is a monster which devours the organism" (Buffon); "it is a sea filled with small boats, whose only port is death" (Richardson). All of which is poetical; but it is —poetry. To Calderon it was a frenzy; to Shakespeare, "to live is to sleep, and perhaps to dream"; to George Manrique: "Our lives are like rivers which meet the sea, which is death." These are not definitions, but are metaphors. "Life is the noise which prevents us hearing the steps of Death," another has said with more romanticism than philosophy. To the spiritualist life is nothing more than one of the forms of the living being to its gradual perfection; to the orthodox it is a step towards eternal life.

Let us follow the philosophers: "Life is an interior principle of action" (Kant); "it is one of the ways in which the soul works, or, which is equal, it is a living act" (Stahl); "it is the special activity of organized beings" (Dugés); "it is simply an organism in action" (Bielard). The encyclopedia has the honor of telling us that life is the contrary of death (and death, therefore, must be the contrary of life). "Life," says a certain classical dictionary, "is the space of time which runs from birth until death," and it adds, explaining, "the state of the animal before death," so that the life of plants was never taken by the author's pen from the inkstand. (Spanish idiom).

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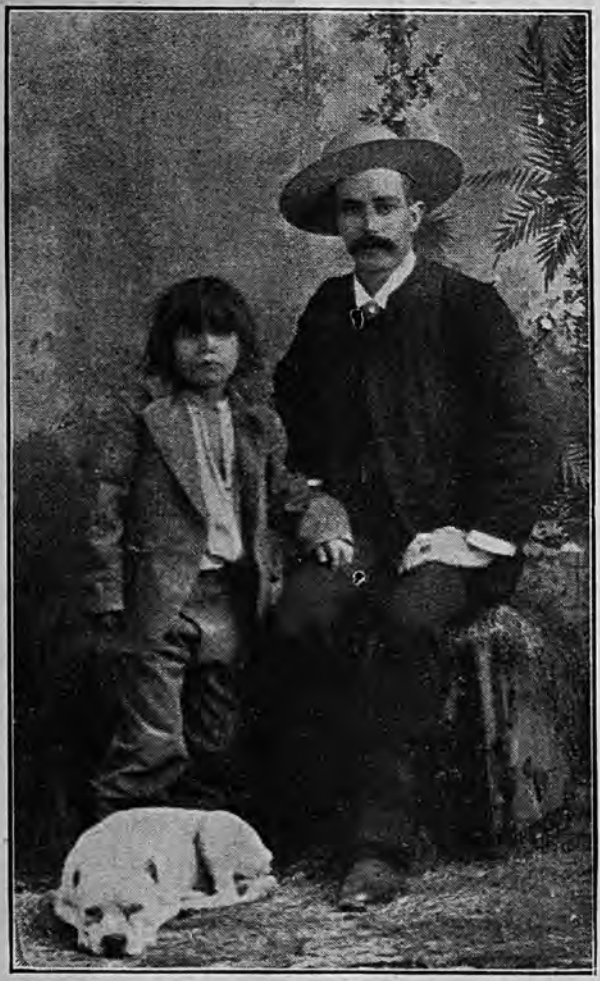
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FRANK BRADY AND CHUMS

The Editor of THE SISTER REPUBLICS. Taken at Santa Fe, N. M., 1866.

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Frank Brady, Pub, Denver, Colo.

I received your last issue of The Sister Republics and wish to compliment you upon the same. The paper is always good and should fill a general want among Spanish-American and Anglo Spanish, but this copy was particularly interesting instructive and well gotten up, according to my opinion. Trusting that your paper may have all the popularity and success it deserves,

G. Volney Howard, Atty.
Raton, N. M.

PAN-AMERICAN NOTES

The law of the Brazilian Government authorizing the coffee loan of $15,000,000 was promulgated by the Executive on August 12, 1907.

On the 31st of December, 1906, the population of the Republic of Uruguay was 1,103,040, of which 308,434 were resident in the city of Montevideo.

At the third Latin-American Medical Congress, held in March, 1907, the city of Rio de Janeiro was selected as the seat for the fourth congress, to be held in the year 1909.

According to statistics published in the monthly municipal bulletin for June, 1907, the population of the city of Buenos Aires on May 31, 1907, was 1,102,155 inhabitants.

Total wool shipments from the Argentine Republic during 1906 are reported by the National Statistics Bureau as 149,110 tons, as compared with 191,067 tons in 1907.

On June 18, 1907, the Paraguayan Congress passed a law providing that automobiles and carriages shall be admitted free of duty for the period of two years from the date of its promulgation, June 20, 1908.

Official figures published by the Brazilian Ministry of Public Works give the total population of Brazil as 19,930,646 in 1907 as against 19,523,222 in 1905. The total area, including the 191,000 kilometers embraced in the Acre Territory is placed at 8,493,940 kilometers.

The Amazon Telegraph Company has decided to lay a double cable between Manaos and Para, Brazil. A double cable already exist between Manaos and Amatary, and it is expected by the end of November the line will be duplicated as far as Belem.

An experimental shipment of wheat from the Argentine Republic to Mexico, consisting of 5,000 tons, has been reported. Received at the port of Tampico, its final destination is Monterey, and should it prove satisfactory it is purposed to establish direct importation service between the River Plate and Monterey.

The Brazilian engineers, Francisco Laraya and Henrique Florence, have asked the Government for a concession to build and operate a railway connecting Sao Paulo with Bello Horizonte in the State of Minas Geraes, which will have a total length of 720 kilometers.

A bill has been introduced in the Brazilian Congress whereby it is purposed to encourage iron and steel manufacture in the country by granting a 4 per cent guaranty up to £187,000 to the first five factories employing national minerals. This bounty is to be increased to 6 per cent if Brazil coal is used.

The sugar-growing States of Brazil have agreed to postpone the holding of the sugar conference which was to have taken place in August last, until June, 1908.

On March 15, 1907, the National Department of Statistics of Costa Rica published the census of the Republic on December 31, 1906, according to which the number of inhabitants on that date was 341,590.

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 the first fiber and paper factory that shall be established in that State, provided the raw material used is of State production.

The University of Paris has sent Mr. Pierre Denis to Brazil for the purpose of making a study of the conditions of immigration and agriculture in that country. Mr. Denis is at present in the State of Rio de Janeiro and will later visit the States of Minas Geraes, Sao Paulo, Parana, and Santa Catharina.

Delegates from the States of Sao Paulo, Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro and the Federal District recently met at Rio de Janeiro for the purpose of reorganizing the public school system of Brazil and establishing it on a uniform basis. It is proposed to create a school board at the capital similar to the board of education in the United States.

The Lloyd Brazileiro has directed a letter to all the governors and presidents of the States and prefects of municipalities in Brazil, asking them to send albums with photographs of the various points of interest under their jurisdiction, as well as publications referring to climate, production, trade, etc. These will be placed in the libraries on all the vessels of the Lloyd which run between Brazil and other countries.

The final official figures for the coffee crop of Brazil for the year ending June 30, 1907, show that the total entries in all Brazil reached 20,409,180 bags, representing an increase over the previous year of 9,353,802 bags, or 84.6 per cent, and an amount over the average for the past four years of 8,948,797 bags, and exceeding the previous banner crop of 1901-2 by 4,132,715 bags, or 25.4 per cent.

Vanilla grows well in Panama, but great difficulty is experienced in curing the beans owing to the extreme dampness of the climate.

Guayaquil's present estimated population is 70,000, and it is safe to assume that when the Panama canal is completed it will become one of the most important ports on the west coast of South America.

Seventy thousand workmen are employed in Peru's 2,500 mines of gold, silver, sulphur, coal, phosphates, quicksilver, borax, copper and lead.

According to the immigration figures just made public the Chilean Government is meeting with fair success in its effort to secure people for the mines, fields and workshops. In 1905 there arrived in this country 230 immigrants; in 1906, 1,442; while for the first six months of 1907 there have arrived 3,209, with 530 reported en route.

The cocoa output of the State of Bahia, Brazil, is reported to have nearly doubled within the last six years, the exports in 1900 being given as 13,000 tons, as against 23,500 tons in 1906. The planters have found that more certain and larger profits are obtained through this culture than from either tobacco or coffee.

The total amount of nitrate of Chile, that may be produced and exported during the nitrate year, beginning on April 1, 1907, and ending on March 31, 1908, fixed upon the basis of 30 per cent of the initial quotas, assigned to each nitrate office, is as follows: Production, 54,942,864. Spanish quintales; exportation, 56,446,924 Spanish quintales.

By virtue of the authorization granted by the legislative decree of May 2, 1907, President Figueroa, of Salvador has ordered the Consul-General of the Republic in Great Britain, under date of August 24, 1907, to negotiate in London, or any other European city, a loan amounting to $5,000,000 gold.

The custom-houses of the Chilean Republic collected during the first seven months of 1907 the amount of 61,034,911.94 pesos, as against 55,057,530-07 pesos collected during the same period of 1906, an increase of 5,977,391.87 pesos. The sum collected in July 1907, was 8,533,293.68 pesos as compared with 8,956,767.60 pesos in the same month of 1906.

In accordance with two recent decisions of the Rio de Janeiro Court of Appeals, it is held that the international registration of a trade mark at Berne is of no effect in Brazil unless the provision of the Brazilian trade-mark law which prescribes publication in the "Journal Official" is complied with. These decisions are important, as they effect all international resistration that have not been published as indicated.

The Argentine Senate has approved a bill prepared by its committees on public works and agriculture for the development and exploitation of the National Territories. The principal rivers are to be made navigable by the construction of canals and communication is to be established between the various sections by means of new railway lines, while settlers and immigrants are to be encouraged through the adoption of an improved system for the sale of lands suitable for pasturage and agriculture.

The development of coal mines and boring for petroleum have entered a practical commercial field in the Republic of Mexico. The known carboniferous areas are located in States of Puebla, Oxaxaca and Coahuila. Coal has also been found in sections of Sonora but not under conditions to permit commercial development. The principal fields now being exploited are in the vicinity of Sabinas in the State of Coahuila, the product being extensively used in the smelters of Monterey, Saltillo, and Torreon as well as for mining and industrial purposes in Durango, Jimulco, Gomez, Palacio, Mapimi, and Parral, while the Mexican National and International railways also make extensive use of this native coal. These coal fields are similar to those of Texas.

According to information received through the Department of State of the United States from

United States Minister William Lawrence Merry at San Jose, the Costa Rican Government has fixed the duty on banana exports at the rate of 1 cent gold per bunch for a period of ten years after 1910, the application of said rate to begin with the promulgation of the Executive decree. It is not considered that the imposition of this duty will check local production, whereas it will add approximately $100,000 gold to the annual revenue of the Republic. Trial shipments of bananas are being made to European ports with encouraging prospects, and it is probable that exports from Puerto Limon will shortly reach 10,000,000 bunches annually.

A bill presented to the Argentine Congress by the Executive has for its purpose the enlargement of the port of Buenos Airés, the cost of the work to be limited to $5,000,000 gold. The rapid increase of commerce was not foreseen when the present plans of the port were adopted, and it was supposed that all requirements for a period of fifty years had been met. Numerous proposals have been made since the completion of the existing port for increasing its capacity, for improving the access to it and to Rosario, also for preventing the slitting up of the bed of the river near the port. The bill in reference provides for plans to be submitted by hydraulic engineers of the of the world, covering the necessities of the of the case, and when choice has been made of the most suitable, tenders will be invited for carrying it into execution.

The quintal, which is the commercial weight used in Central and South America, varies as follows in the several republics: Argentine, 101.42 lbs.; Brazil, 130.06 lbs.; Chile, Mexico and Peru, 101.61 lbs. and Paraguay, 100 lbs. The metric quintal is 220.46 lbs.

THE OPENING OF BOLIVIA TO THE ATLANTIC.

Part of the work of a syndicate in connection with the Sao Paulo-Rio Grande Railroad is the construction of a line 600 miles long into the interior of the country to Iguassu Falls, starting from the port of San Francisco. This line will open up Paraguay to the Atlantic by rail and will, by means of the Paraguayan railways now existing and under concession, form connection with the new Bolivian railways, for Bolivia is to be thoroughly developed in a railway way and will have connections with the Atlantic Ocean, both to the north by way of the Amazon and to the south through Paraguay.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS OF COSTA RICA.

The "Diario Oficial" of Colombia, of the 24th of August, 1907, publishes a decree of President Reyes, dated August 5, 1907, containing the following tariff modifications:

Printing presses, articles necessary for their operation, and types imported by departmental and municipal governments shall be admitted free of duty.

Printing presses, types, and other articles necessary for the operation thereof shall be classified under Class H of the tariff.

Carriages and vehicles of all kinds and automobiles, shall be classified under Class H of the tariff without the surtax of 70 per cent.

FREE ENTRY FOR CERTAIN SPECIFIED ARTICLES.

A Costa Rican decree for July 10, 1907, covering the free entry into the Republic of grain residues and agricultural machinery and implements, provides as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. The duties from which exemption is accorded to bran and other residues of wheat, linseed, maize, and other grains used as cattle foods by the law of August 20, 1903, comprises all fiscal duties, including 'wharfage.'

ART. 2. The following are also declared free of these duties: Machinery and utensils for the preparation of cheese and butter, machinery for the extraction of fiber from plants and its treatment hydraulic rams, windmills, plows, rollers, harrows seed-sowing machines, cultivators, reapers fertilizer carts, huskers, shovels, axes, machetes and all kinds of agricultural machinery for the preparation of the ground and for sowing, and gathering fruit and crops, such as carts the tires or which are about 10 centimeters in width.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONSULAR INVOICES OF CHILE.

According to the provisions of a recent decree of the Chilean Treasury, invoices of Merchandise to be considered authentic and obtain the visé of the Chilean Consul, must contain the following information:

(a) Name of the seller of the merchandise and shipper of the invoice.

(b) Name of the consignee and port of destination of the merchandise.

(c) Name of the steamer, if the invoice is made out in the shipping port of the merchandise.

(d) Marks, numbers, quantity, kind and contents of the packages.

(e) Gross and net weight of the merchandise.

(f) Price of each of the articles mentioned in the invoice.

If the consuls decide that the the prices mentioned in the invoice are not the correct ones, they are requested to indicate the real prices in a note at the bottom of the invoice.

LIVE STOCK IN THE REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS.

From an article written in French by M. Desire Pector, on the economic conditions of the Republic of Honduras, a Spanish translation of which was published by "La Bandera Nacional," of Tegucigalpa, the following data regarding the live stock of the country was taken:

Cattle raising is one of the principal sources of wealth in the Republic. More than 600,000 head, the average value of each being 12 pesos, make up the general total. The annual exports of cattle amount to 30,000 head—shipped to Cuba, British Honduras, Central America, Mexico, and the United States. This exportation increases every year. The export value of cattle varies from 30 to 50 pesos.

There are about 45,000 horses, and their average price is 20 pesos. The exportation of horses is insignificant. Of mules there are about 15,000 head, the minimum value being 50 pesos.

The raising of swine is widely exploited throughout the Republic, and there are about 120,000 hogs, the major part of which is located in Choculteca. The minimum price per head is 4 pesos. Three thousand hogs are slaughtered every month. The number of sheep amounts to 15,000, and the average price per head is 2 pesos.

President Alfaro, of Ecuador, in an Executive decree dated August 30, 1907, has ordered that the loading and unloading of merchandise in the port of Guayaquil be done by the Government, either by itself or by contract with a private individual or company. This decree may be made applicable to the other ports of the Republic whenever the President may deem such a course necessary.

"ISTHMIAN TRANSIT TRADE SHIPPING."

Freight traffic from the United States to the South Pacific ports via Panama for the fiscal year amounted to $1,718,389, an increase of $22,258 over 1905. The total earnings of the Panama railroad and steamship line for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, amounted to $3,917 340, which compared to the preceding year shows an increase of $840,-229. The traffic from Europe to Central America and Mexico, via the Isthmus, shows an increase of 2,621 tons, and to the South Pacific ports 4,110 ton. The traffic from Cent al America and Mexico to Europe shows a decrease of 7,826 tons, and from the South Pacific ports to Europe a decrease of 6,897 tons. The total through traffic from both directions showed an increase of 13 per cent. The total tonnage carried from Colon to Pacific ports amounted to 409,890, as against 301,171 during the previous year, an increase of 36 per cent. The tonnage from Pacific ports to colon amounted to 255,851, as against 181,091 during the previous year, an increase of 41 per cent. The decrease is percentage of earnings as compared with increased volume of tonnage handled is due to reductions in traffic rates

The freight traffic from New York and New Orleans to South Pacific Ports increased to 2,797 tons, and to Mexico and Central America there was a decrease of 954 tons. Tonnage from Central America and Mexico to Europe decreased 7,-825 tons, and from South Pacific ports to Europe decreased 5,897 tons. The through traffic amounted to 50.83 per cent of the tonnage handled by the Panama railroad. The number of through passengers amounted to 448,230, an increase of 230,300 over the preceding year, or about 105 per cent. The total earnings of the Panama Railroad Company's steamships was $1,347,012, an increase of $31,178, or about 2 1-2 per cent.

MEXICO.

Foreign Commerce in June 1907, and the Fiscal Year 1906-7.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign Commerce of the Republic for June, 1907, and for the fiscal year 1906-7 was represented by the following valuations:

The total foreign trade of the Republic is valued at $481,381,398.85, silver, for 1906-7, as against $491-143,564.32 in the previous year. This net decrease of 9,762,165.47 is explained in the fact that exports of gold bars decreased $8,815,664.16 and of silver bars $2,851,851.83; these metals being required for the home currency under the new monetary system.

The total value of importations during the year under review was $223,363,338.85 in Mexican currency, an increase of $13,358,633.85, as compared with the preceding year.

The exports for the year were valued at $248,-018,010, silver, showing a decrease of $23,120,799.32 as compared with 1905-6.

In the matter of imports, it is found that the United States remains in the lead and supplies the Mexican market with more goods than all the countries of Europe taken together. Total receipts from the United States figure for $146,376,-585 silver, as compared with $145,541,683 in the preceding fiscal year, while Europe totaled for all countries but $83,298,697, distributed as follows:

Germany	$24,429,252
Great Britian	23,592,923
Erance	17,633,785
Spain	7,972,976
Belgium	3,123,190
Italy	1,964,772
Austria-Hungary	1,338,387
Switzerland	1,074,208

RAILWAYS UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

By the terms of the railway consolidation recently effected in the Mexican Republic, in accordance with the law of Congress of December 26, 1906, and the decree of President Diaz dated July 6, 1907, the texts of which were published August, 1907, the Government exercises absolute control over the following lines:

	Kilometers.
Mexican Central including the Coahuila and Pacific leased line	6,004
National Railroad of Mexico	3,100
Mexican International	1,683
Interoceanic	1,184
Hidalgo and Northeastern	244
Total	12,215

The International and the Interoceanic are controlled by the National, and the Hidalgo was purchased and is owned by the National.

In addition to these roads the Government controls the Tehuantepec National line, connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific, and whose extension is 304 kilometers; and the Vera cruz and Pacific, from Santa Lucrecia, on the Tehuantepec road, to Cordoba, 327 kilometers; and from Tierra Blanca, on this line, to Veracruz, 100 kilometers, making together 731 kilometers, which added to the new merger system, give the Mexican Government absolute control of 12,946 kilometers of the railways in the Republic.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PEOPLING OF THE SOIL.

According to Decree No. 6455 of April 19, 1907, the following regulations govern immigration into Brazil.

ARTICLE 1. The peopleing of the soil will be promoted by the Union in agreement with State governments, railway and river navigation companies, other companies or associations, and with private individuals provided that the sureities and rules hereby guaranteed and laid down are duly observed.

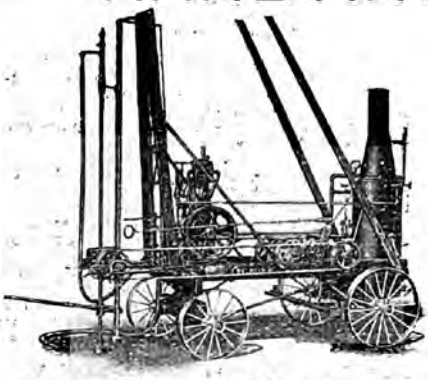
ART. 2. There shall be considered as immigrants all foreigners of less than 60 years of age who are not suffering from contagious diseases, nor plying illicit trades, and who are not criminals, rogues, beggars vagabonds, lunatics, or invalids who arrive at Brazilian ports traveling third class at the cost of the Union, States, or third-parties, as well as those who have paid their own passages and desire to enjoy the same privileges as granted to the new arrivals.

Individuals over 60 years of age or unfitted for work will only be admitted when accompanied by their families or when coming to join them, provided that there is in the family at least one able-bodied member against the invalid and one or two against the member over 60 years of age.

ART. 3. To immigrants who establish themselves in any part of the country and devote themselves to any branch of agriculture, industry or trade, or to any useful craft or profession, the following privileges will be granted: Complete liberty of action and freedom to engage in any trade, provided that the same does not endanger public safety, health or morals; complete liberty of religious belief, and finally, civic rights, as enjoyed under the Constitution and laws by Brazilians themselves.

ART. 4. The Union, without interfering with the liberty of similar action on the part of the States, will enter into an accord with them to direct and facilitate the placing of immigrants who desire to settle as owners of their own land and will protect and advise such spontaneous immigrants as need material aid for their first installment, while only in special cases will it bring in at its own expense such immigrants as desire only to work without acquiring the land on which they settle.

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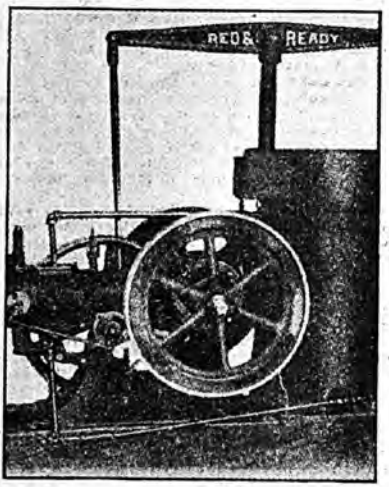
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VENEZUELA--COLOMBIA

From Caracas to Bogota.

The following extracts from a paper prepared by Prof. Hiram Bingham, of Harvard University, outline an interesting trip made by the writer and Dr. Hamilton Rice, F. R. G. S., following the route of General Bolivar's famous march from the interior of Venezuela to the interior of Venezuela to the interior of Colombia.

As the object of the journey was to secure scientific data in the fields of history, geography, sociology, and meteorology, it was gratifying to find in Caracas that geographical work planned had already been done by the Military Map Commission, the "Plano Militar de Venezuela," which has been quietly at work for some years, although none of its maps have as yet been published. While its work is far from complete, what has been done is of a high order of excellence Both Doctor Aguerrevere, who is at the head of tee commission, and Doctor Urgueto, who is in charge of the Cajigal Observatory, are scientists of distinguished attainment. Venezuela is to be congratulated on their excellent work which, it is to be hoped, will soon be given to the public in full.

Continuing Doctor Bingham says:

Another surprise that awaited us was the collection of Venezuelan fauna that has been made by Friar Corneelis, under Capuchin auspices: It is remarkably full and the specimens are attractively mounted. It well repays a visit.

The National Library is in excellent condition, thanks to the labors of the librarian, General Landeta Rosales, who is better known for historical work. He has entirely rearranged the books so that they can be readily consulted. The climate is very hard on bindinga, but here one may find 10,000 well-preserved vellum folios bearing on ecclesiastical subjects—surely a rich field for some patient church historian. An Aldine Archimedes, a Plutarch of 1491, and a few interesting manuscripts, are the chief treasures. The most valuable manuscript is a comprehensive description of Venezuela in 1771-1784, as it appeared to a bishop who had occasion during those years to visit all parts of the country. This is an interesting document, is in good condition, and ought to be printed.

On the third of January, 1907, we left Caracas for Valencia by the Gran Ferrocarril de Venezuela, more commonly known as the German Railway because owned and operated by Germans.

As a desirable place from which to start into the interior, Valencia presents the additional advantage of a good hotel, well-stocked shops, and faithful peons willing to follow you anywhere in Venezuela. Those who need the services of an interpreter will do better to get one in Caracas, where there are a number of West Indian negroes who speak several languages.

From Valencia we went via Tocuyito, the site of President Castro's earlier victories, to Carabobo the Yorktown of Venezuelan independence. The trails from central and western Venezuel converge here as they go northward to Valencia and the seacoast. That from the heart of the llanos is rapidly being made into a cart road by President Castro, while the other has had that dignity since the days of Guzman Blanco.

After ten days at Carabobo, we went south via Tinaquillo to Tinaco on the northern edge of the llanos, thence to the interesting old city of San Carlos, once ten times as populous as it is today. The ruins of the palaces of Spaniards of the old regime make one marvel at the present poverty of the inhabitants.

The shops in this part of the country are supplied by carts from Valencia and offer a fair assortment of imported articles, mostly of German and British manufacture. One sees few things 'made in America,' although an exception must be made of the 'Extra Soda' biscuits made in New York, and of a variety of American patent medicines which follow one even into the farthest interior where they are almost the sole representations of American industry and enterprise.

From San Carlos we went via Agua Blanca to Araure and Aconcagua, two towns lying side by side, the former decreasing while the latter appears to be quite prosperous and actually growing. There is a cart road from here north to Barquisimeto, but we took this one to the south between the mountains and the plains. Although this place may be reached in four days on horseback from easy rail and steam communication with New York, we were told that only one American had ever been seen here before.

Our route now lay through the towns of Aparicion, Ospino, San Rafael, Guanare, Tocupido, Sabaneta, and Barrancas to Barinas, the end of the lone telegraph wire and the end likewise of the cart road. Guanare is the present provincial capital and has the most life, but all are handicapped by lack of capital, lack of labor, and difficulty of communication with the outside world. The possibilities of this region for supporting a large population are wonderful. The soil is fertile and the cattle ranges are magnificent. Yet crops are small and herds scarce.

On the road one meets occasionally carts loaded with hides or coffee; once in a while a hundred cattle on the way to market, or a wild bull with his head tied up in a bag, his nose fastened by a long lasso to the tail of a tame horse, being conducted to Caracas, and the Sunday bull fight. There are few travelers.

Once across the Apure, we struck the trail of Bolivar's famous march and skirted the river to Periquera via Palmanto whose corrugated iron roofs and well-stocked shops testify to the steamboats that are able to navigate the Apure during the rainy season. Periquera, likewise, is iron roofed and modern, while Guasdunito exists only on the map. The ruins of its church are all that remain, since the population has moved several miles nearer the river to the new town. A day's journey south of Periquera brought us to the frontier river town of El Ampano which lies opposite Arauca in Colombia.

Hides and feathers are the chief articles of export hereabouts. The principal foodstuffs are plantains, beef, coffee, and crude native sugar. Maize is raised for the animals, but it is too much work to grind it for human consumption. Such operations as plowing, grinding coffee, maize, and sugar cane are still done in the most primitive manner conceivable.

On February 22 we crossed the boundary and were most kindly received by the Colombian authorities, who had special instructions from President Reye's Government to treat us with consideration and admit all our outfit duty free.

Arauca is the port of entry for this part of Colombia but is at a disadvantage, since all goods have to pay duty to the Venezuelan customs at Cuidad Bolivar on the Orinoco before being allowed to proceed up the river to the Colombian custom-house where another duty awaits them. Consequently, prices are high and business is poor.

We left Arauca on February 27 and with the aid of an Indian guide followed the trail of the liberating army westward through a labyrinth of swamps and morasses from which we did not emerge for two weeks, no until we reached Limbo There was once a trail but it has long since been abandoned to the wilderness. The Indians whom we met spoke a few words of Spanish and seemed friendly.

At Limbo, a hospitable ranch belonging to General Perez, we enjoyed the luxuries afforded by such outposts of civilization on the eastern flanks of the Andes, and then turned south. By easy stages we passed through the villages of Puerto Casanare, Corralles, and Chire to Moreno once the capital of the district, but now rather decayed.

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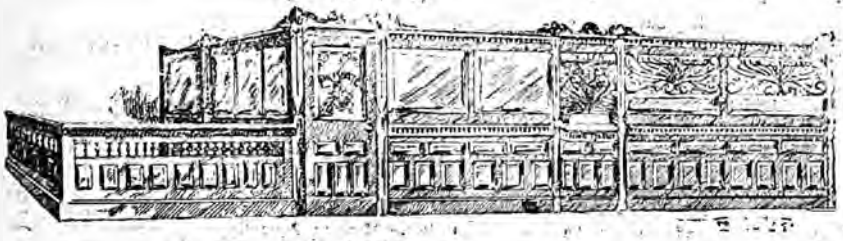


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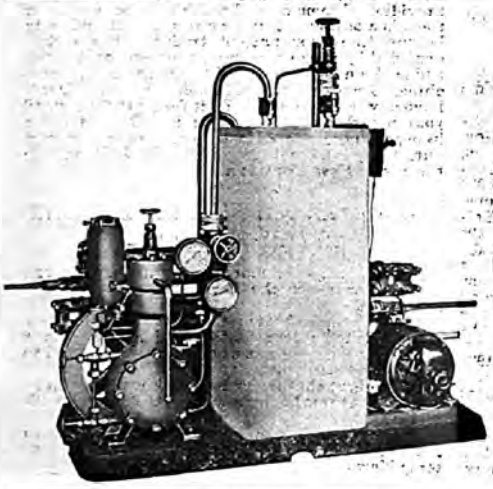
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South of Moreno lies Pore, whose annual fair was in progress at the time of our visit. We sold our oxen to an enterprising Syrian contractor who undertook to provide us pack mules for the rough journey over the Andes to the plateau of Bogota. The customary and much easier way is by Labranza Grande and Sogamoso, but as we were bent on following Bolivar's footsteps, we went west and northwest via Nunchia, the thriving provincial capital; Marcote, Paya and Pisva, where Bolivar lost all his horses and many of his men from fatigue and exposure. It is about 14,000 feet high, bleak and desolate, with a trail often too narrow and steep for loaded animals. It leads down to the populous valley of the Sogamoso 9,000 feet above the sea, where fertile fields of wheat and maize support numerous towns and hamlets.

Turning southward we passed in turn Laguna Seca, Socha, Tasco, Corralles, and Nobsa, leaving Sogamoso on our left and Santa Rosa on our right but stopping long enough in the vicinity of Durtama, famous for its apples and oranges, peaches and bananas, to study the campaign in which Bolivar and Santander outwitted the Spanish general Barriero in 1819. It was near here that the bloody battle of Pautamo de Vergas was fought, which covered the British Legion with glory, but cost them the life of their brave Colonel Rook.

We were now on the 'Carretera del Norte,' an excellent macadamized road still in course of construction. If one may judge by the character of the engineering of the completed sections, it bids fair to long remain a monument to the wisdom and foresight of President Reyes. Passing through Paipa and Tunja we came to the battlefield of the Bridge Boyaca, where in 1819 the power of Spain in Colombia was finally crushed. It was here that Bolivar and Santander saw the fruition of their heroic efforts to bring an army into Colombia 'by the back way' in the midst of the rainy season. We tasted of the difficulties, for only one of our five saddle mules that we bought in Valencia was able to reach Boyaca, and yet we had the advantage of the dry season.

The road from here lay by way of Hato Viejo and Chaconta to Nemocon, the new terminus of the Northern Railroad. It is only three or four hours by rail from Nemocon to Bogota, which we reached on April 27. Needless to say that we were kindly received by President Reyes, who with his brothers, made an enviable record as an explorer years ago.

COPPER PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, 1906.

According to statistics published by Messrs. Aron, Hirsch & Son, of Germany, the world,s production of copper in 1906 was as follows, by countries: United States, 417,411 tons; Mexico, 60,000 tons; Spain and Portugal, 51,000 tons; Ger- Australia, 43,000 tons; Japan 37,060 tons; Chile, 30,000 tons, Germany 26,200 tons; Canada, 24,000 tons; Peru, 11,500 tons; Russia, 10,000 tons; Cape Colony, 8,500tons, Norway, 6,500 tons; Italy, 3,500 tons; Newfoundland, 2,500 tons; Bolivia, 2,000 tons; Austria,1,500 tons; Turkey, 1,000 tons; and various countries, 1,500 tons; total 736,711 tons. A comparisonof this total with those of recent years shows that the rate of increase in 1906 is practically thesame as that recorded for the two preceding years an advance of 7.65 per cent being noted over 1905, for which year the percentage of increase over 904 was 6.78 per cent. while the 1904 production exceeded that of 1903 by 10.72 per cent. The relative increase in 1906 over 1903 was 72.28 per cent, which is equivalent to an average annual advance of 9,09 per cent.

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THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATIONS.

The first proclamation of Thanksgiving Day that remains in printed form is that issued by Francis Bernard, governor in chief of the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

The document was read at the council chamber in Boston on November 4, 1767.

NOTABLE ROPING CONTEST.

In the presence of 4,000 people recently in Juarez, Kelly Philips, of Nutt, N. M., roped and tied three steers in three minutes and thirteen seconds, winning a purse of $750 and beating Bud Parker of Texas and Walter Mossmon of New Mexico.

CANDIED SWEET POTATOES.

Candied sweet potatoes are very popular on Southern tables, and are extremely palatable when well prepared. Cut boiled sweet potatoes into long slices, place in an earthen dish, put lumps of butter on each slice, and sprinkle with sugar. Some cooks add a little water also. Bake until the sugar and butter have candied and the potatoes are brown.

MEXICAN INTERPRETATION OF DOLLAR.

Mexico's Department of Finance has recently ruled that the word "dollar" when used on a check or otherwise shall be regarded as meaning the American dollar and not the Mexican peso. When payments of any kind are to be made on the Mexican dollar basis, the word "peso" or words "silver dollar" must appear on the document. It will be well for American operators and investors in the Mexican Republic to remember this ruling in all transactions.—Mining Reporter.

MEAL HABIT WORST ENEMY.

"The worst enemy we have to fight," continued Mr. Fletcher as he beckoned for the waiter, "is habit. We are in the habit of providing and gulping down three 'square' meals a day. We don't need them. We don't even want them, as we should very soon find out if we disregarded the habit craving and looked for a real appetite. The providing of them is a hardship. The eating of them is a burden. But we go on in the old way because there is an ancient tradition, thoroughly exploded by modern science, that we need such and such quantities of food to run the bodily machine. Disregard the old habit, craving. Don't have any 'meal times.' Wait for your food until your mouth fairly waters for it. Then sit down in peace and joy and taste, enjoy every morsel until there is no taste left in it. The body will do the rest.—New York Sun.

A GOOD EXAMPLE SET BY OUR SISTER REPUBLIC.

The Mexican government has ordered that the passenger rates on the Sierra Madre and Pacific be reduced.

Under the new orders the rate for first class passage is to be four cents per mile, the former rate being six cents, second class is reduced to three cents and third class to two cents.

The freight charge per ton per kilometer will be from three to eight cents under the new classification.

These rules are effective at once and the Sierra Madre has issued notice of the reduction.—Monterey News.



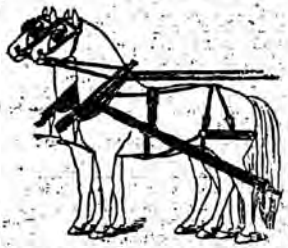
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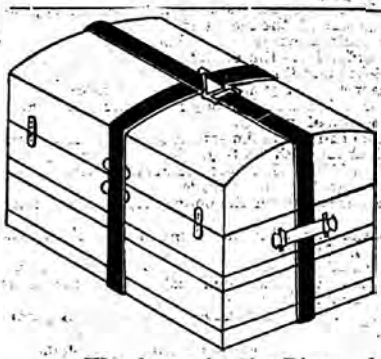


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POSTAL SAVINGS BANK A SUCCESS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Postal Savings bank is making a remarkable showing for the few months it has been in existence. Almost one-half million pesos have been deposited since the institution opened and the confidence placed in the bank by Americans and Europeans has created confidence among the Filipinos and many small deposits from natives are coming in. During the present month 162 new second and third class offices have been opened throughout the Islands making a total of 231. A lively interest in the bank is manifested in provinces, and the manner in which the innovation is being received affords the bank's officials great encouragement. Many of the newly opened offices show a healthy account. At the present rate at which deposits are being received it is believed the Postal Savings bank will reach the $1,000,000 mark before it is one year old.—Manila American.

FINANCIAL PAPER BOOSTS COLORADO.

Bonds and Mortgages, an eastern financial journal, has this to say of Colorado:

Unquestionably there is a great future for Colorado as an investment field. Colorado is an empire of over 103,000 square miles, embracing limitless opportunities and possessing inexhaustible resources. Her industries—still in their infancy—are as varied as can be found anywhere. From a scenic and climatic viewpoint, Colorado is second to no other section of the globe. She has been fitingly named the "Switzerland of America"—only that there are more days of sunshine, more mineral springs with equal virtue in medicinal properties, and thirty-five peaks on the Continental divide higher than the famous Matterhorn of Switzerland. The past year has totally eclipsed all previous years in the materialization of values along all lines of industry in the state, but more noticable than any has been the phenomenal development in agriculture. The state is producing in agricultural products alone 20 per cent more wealth than its entire mineral output. In all departments of industry Colorado produces in the aggregate and adds more to the wealth of the world according to population, tha any equal area on the globe.

BANKING IN MEXICO.

Government Supervision of Chartered Banks. Few Failures.

George I. Ham, president of the U. S. Banking Co., and vice-president for Mexio for the American Bankers Association, sent to that organization's recent meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., a letter dealing with the Mexican financial situation that is of interest to all in Mexico.

Mr. Ham says in part:

"There are in the Republic thirty-nine chartered banks, five in the Federal District and the others in the various states and territories. Two chartered banks in the Federal District and every chartered bank in the states and territories under the law have the right to issue, the requirements of the government being a monthly inspection of the physical condition of each and every bank, and that each bank of issue shall hold in its vaults not less than 50 per cent in gold or silver, of the amount of issue of the bank.

"The government supervision of all chartered banks is such that of necessity it must know at all times of any possible deflection from upright and honest banking and never since the present governmental administration, has there been a failure of these banks."

Among the non-chartered banks, Mr. Ham says, there have been some failures, although the percentage of such is very small. Some very strong banks are unchartered, and all alike do a good business.

The letter says that lately there has bas been some tightness of money apparently wholly due to sympathy with similar conditions abroad but that is passing away.

THOSE JOLLY SURGEONS.

Who are the smiling men we meet
Upon the street each day?
They're surgeons, and they smile because
The football is the play.

WHY COLLEGE FOOTBALL IS POPULAR.

(By Myron Townsend.)

St. Louis, Oct. 12.—Four kinds of football are played in the United States. College football, Gaelic soccer or association football, Rugby or English football, are the ones which engage the attention of Americans.

To call "college" football "Rugby" is a misnomer.

"Rugby" football is played in this country at the Universities of California and Stanford. It bears slight resemblance to college football.

Instead of putting the ball in play from a scrimmage the English start off with a "scrum."

Locking their feet together and whirling around like flying Dervishes, they "heel" the ball out from a hollow circle.

Soccer football and Irish Gaelic football are closely allied.

In these games the players can use their feet only. Advancing the ball with the hands is foul.

In some of the Western states where a game of "Rugby" has never been played, writers and spectators confound American football with the English college game.

On Soldiers' Field, Cambridge, Mass, I saw a game of "Rugby," President Elliot of Harvard was one of the spectators.

Among the American sportsmen present it aroused little interest. It is neither spectacular nor thrilling.

College football is the only fall game which is intense and exciting enough to suit the American people.

Neither cricket nor Rugby will ever be popular on this side of the big pond.

In their tempermental characteristics Americans differ from the British.

Cricket and Rugby are too slow.

Americans want more excitement, more action.

Broken bones and bloody noses are only interesting bits of by-play.

Its no fun for an American to see someone boot a ball about with his foot. Its too tame a sport.

Sons of Uncle Sam like the personal conflict, the bitter man-to-man struggle.

That accounts for the popularity of prize fighting.

College football is one of the most thrilling and exciting of sports.

It has all the elements of a great sport—an autumn sport which will hold the interest of Americans forever.

America does not have to import any games from England.

That's why football and baseball are so popular. They are American through and through.

Baseball was originated in this country.

College football was evolved from old English football.

It bears so little resemblance to the original British Rugby that the parent wouldn't recognize its child.

Good old American games are good enough for us. We can do without cricket and Rugby. They

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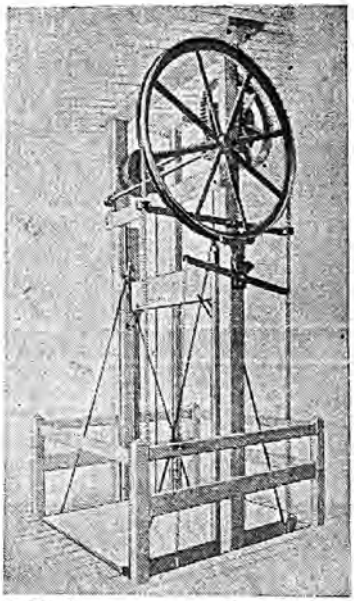
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may please Englishmen, but they don't please us.

It's because in our sporting proclivities, we are quite unlike the peoples of the old world.

Baseball and college football will always be the favorite fall and summer sports, because Americans originated them, perfected them and "fathered" them.

THE STATIONS OF THE CRSSO.

Historical investigations made by Rev. Herbert Thurston seem to prove the reverse of the common belief concerning the origin of the "stations of the cross." These stations are the objects of certain fixed forms of Catholic devotions representing scenes "commencing with the sentence of death in the pretorium, and followed by the taking up of the cross, the first and second falls, the meeting with our Lady, Simon of Cyrene, Veronica, the women of Jerusalem, the third fall, the stripping, etc., down to the deposition and the tomb." These stations are at the present day pointed out in various parts of the Via Dolorosa in Jerusalem, copies of which are supposed to have been transported to the west, but the investigations of the writer show that the stations were first invented in the west and then gradually transported to Jerusalem. Says the Catholic Fortnightly Review (St. Louis):

This is the essence of the outcome of the investigation. In the first place it is fairly well known that, down to say the fourteenth century the via dolorosa of Jerusalem, fails to manifest any definite existence. Various spots, however, which have been embodied in the series of the stations, are found indicated piecemeal in old pilgrims' and chroniclers' writings. The following are the earliest records of their appearance in history. Pretorium, 1296; receiving of the cross, 1475; meeting of Mary and Simon of Cyrene, 1296; Veronica's house, 1420 (possibly 1335;) fall at the gate 1283, women of Jerusalem, thirteenth century; third fall, 1335; stations on Calvary, 1539; deposition and entombment 1521.

The earliest sign of a special recognition of a via crucis seems to be in the year 1187, but without any particular allusion to definite stopping places on the route. And the curious thing is that where a definite circuit was followed, it was always in the reverse direction—viz., from the site of Calvary to the pretorium.

Two separate developments gradually took place—one in the east, the other in the west. In Europe devout people were moved by devotion to set up stations in churches and cloisters, in order to make in spirit the pilgrimages, which they were unable to make in reality. In Jerusalem itself a parallel growth took place of following a definite route from the pretorium to Calvary, and into this route the various stations came gradually to be fitted.

There was, however, a great amount of variation, in the assignment of the stations, both in Europe and Palestine. Gradually the eastern and the western series alike became stereotyped, but in different ways—the pious European devotees following the one system, the guardians of the holy places another. In the conflict between the two the western practice prevailed, hence, while the inspiration to set up a 'way of the cross' originally came from Jerusalem, the result was that the western system finally imposed itself on the Holy City—so that, to use the words of Father Thurston, our present series of the stations of the cross comes to us, not from Jerusalem, but from Louvain.—Literary Digest.

SEVEN DIFFERENT WAYS OF COOKING PUMPKIN AS VEGETABLE OR DESTERT.

(By S. C. Everett.)

There are more ways of cooking and serving pumpkins than are dreamed of by the average cook. Seven are given here, all of them tested and tried.

Cooking Without Water.

For preparing pumpkin for all general uses treat as follows:

Cut in four quarters or a half after removing the seeds, place in a large dripping pan quite dry, bake about as potato until thoroughly cooked, which will take from half to three-quarters of an hour, according to size. The skin will be soft and crisp on the edge like a large split sweet potato. After removing from the oven, cool it off.

For preparing for all general use take a large spoon and scrape the meat from the rind into a colander and mash through.

In order to keep the meat of the pumpkin until used up, place in a stone jar in a cool place.

It will be good almost a week.

Morning Star Pumpkin Hash Brown.

To be served as a vegetable. Place in a pan a tablespoonful of butter to taste, salt, black pepper, a small pinch of red pepper, a little onion, from one to two teaspoonfuls of Worcestershire sauce. Mix thoroughly together in a bowl, then drop in a pan and fry with a little butter. Cook until seal brown. Decorate with chopped parsley on the top and serve. This can be served for breakfast or luncheon with or without crisp fried bacon.

Rehoboam Pumpkin Pancakes.

Two cups of pumpkin, one-half cup of flour, two eggs to taste, beaten separately, a teaspoonful of baking powder, from one to two tablespoonfuls of molasses, a pinch of salt to taste. If too stiff add a little milk and a teaspoonful of melted butter. Stir the mixture well. Bake on a hot griddle or waffle iron, and serve hot with maple syrup or powdered sugar with cinnamon.

Jerusalem Pumpkin Omelet.

Place half a cup of pumpkin, a small amount of butter, black pepper and salt to taste, chopped parsley or celery, chopped mushrooms or olives and a little green pepper, mixed well, in the pan. In another pan put two eggs and up, according to quantity made, in an omelet. Put the pumpkin in the center of the omelet and roll carefully on a dish. Sprinkle lightly with powdered sugar and decorate with red-hot poker and parsley and serve quickly, plain for breakfast and with currant jelly on the side for luncheon.

Divine Pumpkin Croquette.

Take from one to three cups of pumpkin, place in a bowl, add two to three eggs and up, one and up cups of chicken chopped fine, according to quantity, place in a chopping bowl, add sprigs of parsley, a little onion to taste, a dash of celery salt or celery, a tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce, one and up tablespoonful of sherry and a half a cup of melted butter.

These croquettes are served with green peas in the center of the dish. Decorate the tips of the croquettes with boiled beets and parsley, the yolk of hard boiled eggs chopped together and serve with celery cream sauce. Cook quickly in hot grease. When removing from the pan place on brown paper for a few minutes to dry for decorating.

Jewels Pumpkin Brown Pudding.

From one to four cups of pumpkin, according to quantity. Place in a bowl, add a tablespoonful of melted butter and up. Add to taste, half to one cupful of sugar, grate one-third of a nutmeg, two or more eggs, two pinches of cinnamon, two pinches of ginger, one or two pinches of salt. From one-quarter to one-half cupful of seedless raisins, and a wineglass full of port wine. Mix well before placing in dish, cook until seal brown and serve with hard sauce.

Timothy Pudding Custard.

One cup of pumpkin to a quart of milk, to five eggs, three-quarters to a cup of sugar, beaten all together, a tablespoonful of butter, a pinch of salt, half a nutmeg, grate a dried orange peeling over top, one tablespoonful of sherry.

This can be served in dish or in individual cups, cooked in the same way.

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Muy Señor mio,

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Translation of above which was received in Spanish:

We received two copies of your creditable magazine and enclose you $1.50 to pay for three subscriptions. The articles contained therein are the best we have ever seen. We are going to to get everyone in this camp to subscribe, both Mexicans and Americans.

Don J. S. Sapier Secy. Metcalf Ariz.

Don R. G. Murillo, president, and Buena Fe Mining Co.,

—El 31 de diciembre de 1906 la República del Uruguay tenía 1,103,040 de habitantes, de los cuales 308,434 residían en la cuidad de Montevideo.

—Según estadísticas publicadas en el Boletín Municipal del mes de junio de 1907, la poblacion de Buenos Aires en el 31 de mayo de 1907 ascendió á 1,102,-155 habitantes.

—En el Tercer Congreso Médico Latino-Americano celebrado en Montevideo, Uruguay, la ciudad de Río de Janeiro fué designada para que tenga lugar en ella la cuarta reunión que se celebrará en el año de 1909.

—Con fecha 18 de junio de 1907, el Congreso Paraguayo aprobó una ley que exonera de todo derecho de importaéión y por el término de dos años, desde su promulgación, los automóviles y carruajes que se introduzcan en la República.

—El 15 de marzo de 1907 el Departamento Nacional de Esta-distica de Costa Rica publicó el censo de población de la República hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1906. Según dicho censo, el numero total de habitantes en aquella fecha ascendia á 341,590.

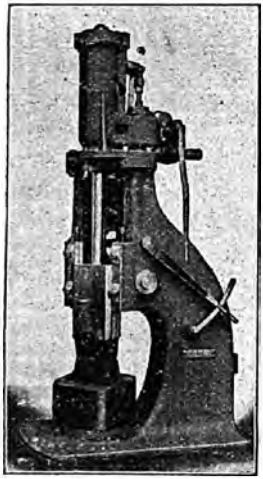
—Los ingresos y egresos fiscales de la República de Venezuela durante el año de 1906, en comparación con el año de 1905, fueron como sigue, según la memoria del Ministro de Hacienda, correspondiente á 1906: Ingresos en 1906, 53,225,630.63 bolivares, en comparación con 56,343,380.94 en 1905, egresos 1906, 51,874,694.98 bolivares, contra 54,718,-163.24 bolivares en 1905.

—Dícese que se ha hecho un embarque de ensayo de trigo de la Agrentina á México, que consistió de 5,000 toneladas. Dicho embarque fué recibido en el puerto de Tampico, y su destino final fué Monterey, y si da buenos resultados se intenta establecér nu servicio de importician directo entre Rio de la Plata y Monterey.

—En virtud de la autorizacion que le ha concedido el Decreto Legislativo de 2 de mayo de 1907, el Presidente Figueroa, de la República de el Salvador, ha ordenado al Cónsul General en Inglaterra, con fecha 24 de agosto de 1907, que negocie y contrate en Londres, ó en cualquiera otra plaza europea, un empréstito, por la suma de $5,000,-000 oro.

—En este número se publica una interesante análisis de las condiciones comerciales y económicas de Chile, preparada por el Señor Don Adolfo Ortúzar Cónsul General de la República en Nueva York. Deben leerla todos los qué se interesan por el progreso de aquella emprendedora nación. Trata minuciosamente de las diversas fuentes de ingreso con que cuenta el

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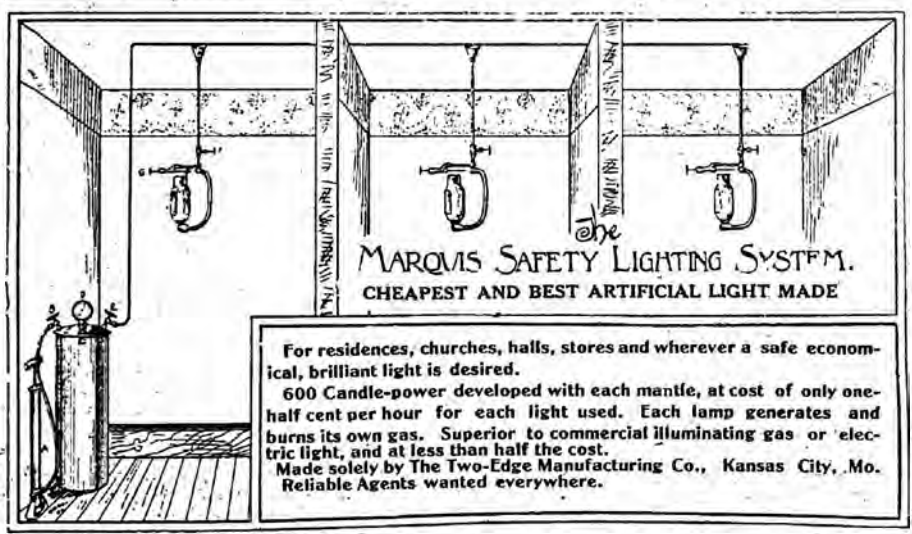
Machine and Railroad Blacksmithing Drop and Heavy Forging. Mine and Smelting Work.

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We make up Drill Steel of all descriptions in any quantity wanted, to fit any Air, Electric or Steam Drill in use.

Mano Electrico y vapor taladro bitas una especialista. Hirros de maquinaria y ferrocarril Caidò y pesado fraguando. Trabejero de minas y fundidores Damos attencion pronto á ordenes especialtes Fabricantès de taladros de todas tamaños.



Muy barato y mejor luz artificial producido.
Para residencia neglesias salas tiendas y tadas lugares en que vn seguro economico y brilliante luz esta deseado 900 potencia de candela producido con cada mantle á el coste de solo un media centos por hora por cada luz usado. Cada lampara produce y queme el propio gaso de el. El mejor qué el gaso iluminado del commercio ó la luz electrico y á menor que un media coste.
Fabricado solamente por El dos cortes manufacturando Co., Kansas City, Mo.. Unidos Estados.
Agentes reliable desecado todas partes.

Gobierno, y demuestra patentemente la prosperidad de que goza el país en la actualidad.

—La circular mensual públicado por el Departamento de Hacienda de México anuncia que el precio legal por kilogramo de plata pura durante el mes de octubre de 1907 será de $44.41, con arreglo á los cálculos prescritos en el decreto de 25 de marzo de 1905. Este precio servirá de base para el pago de impuestos de timbre y derechos de aduana en toda la República cuando se use la moneda de plata mexicana.

El progreso ferroviaro del Brasil es uno de los rasgos más notables de las condiciones actuales de la América Latina. En diciembre de 1906 habia, más ó menos, 17,242 kilometros en uso, y 3,041 en construcción, en tanto que se han aprobado los planos para el tendido de 6,683 más. En la distribución de las líneas se vé que el Estado de Sao Paulo está ála cabeza con 3,980 kilómetros, ocupándo el segundo lugar Minas Geraes con 3,957. Siguenles Bahía, Pernambuco, Paraná y Ceara por el orden en que se mencionan.

— Herman R. Dietrich, Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos en Guayaquil, Ecuador, hace presente la urgencia del establecimiento de un banco americano en Guayaquil, y en informe apunta los rasgos más salientes de las condiciones bancarias. De manera enfática expresa la opinión de que cuando esté abierto al tráfico el Canal de Panamá, Guayaquil será uno de los puertos más importantes de la costa occidental de Sud América. Un banco en una ciudad de 70,000 almas debiera tener éxito. En este número se publica la ley bancaria del Ecuador.

—La nueva Constitución do la República Dominicana, aprobada el 14 de junio de 1907, fué promulgado por el Presidente Cáceres el 9 de septiembre de 1907, y publicada en "la Gaceta Oficial" del 11 del mismo mes. El Congreso Nacional, en decreto de fecha 20 de septiembre de 1907, ha declarado la la necesidad de la reforma de dicha Constitución en sus artículos 6º y siguientes hasta el 104, inclusive, y los artículos 107 y siguientes hasta el final. Así pues, en otro decreto dictado en la misma fecoa, se convoca extraordinariamente la Asamblea Constituyente, que deberá llevar á efecto la indicada reformar. Ambos decretos fueron publicados en lá "Gaceta Oficial" del 21 del mismo mes.

El peródico intitulado el "Mexican Herald," en su edición correspondiente al 11 de septiembre de 1907, anuncia que los directores del Palacio de Cristal, de Londres, intentan autorizar y estimular una exhibicón de productos mexicanos que se ha de celebrar en dicha ciudad de mayo á octubre de 1908. Ya se ha hecho una invitación al Presidente Díaz, con el fin de que le preste su ayuda y de que el Gobierno tome parte en la expresada exposición, la cual proporcionará la oportunidad demostrar á la Gran Bretaña y á Europa el reciente notable desarrollo ferrocarrilero, industrial minero, y en otros ramos de la República Mexicana.

—Con el fin de fomentar el desarrollo de la piscicultura en la República, el Presidente Estrada Cabrera, de Guatemala, expedio el 23 de agosto de 1907 un decreto que dispone el establecimiento en la seción sudeste del Lago de Amatitlán, de una estación de piscicultura. Desde la fecha del decreto y por un término indefinido, queda prohibida en absoluto la pesca en dicha sección del lago. El paso de los peces de una á otra sección será impedido por medio de telas alambradas dispuestas en el desagüe que de la parte sudeste va hacia la noroeste.

—En una comunicación dirigida al Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos, el Señor Fenton McCreery anuncia desde Santo Domingo que el 16 dé agosto de 1907 se efectuó la apertura de una Exposición Industrial Dominicana. En dicha exposición estuvieron representadas todas las Provincias de la República y se demostró un gran interés y entusiasmo en preparar é instalar los objetos que se exhibieron. Dicha exposición se celebró con el exclusivo obejeto de mostrar los productos y fábricas del país, constituye un ejemplo práctico de lasmagníficas oportunidades que hay endicho país para llevar á cabo el desarrollo de los grandes recursos que lanatturaleza le ha prodigado á manos llena

—La "Graceta Oficial"de la República Dominicana del dia 18 de septiembre de 1907 contiene una ley del Congreso, de fecha 16 del msmo mes, por



Talking Machines

You can't begin to realize what wonderful entertainers these machines are. Just think, over $12,000,000 worth of Victors were sold in 1906. We are the largest talking machine dealers in the Middle West. Our stocks include hundreds of machines and thousands of records. We sell the Victor at factory prices on easy terms. Write us regarding

OUR SPECIAL $20.60 OUTFIT

(Fine machine complete with horn, latest scientific sound-reproducer, and six records of your own selection.)

Write us for catalogues of machines and records, mailed free.

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Established 1874.
(The Largest Music Concern in Colorado)
The Entire Building at 1625-27-29-31 California St., Denver, Colo.

Nuestra casa lleva el surtido mas grande de fonografos en el Oeste. Escribanos con respeto á nuestra oferta especial por $20.60 damos un excelente fonografo un reproductor de sonido y seis cilindros ó discos que ud. escoja. Escribid hoy por un catalogo.

THROAT and LUNG

Troubles 1st and 2nd stage, are being cured by our new discovery.

60 DAYS TRIAL

Send for free booklet, explaining the various stages of Consumption, Bronchitis, etc., methods of home treatment and our plan whereby if you are a sufferer you can use our remedies 60 days. You pay us no money. Address

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818 Empire Building, DENVER, COLO.

Garganta y pulmones

Conditiones de primero y segundo grado son curado por nuestro discubrimiento Prueba por 60 dias enviarse por un librocito libre explicando varios grados de consumcion broncites etc. Metodos de treatimiento de hogar y nuestro plan si V son sufridor V puede usa nuestro remidios 60 dias. No se paganos no dinero.

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for any purpose

ALWAYS ON TOP
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TRADE MARK

USE ELATERITE ROOFING
because it is the best.
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PERNIN REPORTING SCHOOL
DENVER, COLORADO.

la cual se autoriza al Poder Ejecutivó para vue emita y venda bonos de la República hasta un total que no exceda de $20, 000,000 oro, devengando interés de 5 por ciento anual, pagadero semestralmente, amortizables en cincuenta años, y redimibles, transcurridos diez aoñs, al 102½ por ciento de su valor nominal, requiriendo el pago del 1 por ciento por lo menos al año para su amortización. Estos bonos ó el producto de ellos serán aplicados á los fines indicados en la Convención firmada con los Estados Unidos.

—La "Gaceta Oficial" de Panamá, del 9 de agosto de 1907, contiene el texto del contrato celebrado el 8 del mismo mes entre el Gobierno y la Panama Brewing Company para el establecimiento en la ciudad de Panamá de una gran fábrica de cerveza como las que existen en los Estados Unidos de América. La compañía concesionaria podrá por espacio de venticinco años, importar eibre de derechos maquinarias, materiales de construcción, etc., para uso en la fábrica, y pagará al Gobierno en compensación de las franquicias que le concede, la suma de 75 centavos de balboa por cada barril de cerveza que fabrique. Los trabajos de implantación de la fábrica comenzarán antes de una año despuás de la fecha en que se firmó el contrato, y deberán quedar terminados dentro de cuatro despúes de haberse comenzado.

—El "Diario Oficial" de Colombia, del 22 de agosto de 1907, contiene el texto de un contrato celebrado entre el consejo municipal del distrito de San Juan del Córdobo y el Señor Juan Amaris Maya, con fecha 14 de mayo de 1907, para el establecimiento en dicho distrito de una planta de fuerza ó energía eléctrica para el alumbrado público y particular y otros usos. La duración del contrato será cincuenta años, al terminarse los cuales la municipalidad podrá comprar y el concesionario estará obligado á vender la planta con todos sus accesorios. Si al cabo de dicho período el distrito resolviere no comprar, se extenderá el contrato por veinticinco años más, terminados los cuales la venta se hará per la mitad del precio estipulado anteriormente. Si terminado este nueve período, el distrito tampoco resolviere la compra, se extenderá el contrato por veinticuatro años más, á la expiración de los cuales la empresa con todas sus anexidades pasará á ser propiedad del distrito sin qúe éste tenga que dar remuneración de ninguna clase.

Ferrocarriles Que Estan Bajo el Domino del Gobierno.

En virtud de la fusión de ferrocarriles que se ha efectuado recientemente en la República de México, de acuerdo con la ley del Congreso del 26 de diciembre de 1906, y del Presidente Díaz, fechado el 6 de julio de 1907, cuyos textos fueron publicados en el Boletín de agosto de 1907, el Gobierno ejerce domínio absolute sobre las líneas que á continúación se mencionan, con sus respectivos kilómetros:

Central Mexicano, incluyendo la kilómetros línea de Coahuila y el Pacífico	6,004
Nacional de México	3,100
Internacional Mexicano	1,683
Interoceánico	1,184
Hidalgo y Noreste	244
Total	12,215

Un Nuevo Remedio Contra la Diabetis.

El Doctor A. G. Gauld de Glasno Inglaterra, ha hecho experimentos, con gran exito, de un nuevo tratamiento de la diabétis, que está ocupando la atención de los médicos europos. El remedio empleado es el siguiente, que le llegar de la neuva Zelandia.

Se hierve en 200 gramos de agua una cucharada de hojas secas de eucaliptu y se endulza con azúcar.

La mitad se toma en la mañana y la otra en la tarde.

En tratamiento se sigue varios días, hasta obtener la curación completa.

Matinal.

Como triste princesa bajo la umbría
penumbra misteriosa de los jardines,
vaga del horizonte por los confines
la noche taciturna, la virgen fría.

Paseando su inmensa melancolía
va, con la negra seda de sus chapines,
hollando las estrellas—blancos jazmines
que abandonó en las nubes el muerte día.—

Y cuandn al fin se oculta la soñadora
porque no la sorprenda la rubia aurora,
la luz alegre arroja bajo su paso

rayos tenues y vagos, tibios destellos
que ella prende en la sombra de sus cabellos
como fragantes, lirios de níveo raso.



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 falling 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., 1903

He estado, sufriendo por 25 años de nerviosidad, pero ninguna cosa me he 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 una efecto maraviiloso, y bien vale el precio. Una Senora de Rochester cuya nina habia sido curada de violentos ataques me rogo 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 casi incurables.

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

KOENIG MED. CO.

100 Lake St. 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

En Denver por Scholtz Drug Co.

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Ladies and Gentlemen if you wish to earn a good living learn the Barber trade, or Hairdressing Manicuring and Massage. Call or write

1229 17th Street. Denver, Colo.

Señoras y Señore si desearse de ganar una buena anatancia. Oprenda el negocio barbero, pelugaro, manicuro ó massajero.

Leamarse ó eseribirse.



Suits pressed, 50c. Suits Dry Cleaned and Pressed, $1. Suits Steam Cleaned and Pressed, $1.50. Special attention given to ladies' work, dyeing and altering. Work by the month.

Attencion especial seda de tintarando y alterando vestidos de las señoras. Trabajero por el mes.



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Jeweler

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Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry at right prices. Mail orders will receive prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed.

Diamantes Rolojes Joyeria á precios correcto ordenes por coreo recibaran Cuidadosa atencion Satisfacion guarantido.

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General Repairing Experimental Work Perfected
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El Guayule.

El Gobierno del Estado de Chihuahua ha dictado órdenes muy severas para impedir el córte fraudulento de guayule que desde hace tiempo viene haciéndose en algunos Distritos. El referido Gobierno, dicta medidas que sorprenden por su novedad y acierto; si bien son tan reptidas que ya no debieran sorprendernos. Se observ la atención que ese Gobierno emplea en el estudio de los puntos indispensables de protección y educación para sus gobernados, según diferencias sociales y para sus incustrias según las necesidades más apremiantes, vistas con tiempo las valiosas relaciones para el porvenir: se ordena la patria de hoy y se prepara la de mañana. No es esa Administración de mero aparato y lujo ó como se dice, de bombo, es un hecho que puede servir de norma, es un hecho que puede servir de norma, es una labor á conciencia, grave, activa y ejemplar por su perfecto ajuste al tiempo, a las personas y á las cosas, por fructífera y honrada.

Nos satisface hallar entre nuestros gobernantes y sus administraciones, hechos dignos de admiración, novedades que descubren el elemento valioso en el actual estado de nuestra República. Hombres de saber y de acción, silenciosamente asociados á la entera voluntad y á las aspiraciones de un pueblo que quiere elevarse. La primera fecha de esa administración es la primera hoja de una obra nacional que debe ser estudiada para saber gobernar.—El Hacendade Mexicano.

¿Adula el Espejo?

Desde luego que sí, aunque otra cosa se haya dicho en prosa y en verso.

La mujer que quiera verse favorecida cuando se mira al espejo no, tiene más que apelar á un recurso, que de muy antiguo conocen las modistas. Es muy sencillo. Consiste no más que en rodear al espejo de grasas y tules perfectamante blancos, que formen una especie de marco y pabellón.

El efecto es sorprendente. El color de la tez, el brillo de los ojos la expresión de la fisonomía, el color del cabello todo se refleja entonces en el espejo con mayor suavida y con armonía, que cuando el espejo se hallaba desnudo de aquel adorno.

Parece mentira que unas cuantas varas de gasa hayan bastado para convertir en adulador al hasta ahora tenido por verídico espejo.

La Verdadera Mujer.

La hermosura y la elegancia en la mujer, no es lo que constituye la mujer Lo que constituye la mujer ideal es su corazón, nobleza de sentimientos, hábitos, costumbres y educación, y por eso dice el proverbio: "la hermosura no se echa en la olla."

Vino de Naranjas.

Las naranjas, bein maduras se cortan en pedazos y se esprimen en un recipiente cualquiera al través de un colador que no permita el paso de las semillas. Al líquido resultante se le añade azúcar blanca en cantidad de un kilogramo por cada 5 litros, si las naranjas son agrias: 500 gramos de azúcar, si las naranjas son dulces, y un litro y cuarto de agua, poco más ó menos. Se echa el líquido así preparado en botellas tapadas cuidadosamente y se le deja fermentar como se hace con los vinos generosos, resultando un licor de exquisito gusto y que se parece al vino del Rein.

Felz es Aquel.

Feliz es aquel que puede ver el pasado sin pesadumbre y el mañana con esperanza.

Insomnio.

Un cervecero que padecia de insomnio á la vez que de sofocación asmática, en vano hubo de ocurrir á las opiatas y narcóticos en diferentes fórmulas, pues siempre se quejaba del mismo mal.

Una noche en que tuvo que velar en la fábrica, cansado por la fatiga se acostó sobre una mesa y tomó por almohada un saquillo de lúpulo. Al día siguiente al despertar, su sorpresa fué grande, pues había dormido tranquilamente más de media noche.

Desde luego lo atribuyó á las virtudes del lúpulo repitio por varias noches la misma operación y en poco tiempo se convenció de que el tal antídoto así usado era bueno.

Experiméntese que en ello no hay riesgo alguno.

La Caridad

Dad al pobre, da al pobre
Paz, consuelo alivio, pan,
Que recobre
La esperanza y la alegría
Con la ayuda que le dais.
A las manos bondadosas

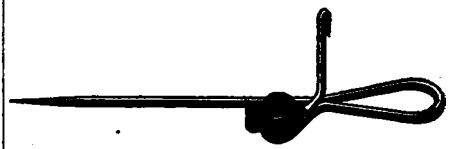
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Se sollcitan hombres y muchachos, para que aprendan. Plomeria, Pintar Rotulos, y Carteles,

The Varney Miner's Candlestick



Is thoroughly good, being well made from tool steel. Made in three lengths, 8, 10 and 12 inches. Dealers write for prices and free sample. Manufactured by

N. E. Varney,
1830 Lawrence Street, Denver Colo.

El candlero "Varney" para mineros es inmejorable. Siendo fabricado delmejor acero, Tamaños 8, 10 y 12 pulgadas de lagrgo,

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The Modern School of Business offers exceptional opportunities in Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, Banking, Shorthand, English, Typewriting, and Penmanship. The graduates of the school are holding important positions in Denver and in the West. One of the largest corporations in Denver has employed scores of graduates from the Modern School of Business. The manager recently remarked that they had yet no occasion to turn one of them down.

There is a reason for this. The school has a city and state reputation for its careful training and thorough courses. The teachers connected with this school have been with it for years. They give their entire time and attention to the instruction and welfare of the students who come under their charge. The graduates are well fitted for exacting positions. Write for catalog.

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Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, competent instructor, popular prices.

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La escuela moderna de negocios offerese oportunidades eceptionales en Telegrafia, Teneduria de Libros, Negocios de Banco Taquigrafia arte de escribio, el uso de Maquina de escribir Ingles y español. Los graduados de esta escuela teniendo positiones importantes en Denver y en el poniente. Uno de corporationes mas grande en Denver ha employado mucho numbrede graduados de la escuela moderna de negocios. Con suceso completo. Hoy un razon por esto. La escuela ha un reputacion por todo el ciudad y el estado por metodos buen y practical. El preciptores ha estado con esta escuela por muchos años, Ellos daremos suyos entero tiempo al escuela. Clases españoles Lunes Miercoles y viernes en el tardes. Instructores competente. Precios populares. Escriberse un catalogo.

SEND ME 25 CENTS and I will mail you coupon with full explanation how to secure a pair of my Gents' or Ladies' $4.00 Shoes without any further cost to you. Address F. G. Bliss, Lock Box 337, Denver, Colo.

Remitasemen 25 centavos y á vuelta de correo les remitire ún cupon describiendo, como pueder obtenerse un par de zapatos para Sras ó Caballeros, de $4.00.

Desde el cielo Dios envía
El perfume de las rosas
De la eterna aldejanría.

Dad limosna al que se agita
Por la cruel miseria opreso
A las triste cieguecita
Dadle un beso.
Damas bellas y adorables,
Que vivís entre esplendores,
A las niñas miserables,
Dadles flores.

Bondadosas y discretas,
Dad un beso al pobre niño
Dios bendiga las violetas
Que se arrancan del corpiño,
Para darse á la mendiga,
Si á los tristes dias consuelo,
Sensitivos corazones;
Tendreis alas en el cielo,
Y en suelo bendiciones.

Ruben Dario.

El Pensamiento.

Una recien casada,
Estaba pensativa
El día de su boda,
En hondas reflexiciones sumergi da.

Preguntóla un sujeto:
¡Si saberse podía,
Donde su pensamiento
En aquella ocasión se encontra- ria?

Ella dijo: pensaba,
Si por desgracia mía
Muriese mi marido,
¿Quien en segundas nupcias lo sería?

Cosas de la Vida.

Un indiduo es acusado de bigamo.

Usted está casado con dos mujeres, le dice el juez.

Yo no lo entieneo así, señor Magistrado.

Expliquese.

Si, primera con una mitad y después con otra mitad, de modo que mis dos mitades hacen una completa.

Cosas de la Vida.

Comíase miserablemente en un convite: una de las convidadas destrozaba sin piedad la reputación de cuantas personas conocía.

—¡Qué murmuradora es usted! decia la dueña de la casa.

—Qué quiere usted que haga? En algo he de entretener los deintes. Para no morirme de hambre me como á mis amigos.

En el Juzgado.

La alhaja que robaste ¿era de oro ó de plata?

El acusado guarda silencio.

Vamos, ¿porque te quedas callado?

Señor, ¿no sabe usía de qué metal en el silencío?

Para Quitar el Hipo.

Media dragma del extremo fluido de ustilago maydis, curó un caso de hipo que había resistido hacía días todo otro tratamiento.

Leche y Cafe.

La escena pasá en un valle de las montañas de Santander.

Papá, ¿cómo se llama aquel animal grande que me mira?

Es una vaca, hija mía. Mírala que blanca es.

¿Y para que sirve una vaca?

Pará dar leche.

¿Y cómo puede dar leche esta otra vaca negra?

El padre no supo que contestar; pero derrepente se dá una palmada en la frente, y exclama:

¡Ah! ya lo sé; las vacas blancas dan la leche y las negras el café.

El Amor de los Hombres.

El amor de los hombres
Es como el vaso,
Qué al menor movimiento
Se hace pedazos.
Y es evidente
Que el más fino se quiebra
Más fácilmente.

Que Pretexto ni Pet exto.

Se quejaba una mujer de la brutalidad de su marido.

¿Qué pretexto toma para pegarte? le preguntó su amiga.

¡Oh! no toma pretexto de ningún género replicó la infeliz; toma una silla(!)

Nota Curiosa.

Según la ley, en madagascar el hombre que á los veinte años no se ha casado, paga veinte pesos de contribución cada año, y la jóven que se encuentra soltera á los veinticuatro esta obligada á satisfacer la misma cantidad.

MEXICO

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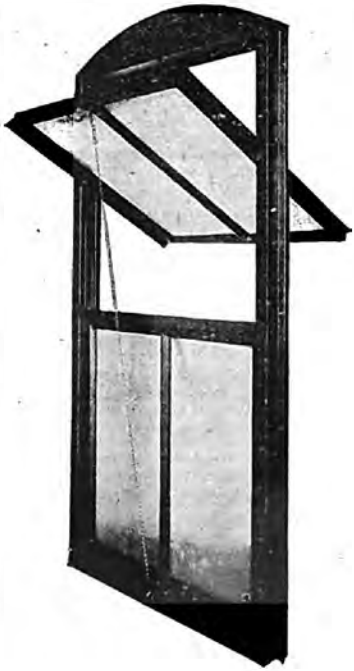
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Trade Notes.

We take pleasure in calling attention of our readers to THE DENVER BAR AND OFFICE FIXTURE COMPANY, 1511-9 Eighteenth St., Denver, Colo. of which Mr. Otto Neuman is Manager. This enterprising firm manufacture a high grade of Office, Bank, and Bar Fixtures, Show Cases, Floor Cases, Wall Cases, Book Cases, Interior Finish Mantles Drug Store Fixtures and Inlaid Floors, etc.

The well established reputation of this firm for fine workmanship and artistic taste together with their steady growth of business has introduced them to many parts of the west, and they have fitted up some of the finest establishments in this section.

Send for their illustrated catalogue which contains complete and handsome designs. Denver Bar and Office Fixture Co., Otto Neuman, Mgr.

We are pleased to announce the partnership of Messrs. Hanson and Fielding who have opened up a machniery establishment opposite the Brown Palace Hotel. These gentlemen are well-known and expert along this line and we are assured that Tom Fielding's genial smile means success.

Hon. John Barrett, was a recent visitor to our city and made a very good suggestion of building a canal to deep water shipping points from Denver, his ideas are original and practible as the water could be stored in the foothills and locks built along the Platte River and follow this grade to points containing deep water. We believe no one in Colorado ever thought of this scheme, which goes to show that Mr. Barrett who is at the head of the Bureau of American Republics is indeed a brainy man.

Thawing Placer Ground in Alaska.

(By Alvin P. Kenner in Mines and Mining.)

It is interesting to note the means employed in overcoming the natural difficulties in placer mining. The extremes of climate cause problems, which must first be solved before an attempt can be made to extract the values. In a hot, dry climate the bugbear is lack of water, and in the frigid region, it is frozen ground. In the extensive placer fields of Alaska, the thawing of the ground is at present receiving considerable attention, and below is given a sketch of a "thaw point" which is now being used extensively for that purpose. The American Forge Works of Denver, Colorado, recently filled an order of 1,250 points for one Alaskan company.

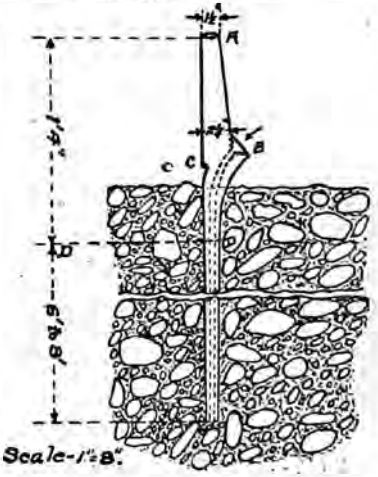


Diagram Showing Method Used.

In the construction of a "thaw point" the upper sixteen inches requires the making of die, while lower six or eight feet consists of a stay bolt iron tubing, one inch in diameter, with a ⅜-inch center hole coinciding when welded, with the steam passage of the forging. The two pieces are joined by means of an electrical butt-weld. At the inlet B, the enlargement is made for the insertion of a washer, which is necessary to obtain a steam-tight connection between hose and passage-way.

Owing to the height of the "thaw point" a light movable framework is required as a platform from which to do the striking upon the end A, which serves as a driving head. When the "points" are driven into the ground to the position shown in sketch, the steam hose is attached at inlet B, by means of a clamp which runs around the body of the point and is held in place by groove C. The steam is then turned on, and the ground heated until sufficiently thawed. The time of thawing depends upon the distance between "points" which may vary considerably, according to conditions, although eighteen inches would be an average estimate.

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One Albuquerque Firm Buys Six Tons of Soap.

Francis J. Lee Says That According to His Business Country is Stable.

When Governor Curry was in Albuquerque fair week he made a short address before the convention of traveling men and among other things, said that the commercial salesman was in a better position to know the political temper of the people than almost any one else as he was continually going from place to place and coming in contact with persons in many different walks and stations of life. The "Amole Man," or Francis L. Lee, the popular representative of the Mexican Soap company of Peoria, Ill., is a commercial salesman who enjoys a wide acquaintance among the business men of the Southwest and what he has to say on the present financial condition in this part of the country is surely worth considering.

Use Soap in Mexico

"A few days ago I returned from the Republic of Mexico where I did some splendid missionary work in converting merchants to an orthodox belief in Amole soap and if I may judge by the condition of the soap business of the company which I represent I can say that there is no danger whatever of financial panic and none whatever of an industrial panic. Because copper is a trifle hard hit at the present time is no sign that good old gold will be scarce. In the cities of the southwest I find a general optimistic view of the present financial situation on the part of business men. I have not encountered any runs on banks and have had no trouble in getting my personal checks cashed wherever I go.

Country is Stable Enough.

"The action of the Albuquerque banks in adopting the clearing house certificate plan at this time was a most wise precautionary measure which commends itself to all sane-minded persons. Such action is necessary to keep the currency in the local field and in no way indicates an unstable condition in securities or property values. If the country were on the verge of a crisis, there would be manifested a tendency on the part of merchants to turn in short orders to traveling men, but this has not been the case with me. Panic or no panic, the people are resolved to use soap and keep clean for at the present time it is realized more than ever before that cleanliness is next to Godliness, and that the soap salesman is just as indispensable a member of society as the clergyman.

Six Tons of Soap to One Firm.

"Yesterday I booked an order for six tons of our soap from one Albuquerque firm and this is but one example of the favor with which the merits of the Amole is being regarded."

Mr. Lee will leave here for an extended trip through Arizona and California, but expects to return by the latter part of November to shake with Albuquerque friends and eat his Thanksgiving dinner here.—Albuquerque Evening Citizen.

An Appeal for "The Bread Line"

The Bowery Mission "Bread Line," at which 1,000 men who are out in the streets for the night are given a breakfast of hot coffee and rolls every morning at one o'clock, is one of the most pathetic sights in all the wide, wide world. Long before the hour for opening, these poor, starving men stand in a single line that sometimes extends for blocks in length, waiting for the coffee and rolls. During the last winter, this breakfast was given to a total of 144,000 homeless men and boys, and up to date nearly half a million of the homeless have had their weary tramp restfully interrupted by this unique ministration. The first of these breakfasts is given on Thanksgiving morning and the last on the following Easter morning. Altogether the Mission supplied, this year, over 233,000 meals and 10,072 lodgings to homeless men and boys.

It is for this grand, philanthropic work that we ask your kind and practical co-operation. The homeless, friendless, disheartened and despairing men and boys of the Bowery are not native New Yorkers, but men and boys who, until within the last year, lived happily at the old homestead with father and mother, and perhaps wife.

They are stranded here, and in despair appeal to the Old Bowery Mission which for over thirty years, has been to the unfortunate, as the rescue cities of old, a haven of encouragement, rest and protection. Shall we turn them away? It rests with the good people of this country. John C. Earl, Financial Secy., 92 Bible House, New York City.

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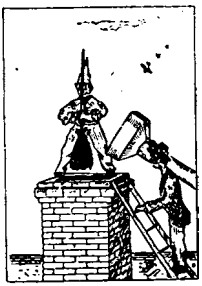


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READING LESSON--Leccion de Lectura.

La Muerte--Death.

¿Y que será la muerte? Creyendo decir algo, los filósofos la definieron: "La muerte es la cesacion absoluta de las funciones de la vida," Desde antaño se comparó la vida á una antorcha que arde, luego la muerte será antorcha que se apaga, y no hay definición de la muerte que no se refiere á otra incógnita, la vida.

En la teología India, la muerte siempre aparece riendo; en el Rig-Veda no hay dioses mortíferos; la muerte no siendo allí más que continuacion de la vida: las viudas no son realmente viudas, viven en consorcio con la memoria del difunto.

Para la iglesia, la muerte no es consecuencia fatal de la vida misma, sino resultado del pecado original; si nuestro padre Adan no se come la manzana que le presenta nuestra madre Eva, no habría quien muriese.

Nacer, morir, ¿cual es preferible? La vida tiene dolores, como tiene goces, y cada cual le aprecia según el lote que le caiga. "Bello es vivir," dijo el escéptico. Espronceda; "la vida es un vacío," exclamó el resignado Job en su estercolero Mientras vivimos, en cada minuto pecamos, muertos no ofendemos á Dios, ni suscitamos envidias, porque ya no somos obstáculos á la ambicion de nadie.

La muerte es una ley, pues no es un castigo; la naturaleza, siempre lógica, no pudo crear tormentos inmerecidos é inevitables. La culpa es toda nuestra, los abusos y excesos trajeron el dolor, como la desfrenada prodigalidad de hoy trae la privacion para mañana, sin los vicios en vida, la muerte vendría, con la naturalidad con que se apaga una luz, con que se desprende una hoja de un árbol. Vívase bien y morirá mejor.

TRANSLATION.

And what may be death? Wishing to say something, the philosophers defined it as: "The absolute cessation of the functions of life." Since ancient times life has been compared to a burning torch, and then death was the extinguished torch. There is no definition of death which does no refer to another unknown quantity—life.

In Indian theology death always appears laughing; in the Rig-Veda there are no gods of the dead; death being nothing more than a continuation of life, widows are not really widows, but live in company with the memory of their dead husbands.

To the church death is not a fatal consequence of life itself, but the result of original sin; if Father Adam had not eaten of the apple which our Mother Eve presented to him, no one would have died.

To be born, to die, which is preferable? Life has pains as well as joys, and each one feels it according to the lot which has fallen to him. "Life is beautiful," said the skeptical Espronceda; "life is a vacuum," exclaimed Job, resigned to his lot on a manure heap. While we live, we sin each moment; dead, we do not offend God, nor do we cause envy, for we are not an obstacle to the ambition of anyone.

Death is a law, but not a punishment; Nature always is logical—it cannot give unmerited and inevitable punishments. The fault lies with ourselves; abuses and excesses bring on pain, as the unbridled prodigality of to-day brings us privation for the morrow; without the vices in life, death would come naturally, as the quenching of a light, as naturally as a leaf of a tree falls to the ground. Live well, and you will die better.

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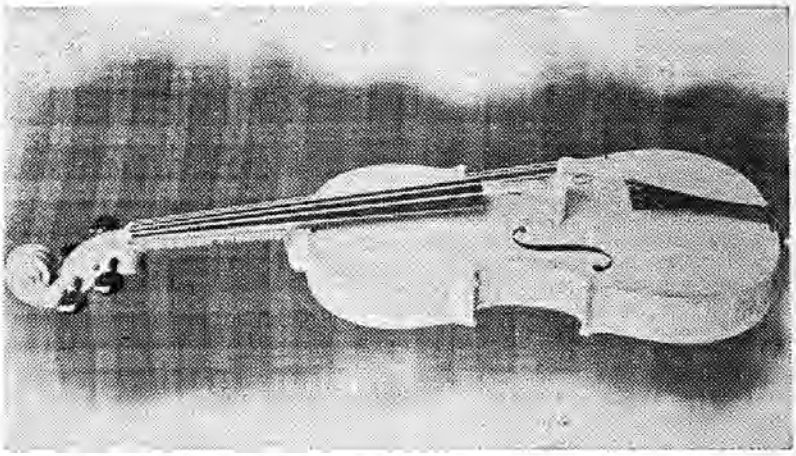
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"Speaking of the resources of this section, I might mention the soap industry in which I happen to be interested. I owe my success and the company which I represent owes its success to this southwest country. We manufacture soap from the extract of 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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A COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE

Vol. 9 No. 5 JANUARY, 1908 English and Spanish



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321 Sixteenth Street. Denver, Colorado.

A. J. Ortiz, Mexican Consul, Mgr. Spanish Dept., 331 Commonwealth Building, Denver.
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.
City of Mexico Office, David R. Nuñez, Mgr. Portal de Tegada No. 7.
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A GOOD NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION

Frank Brady, Pub.
Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir:-

I have made a New Year's Resolution—and I am going to depend on YOU to keep it. Like many other persons I know of, I don't always keep my resolutions so I have thought the matter over and I think the best way will be for you to keep it for me.

In other words I have resolved to have The Sister Republics for the coming year and forward my subscription and now you see that my resolution is kept.

This plan of making a resolution and getting some one else to keep it, is, I think a good and easy innovation.

Yours for business,
S. G. Snell,
Prop. Pernins Business College,
Denver, Colo.

PAN-AMERICAN NOTES

The exports of wool from Uruguay for the season of 1907 totaled 74,630 bales, as compared with 75,792 bales in 1906.

Montevideo, Uruguay, newspapers report the preliminary measures for the holding of a National Industrial Exposition during February.

According to official reports from Bolivia, the exports of tin bars to London during the calendar year 1906 amounted to 14,222 tons, and those of the first six months of 1907 to 6,693 tons.

On August 23, 1907, the Senate of the Chilean Republic ratified the Universal Postal Convention of Rome, signed on the 26th of May, 1906, and which became effective on October 1, 1907.

The values of Argentine international commerce for the first nine months of 1907 show exports at $240,878,611 gold, and imports, $202,835,218, a balance in favor of the Republic being thus shown to the amount of $38,043,393.

Total imports into Brazil during the first half of 1907 are valued at $91,661,650 as against $69,991,124 in the same period of 1906, while exports were $143,645,850, against $104,354,952 in the first six months of 1906.

In accordance with a decree issued by President Williman on September 23, 1907, the death penalty is abolished throughout the Republic of Uruguay. In lieu thereof, penal servitude for a maximum term of forty or a minimum of thirty years is substituted for capital crime.

According to official statistics the animals slaughtered in the refrigerating and slaughtering plants of the Argentine Republic during the first half of 1907 were as follows: Refrigerating plant—cattle, 244,558 head; sheep, 12,086,482 head. hogs, 5,072: salting places—cattle, 379,734 head; horses, 1,662.

Quebracho exports from the Argentine Republic for the first six months of 1907 are reported as 173,883 tons (logs) and 25,348 tons (extract), indicating a slight increase in the former article and a small decline in the latter over the corresponding period of 1906 when the shipments were 164,254 tons and 28,378 tons respectively.

The "South American Journal" reports the formation of a company at Punta Arenas Chile, with a capital of £3,000,000 ($15,000,000) for the marketing of congealed meats, principally in Tacna. Specially constructed steamers are to be provided, as well as model abattoirs, while extensive land areas are to be required for the raising of cattle.

According to official statistics there are at the present time in Brazil 110 textile mills, employing 734,928 spindles and 29,420 looms, and having a total capital of 165,439,952 milreis. These mills give employment to 39,159 operatives and produce annually 242,087,181 meters of cloth. The mills consume annually 37,891,780 kilograms of cotton.

The El Paso & Southwestern Railroad company, the big system built by the Phelps-Dodge syndicate, has announced that it has completed surveys for a new line from El Paso, Texas, to Trinidad, Colo., and that the new road will form a link in a through route from Denver to the City of Mexico. The proposed route is through Dawson, where it will touch the company's big coal fields, and through Las Vegas, N. M.

The total length of telegraph lines in Bolivia in 1907, according to the official publication "El Estado" of September 5, 1907, is 4,352 kilometers (equivalent to 2,704 miles). About two-thirds, 2,924 kilometers (1,817 miles,) is owned by the Government, and one-third, 1,428 kilometers (887) is owned by private companies. There are in the Republic 179 kilometers (111 miles) of telephone lines owned by private companies.

Specimens of Anthracite coal have been received in Torreon from the district between Doctor Arroyo and Linares. This coal is reported as being of better quality for fuel than any so far found in the Republic, and reports are that it is being discovered in large quantities. If these reports are true, the present lack of transportation facilities will not be permitted to continue. The Marx interests, and also the Coahuila Smelting and Refining Company, are owners of coal lands in this section. In addition to coal, petroleum has been found.—Mexican Investor.

A bill has been introduced in the Brazilian Congress authorizing the Government to grant a premium of 50 contos to any person who shall invent an economic process for the extraction of rubber without causing injury to the trees, and for its prompt congulation. To encourage the establishment of rubber manufactories in Brazil, the bill also grants to the first five rubber factories which within two years are established in the Acre Territory and in the States of Amazonas, Para, Bahia, Sao Paulo, and Rio de Janeiro exemption from the payment of import duties for a period of five years on all material and machinery imported for said mills.

Turquoise sells at from $6 to $25 per carat, $15 being a fair average price for the gem of good color and quality. The Burro Mountain district of New Mexico produces most of the turquoise mined in this country; it is said to equal, if not excel, the gems of the celebrated Persian mines.—Mining Reporter.

H. W. Ellis is in Mexico following investigations started some time ago for the purpose of finding a substitute for wild rubber. He claims he has at last succeeded in finding a tree which answers every requirement of the present wild rubber tree. This tree is the Palo Amarillo, which Mr. Ellis claims he has proven by experiments will produce 12 per cent of crude rubber and all the by-products can be utilized and 64 per cent of them will produce varnish. There are millions of these trees in Mexico.—Parral Miner.

The name of the new steamship company which is to begin sailings between Peru and Panama early next year is the Compañia Nacional de Vapores y Dique del Callao, (The National Steamship and Floating Dock Co. of Calou). The capital is $15,000,000 and the Peruvian Government is to grant a subsidy of $1,500,000. Fast steamers, now being built in England, will ply direct berween Panama and Callo, the port of Lima. The new service will be a fortnightly one, and the Panama-Callao run will be made in five days. The lines now running from Panama down the coast make several stops before reaching Callao, with the result that the trip takes eleven or twelve days. From New York to Callao now takes with good connections, about twenty-five days. When the new line is in operation the journey can be made in eighteen days.—Shipping Illustrated.

That the modern town of Aztec, N. M., was fitingly named, and that the name belongs to the prehistoric records of the surrounding country, seems to be shown by some interesting discoveries which have recently been made by Rev. W. H. Sellheim, in the garden of the garden of the Presbyterian parsonage there. Mr. Sellheim struck a cavity with his spade, the tool going far into the ground. An investigation was made and a small cave or vault was opened up, which seemed to have been either a tomb or a store house of some departed people. In this store house was found burned corn, stone ax heads, pottery and parts of what seem to be a human skeleton. The pottery is of no design known to modern southwestern Indians, and is of singular beauty. It is believed to be of Aztec origin, as it is not even similar to the pottery found in the cliff dwellings.

On September 9, 1907, the Executive of the Chilean Republic promulgated a law of Congress granting Messrs. Rothstein, Sanchez & Izquierdo privilege to construct and exploit a railroad line starting from the Pacific coast, near the port of Camarones, passing near Chilcana Lake, and terminating at the Bolivian border. The duration of the concession is ninety years from the date of the opening of the road; at the expiration of that period the line and its appurtences shall become the property of the Government. The concessionaires must make a deposit of 20,000 pesos in bonds to guarantee the fulfillment of the terms of the contract.

In order to celebrate with greater solemnity and pomp the opening of the railroad to the Atlantic (Ferrocarril del Norte), an event considered as of extreme importance for the prosperity of the Republic, President Estrada Cabrera, of Guatamala, in a decree under date of September 28, 1907, ordered that the National Exposition, which

should have taken place on October 27, 1907, be postponed until the day on which the first train coming from Puerto Barrios shall enter the capital. The work of construction on that railroad is progressing very rapidly, and it will soon be completed.

The Argentine legation in Washington has requested United States railway contractors to submit bids for the construction in the city of Buenos Aires of two of the principal lines constituting the proposed system of Metropolitan Subway Electric Railways. It also requests bids for the purpose of lease of the exploitation of the two lines as soon as the construction work is completed. Bases for the bids and some of the plans containing data regarding the proposed railways, it is explained, may be seen by interested parties at the Argentine legation and the consulates. They are in Spanish, which is the official text, and French and English translations. All bids for the construction and exploitation of the railways are to be sent to the municipal intendente of Buenos Aires, so that he shall receive them before May 1, on which day the bids will be opened.

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PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.

The Fifth Pan-American Medical Congress will be held in the capital of the Republic of Guatemala on August 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1908. All physicians of the Western Hemisphere who make application and who hold a diploma issued by any of the medical universities or schools of this continent, including the West Indies and Hawaii, shall be registered as members of the Congress. An interesting programme, consisting of a sham battle for the purpose of showing the necessary training of the military sanitary corps, an exhibition in floriculture, fruits and fruit trees, medicinal plants, taxidermy, and a series of official entertainments, has been arranged for the instruction and entertainment of the members of the Congress, interested persons, and visiting friends.

NATIONAL RUBBER PLANTERS' CONVENTION.

The Mexican Rubber Planters' Association assembled in convention in the City of Mexico on October 9-10, 1907, for the purpose of considering the best means for promoting the development of that industry throughout the Republic.

The meetings were opened by an address by the Minister of Promotion, who outlined the purposes of the association and expressed his earnest desire for the profitable outcome of their organized efforts to establish a greater interest and profit in the planting of rubber.

Many valuable papers were presented to the convention, notably that of Dr. Pehr Olsson Seffer who, as a result of twelve years' investigation of the subject, divides the areas suitable for rubber planting as follows:

	Acres
Mexico	95,000
Malay Peninsula	92,000
Ceylon	85,000
Africa	30,000
Central America	14,000
Java	10,000
India	8,200
Brazil	6,000
Venezuela	3,400
Ecuador	3,000
New Guinea	2,500
Borneo	2,000
Colombia	1,800
West Indies	1,600
Other countries	1,000

A board of directors was elected, and February 2 of each year selected for the reassembling of the association.

PROTECTION OF THE FORETTS OF COLOMBIA.

In accordance with decree No. 976 of August 13, 1907, the Colombian Government has taken measures for the protection of the National forests. Specific restrictions are applied to the exploitation of rubber and tagua (vegetable ivory) and fines are levied upon all refractions of the laws.

The main items covered by the decree are as follows:

"ART. 16. Only trees that have reached their complete development will be allowed to be cut; that is, when they have borne seed plentifully in large trees, or when they have given stock or root shoots in small trees, it being absolutely prohibited to fell young trees and sprouts that may serve for replanting the forest.

"ART. 17. The exploiters of woods are obliged to give an account to the authority that has granted the permit therefor of the kind and quality of wood that the forest which they may be exploiting produces and the place through which the wood will be brought.

"ART. 18. The extraction of rubber must be made with a view, above all, to the conservation of the trees, and the same in regard to any other analagous resinous gum trees.

"ART. 19. It is absolutely prohibited to fell the trees, to make cuts in the roots or tap them in a way that may cause their drying. The cuts must not be made at less than 40 centimeters (centimeter 0.3937 inch) from the ground, and no higher than 2 meters (meter 39.37 inches) taking into consideration the size of the tree, and only in the bark without penetrating the trunk.

"ART. 29. In making the incisions care must be taken not to chip the bark and not to make them very long, avoiding perforating the trees uselessly. The cuts must be transverse or oblique, and only up to a third of the trunk.

"ART. 21. In each tree the number of cuts must not be above 12, according to the size and robust character, and between each tapping an interval of two or three days must be allowed; the extraction of the sap once ended, the incisions will be covered with wax or clay and the tree must be allowed to rest for at least six months. The extraction of the young trees will not be allowed; they must have the proper age for exploitation.

"ART. 23. It is absolutely prohibited to cut the ivory-nut palm tree at any age, or its sprouts. Those caught doing so will be punished with a fine of $5 to $10 gold for every quintal (metric quintal 220.46 pounds) of nuts gathered, to be imposed by any authority that may take knowledge of the deed.

"ART. 24. The purchase of ivory nuts not fully grown will be punished with a fine of $5 in gold for every quintal, to be imposed by the authority that may take knowledge of the deed, without

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Malay Peninsula	92,000
Ceylon	85,000
Africa	30,000
Central America	14,000
Java	10,000
India	8,200
Brazil	6,000
Venezuela	3,400
Ecuador	3,000
New Guinea	2,500
Borneo	2,000
Colombia	1,800
West Indies	1,600
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should have taken place on October 27, 1907, be postponed until the day on which the first train coming from Puerto Barrios shall enter the capital. The work of construction on that railroad is progressing very rapidly, and it will soon be completed.

The Argentine legation in Washington has requested United States railway contractors to submit bids for the construction in the city of Buenos Aires of two of the principal lines constituting the proposed system of Metropolitan Subway Electric Railways. It also requests bids for the purpose of lease of the exploitation of the two lines as soon as the construction work is completed. Bases for the bids and some of the plans containing data regarding the proposed railways, it is explained, may be seen by interested parties at the Argentine legation and the consulates. They are in Spanish, which is the official text, and French and English translations. All bids for the construction and exploitation of the railways are to be sent to the municipal intendente of Buenos Aires, so that he shall receive them before May 1, on which day the bids will be opened.

Opening up the timber regions of western Mexico by the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient railway will change the lumber supply for Arizona, New Mexico and the western part of Texas. For years that territory has depended on the Louisianan lumber mills for its supply. Building the Orient railroad will bring the Mexican lumber regions much closer to Arizona, New Mexico and western Texas. For years it was only the lack of transportation facilities which prevented large shipments of lumber from going into the United States from Mexico. The construction of the Orient will furnish the transportation facilities. The present duty on lumber from Mexico averages about $2.50 per thousand feet. Even with this duty to be paid lumber can be obtained from Mexico cheaper than from Louisiana on account of the short haul. There is a constant demand for mining timber in Arizona and New Mexico. According to a recent official report the 18 mines in New Mexico alone had about a year ago 460,000 cubic feet of round timber and 40,498,000 cubic feet of sawed timber.

The Guatemala Railway is now open to traffic between Puerto Barrios and Sanarate, about 147 miles, and the gap between the latter place and the capital is only some 30 miles, so that it may be expected that the lines will be completed by the end of the year. As soon as interoceanic communication will thus be accomplished, it is planned to build a line from Pajapita, connecting the Ocos Railway with the Mexican system of railways; another line from Caballo Blanco to Pajapita, via Coatepeque, uniting the Occidental Railway of Guatemala with the Ocos Railway, and a third line in Salvador, all three in connection with the Pan-American railway system. It is likely that on the completion of the Guatemala Railway most of the import and export trade will be conducted via Puerto Barrios, which will then become the most important port on the Carribean sea coast, more especially so if the branch line from Zacapa into Salvador should be built.

United States Consul A. A. Winslow, of Valparaiso, reports that greater activity was shown by the mining interests of Chile during the first six months of 1907 than for the same period for several years. This is particularly true in copper mining, the exports showing a gain of 2,000 tons during that time over the same period of 1906. So far, during 1907, several rich discoveries in silver and copper properties have been made in the Coquimbo, Atacama, and Antofagasta districts. The rapid advance of these districts is only delayed for lack of better transportation facilities. Some of the newly reported discoveries are said to be fabulously rich, yielding as high as 60 and 70 per cent of silver, while others are said to yield from 80 to 90 per cent of copper. The gold fields of southern Chile so far have not proven to be very rich, outside of now and then a pocket. The yield for the first six months of 1907 barely covered the expenses of working the dredge, by which means nearly all the mining is done in that district.

Consul C. C. Eberhardt, of Iquitos, reports that a certain contract has been approved for the construction of a railroad from the west coast of Peru to the Ucayali River, and the contractor, an American, has deposited $£20,000 (97,330 United States currency) as a guaranty or forfeiture. A contract has also been approved with a German company for the extension of the wireless telegraph system from Masisea to Iquitos. The supplies are now being shipped from Europe for this extension. It is stated that the company is greatly elated over the success of the system between Puerto Burmudez and Masisea, the first of its kind, members of the company assert, that has been successful in overcoming such distances under difficulties of forest and mountain, though various other attempts have been made in tropical South America and in the Kongo districts.

On July 29, 1907, a bill embodying an animal sanitary law was introduced in the Peruvian Congress, the primary object of which is the protection of the stock-raising industry in the Republic. It is proposed by the terms of that bill to prohibit the importation or exportation of animals suffering from contagious diseases or suspected of such. The importation of animals is to be subjected to careful inspection. The proposed law contains also provisions for the prevention of contagious diseases of animals, and prescribes the penalties for violations of the law. The Executive is authorized to establish stations for the sanitary observation of animals and bacteriological labratories in such ports as may be designated for the importation of live stock: also to organize in the city of Lima, when necessary, a bacteriological institute for the study of animal diseases and the preparation of vaccine and serums.

The Titicaca Oil Company was formed at Los Angeles with a capital of $1,000,000. The object of the company is to work the petroleum fields near Lake Titacaca Peru and in other parts of the interior. The manager has tested the ground already with a drilling plant brought from the States for the purpose, and has obtained results which surpass all expectations. This business will leave enormous profits if the railways there and in Bolivia can be furnished with sufficient fuel of this kind. The consumption of fuel by the railway companies forms a golden basis for the oil business. At present the railways have to use coal from Australia, which by the time it is delivered on the spot is very expensive, considering that it has to be hauled over a long road up to 14,600 feet above sea level.

Advices forwarded to the Department of State of the United States by the United States vice-consul in charge at Nogales, Albert W. Brickwood jr., report that under date of September 7, 1907, a contract was executed to construct and exploit for a term of 90 years, according to the railroad laws of April 29, 1899, a railroad in the State of Sonora which starting from kilometer 47,540 of the line from Naco to Cananea of the same company in the town of Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, a distance of 100 miles. The grantee, or company which it may organize, must terminate the entire line within eighteen months counting from the

date of the publication of the contract. The route has been surveyed and will be resurveyed to make alterations and improvements. Grading has already been done from the east end of the new line from a point called Verde for a distance of more than ten miles, and rails are being laid over this portion. A large force of men, numbering 300, together with mule teams, are to be started grading from the west end of the road at Nogales.

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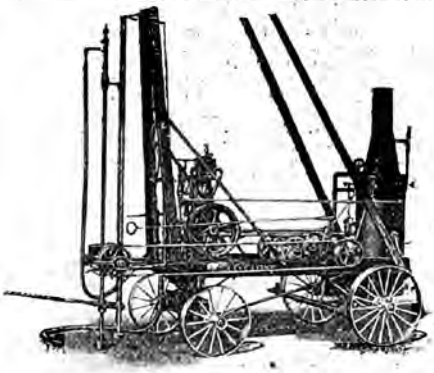
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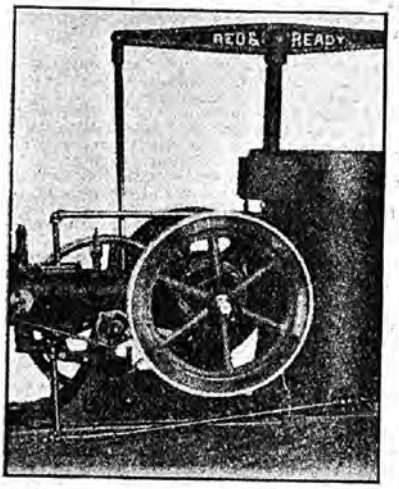
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detriment to seizure of nuts so purchased, and the culpable parties will be liable to prosecution for contraband.

"ART. 25. No one shall extract nuts from the national forests without having obtained the corresponding authorization or permit in conformity with the laws regulating their extraction and with the present decree. Transgressors will be punished with a fine of $5 gold for every quinsal, without detriment to seizure by the authorities, of nuts so extracted.

"ART. 26. Young ivory nuts that may be seized will be destroyed by the proper authority; and such fines as may be imposed in accordance with the previous articles, as well as the value of such ivory nuts of good quality as may be seized, will be divided equally between the municipal treasury and the person who may have discovered and reported the contravention.

"ART. 27. The exploitations of parasite plants will be allowed only on condition of no destruction of the trees or bushes upon which such parasites are found, and gatherers of orchids must always leave enough to insure their continual production.

"ART. 28. The extraction of the barks of trees by peeling from standing trees is prohibited.

MINERAL WEALTH OF HONDURAS.

From a report by Désiré Pector, reproduced in "La Bandera Liberal," of Tegucigalpa the following information concerning the mineral resources of Honduras has been obtained:

Gold is found in abundance throughout almost the entire territory of the Republic, especially in veins or lodes in the central mountainous group of the Departments of Olancho and Tegucigalpa, and is also obtained in nuggets and dust in the eastern part. It is found free or in combination with silver, copper, iron, tellurium, etc., and in nuggets of 1, 2, 3, and up to 7 or more ounces. The annual output of gold in the Republic is estimated at from 30,000 to 35,000 ounces The washings or placers produce from 800,000 to 1,500,000 francs' worth of this metal, according to the available water supply. The washing of auriferous sands is still carried on in wooden vessels or troughs. If more scientific methods and more modern systems were employed, together with improved tools, gold extraction would be facilitated and a larger quantity obtained. There are, however, well-organized exploitations of veins, such as those at Tarnsito, Clavo Rico, Teneco, Socorro, Las Animas, Santa Lucia, Los Diamantes El Truinfo, and above all at the English mine Aramecina and the American mine Rosario, which which employs about 900 men and with a 45-stamp mill extracts nearly 1,000,000 ounces of silver and 10 per cent of gold, representing a value of $95,000 gold per month, or $1,500,000 annually.

Rich placer mines have been found in the Guayape, Jalan, and Mangulile rivers, the sands of which yield about 3 francs per cubic meter.

Silver is widely distributed in the Republic, and is generally found combined with gold, copper, iron and arsenic, the yearly output being about 2,000,000 ounces. From 1903 to 1904, bar silver was exported to the value of 700,000 frans.

Copper is found in many districts, but in small quantities. It is generally in the form of carbonates, and the azurite and malachite varieties contain a fair proportion of silver. The annual output of copper is about 30,000 ounces.

The Department of Gracias and Choluteca contain platinum in the form of leaves, grains and nuggets, but the quantity is small and little sought after.

There are deposits of lead in the high central tablelands, the annual output of this metal being about 4,000 kilograms.

The iron of Honduras is of superior quality, and is found in the form of oxides and combined with sulphur. On the north coast and in the interior there are mountains containing magnetic iron. The magnetic ores of Agualteca contain 60 per cent of pure iron suitable for the manufacture of the highest grades of steel. This iron does not contain phosphorus. There are immense deposits at Agualteca which can be worked on a large scale at the surface for fifty years. There are lime and water in abundance near these deposits, and water could be used as a motive power.

There is a nickel mine in the Republic, and tin, bismuth, and antimony are frequently found.

Bituminous coal is found on the Atlantic coast in the Department of Yoro, and in the neighborhood of the Ulua River. Cinnabar and opals are found in the Department of Gracias. The opals are abundant at Erandique, and are equal to the Hungarian opals. Petroleum is also found in the Republic.

The annual exports of salt, through the port of Amapala, amount to 150,000 kilograms. Alum, nitrate of potash, sulphur, asbestos, and mica are found in different places, and it is likely that if the territory were properly studied, petroleum, precious stones, and deposits of uranium and its compound might be found.

INDUSTRIES OF PANAMA.

The Republic 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 cacao, 1,177 acres in coffee 37,000 acres in bananas, 13,630 acres in cocoanuts (which does not include the coconnut 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 at less value than $100 gold pay no taxes; those above such valuation pay taxes of 6 per cent to the Government.

The soil is very fertile, especially the first and second bottom lands, where almost anything will grow and mature. The uplands are also productive and especially adaptive to coffee growing. The climate is similar to that of Costa Rica in the lowlands and river valleys, with a temperature of 70° F. to 90° F. in the shade; in the mountainous districts it is cooler in proportion to the elevation. During the last eight months of the year there is a rainfall of from 2 to 22 inches per month, while on the Pacific side of the isthmus and in the interior the rainfall is moderate.

The country produces many varieties in large quantities of valuable hard wood, maria, lignum-vitae, cedar, mahogany, cocobolo, etc.; also dyewoods, resinous trees, medicinal and commercial plants, cereals, edible roots, and such vegetables as sweet potatoes, cabbage, yams, lettuce, beans pumpkins, tomatoes, watermelons, cucumbers, and tropical fruits.

The supply of vegetables raised on the Isthmus does not meet the demand, consequently much of this product is shipped in from Jamaica, New York, and New Orleans. Staple products raised by the natives consist chiefly of yams, bananas, yucca, maize, rice, beans, plantains, and and cocoanuts. Sugar cane grows well on the alluvial lands. To obtain the cane juice the cane is crushed by homemade wooden machines, although occasionally one sees a primitive iron mill in use. The cane juice is boiled and poured into small wooden molds; after hardening it is rolled up in leaves whereupon it is ready for market. A little soft dark sugar sometimes made and large quantities of rum are manufactured from the sugar cane.

Teh products of the forest are procured with great difficulty, owing to the lack of roads

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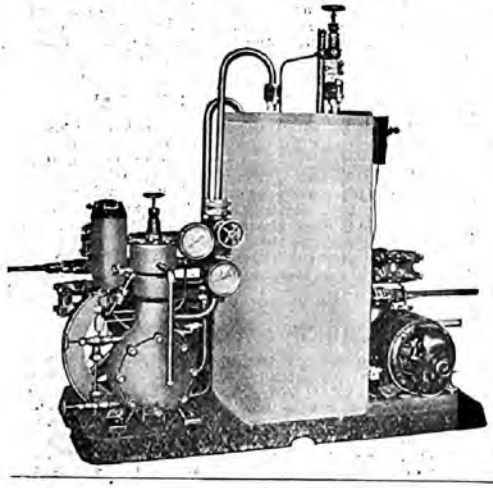
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through the almost impenetrable jungle, and most of the valuable woods and other forest products that lie adjacent to the navigable streams and rivers have already been exploited. Penetrating the forest is also dangerous on account of the great number of wild beasts in the jungle and alligators and reptiles in the swamps. The jungle and swamps teem with countless varieties of fish and game, among the latter deer, wild hogs turkeys, pigeons, partridges, woodcock, rabbits, tapirs, monkeys, pumas, leopards, and even tigers and lions.

The Government does not sell public lands, but simply leases them in tracts: 1 to 10 acres can be leased yearly for 50 cents gold per acre; larger tracts of a thousand acres can be leased yearly for $100 gold per tract: These prices refer only to virgin lands.

The Republic contains about 65,000 cattle, 28,000 hogs, 3,000 goats, 17,000 horses, and 1,500 mules. Comparatively few cattle are exported from or imported into Panama. For breeding purposes bulls, cows, and heifers are allowed by special permission to be imported free of duty. The The imporoation of steers and cows for butchering purposes from Cartagena, Colombia, was suspended, as the Panamanian Government imposes an important tax of $8 gold per head on cows and $10 per head on steers.

The report of the workings of Panama Railroad during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, shows 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 $552,943. The difference between earnings and expenses for the year was $838,940, showing a decrease of $240,953 from the net earnings of the preceding year.

The steamship line operated in connection with railroad, reports earnings to the amount of $1,347,012, an increase over the previous year of $71,178. The expense of the line, however, aggregated $1,384,170 being $225,582 more than the year before and $31,158 in excess of the earnings for the year under review.

Combining 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 years 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 addition of larger equipment and heavier power, Isthmian traffic over this route will be amply provided for.

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An auto with a roar.
The man dodged the scorching car
And made the driver sore.

Two German princes, who are dwarfs will come to America and try to marry American heiresses. Evidently they are short two ways.

HE CHOSE DENVER.

There once was a long-eared old mule,
Who said, "I'll go out where it's cool
When a new rider I
Select next July."
This mule, you can bet, was no fool.

ADVISES WHITE MEN TO WED INDIAN GIRLS.

Intermarriage of white persons and Indians was advocated by Francis E. Leupp, commissioner of Indian affairs, in address to Patria club, of New York, recently. Since the government had attempted their education, the Indian women, he said, had proved excellent wives for white men. The two races are merging, he added, and the government is encouraging the whites to live among Indians.

ENSALDA MIXTA.

This is a refreshing Cuban salad. On a foundation of crisp lettuce leaves place bits of cold boiled potatoes, string beans, aspargus, slices of raw onion, also of green sweet peppers, olives, cold boiled eggs and radishes. Pour over all a dressing of oil, salt, pepper and vinegar. This is a good way to use small quantities of vegetables left over, as corn, peas, beets and other things add to the toothsomeness of it. A little care in arranging makes also a pretty dish.

GAINED HALF A POUND ON HIS CACTUS DIET.

Dr. Leon Elbert Landone gave a dinner recently to six physicians of Los Angeles, to celebrate the completion of his fourteeen-day food test. During this period Dr. Landone ate, almost exclusively spineless cactus, and cactus was the chief features at the dinner. The menu consisted of celery and cactus soup, omelet with chopped cactus and green peppers, fried cactus, salad made of the cactus fruit, lettuce, celery, sherbet flavored with the fruit of the cactus and the juice of the cactus as a drink. The guests were delighted with the menu and found it very pleasant to the taste. Dr. Landone had expected to lose ten pounds in weight, but gained half a pound.

MAKE LOW SHOES HIGH.

To utilize the tops of cast-off high leather shoes and to extend the usefulness of low-cut shoes for all kinds of weather, cut the tops of a pair of high leather shoes below the first eyelet, shaping around like an overgaiter; finish edges with stitching or bind with ribbon. Then apply the tops over the low-cut shoes, placing eyelet over eyelet and lacing the two together with a long shoestrings, making them like a pair of high shoes, neat and comfortable, with little trouble and no expense.

COOKING WITHOUT FIRE.

This novel and seemingly impossible method of cooking has already been practiced in Norway, but it is so exceedingly simple that it may be used anywhere. Line an air-tight box thickly with straw or hay, or even newspapers, leaving a nest in the middle just large enough to hold a pot of boiling water containing a fowl, mutton or whatever it is desired to cook. Cover the whole with

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hay and put on the top of the box, which must be close fitting. The heat from the boiling water is retained, of course, but whatever is being cooked requires two or three times ne long as it usually takes.

GOLD.

The first mention which we have of gold is in the eleventh verse of the second chapter of Genesis, or in other words four thousand and four years B. C. Gold was used as money by the ancient Egyptians at a very early date. Herodotus tells that the invention of the coinage of gold belongs to Lydia, about 750 B. C. Authorities conflict about the first coinage of gold. Some say it was Miletus, and some the Persians, but there are no records to show just when.

REST.

In this toiling, struggling world rest of some sort is tho goal of every ambition. Rest, as the reward of labor: rest, in the leisure of competence rest in the fruition of earthly plans: rest in the gayety and revelry of pleasure and social happiness; rest in the evening tide of life. It is indeed the same old, old story of human experience, but how seldom is the fond hope realized! Very gratefully should we accept the blessings and joys that come to us. They are indeed many and precious, bright and beautiful often as the unclouded morning, but unseen storms lie back of yonder heights, and if they pass over us with no lightning stroke the evening will come at last and the earthly fade from sight. There is only One that can both promise and give rest.—Woman's Life.

A BOOK APPRECIATED.

We received a handsomely bound book beautifully illustrated describing the "Use of the Natural Forests," from Washington. D. C. Among the many good points of this book we note an undisputed fact as to the deficiency of water, we note from personal observation the supply of water from Colorado mountain regions becomes less as time passes, from the fact that there is so much unnecessary destruction of the forests. They should be preserved at all hazards

TOO TRUE.

Charles D. Griffith, expresident of the Colorado Manufacturers association, is out in an address advising Colorado people not to buy any more goods in the east that can be bought in Denver, and illustrates by the story of the dollar which paid so many bills in the state, but finally slipped off east and was gone forever. Mr. Griffith fell down right there, for in the same paper we read that W. F. Kendrick, one of Denver's mining men, had just returned from the east with 250,000 of those dollars to put into a mining propos'tion, thus showing that Mr. Griffith was premature in bewailing the total loss of the dollar that went back east. Griff, old boy, that dollar was a jolly good dollar, and while in the east made 249,999 other dollars believe its story of wonderful Colorado that when a man like Kendrick came along, it just got into his pocket and brought the crowd along. And so it has been for more than fifty years: more money has come in from the east than has been sent out of the state. Cut out this Thomas rot about buying exclusively in Colorado. When Colorado manufacturers advertise in Colorado newspapers they w ll find plenty of customers in Colorado. That's what's the matter with the manufacturers—they don't let the people know that they are on earth. We looked over the paper in which Mr. Griffith's article appeared but not a line could we find of his line of manufacture. What do you make, Mr. Griffith?—Pueblo Opinion.

SOME GOOD ADVICE.

Map out a plan of publicity, then stay with it. Busy advertising is as good as bright advertising. "What's in a name?" Nothing unless its advertised. When you put goods in your display windows, put price tickets on them. If you don't feel enthusiastic about your business, there's not much hope of it growing quickly. While you wonder how your competitor can afford to advertise so actively your customers are supplying him the means. Believe in your business—in your ability to make more—to make it the best in town—and let the people know you're doing it.—Parral Miner.

PEPPER CURED THE HICCOUGHS.

A new aud immediate remedy for hiccoughs was discovered at the Hahnemann hospital by Dr. Peters, by whom George McClellan was cured of hiccoughs, which began two days ago, by means of a pinch of pepper.

McClellan had tried all kinds of remedies before coming to the hospital, but without avail Two hospitals were visited, but the treatment he received was apparantly as little good as the drugs he had taken at home. He became weaker and weaker and could not eat or sleep.

It was in this condition that he appeared at the at the Hahneman hospital.

"Here is something that you never tried," said said Dr. Peters. He gave the man a pinch of pepper. The man was hiccoughing violently at the time, but managed to inhale the stimulant. Tears came from his eyes as he did, and he sneezed violenty. He sneezd again and when he was through sneezing the hiccoughs were gone.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

GOT $15 WHEN HIS WIFE WAS WORTH BUT $1, HE SAYS.

After selling his wife to Jesus Astura for $15 says a Pueblo publication, Juan Aguilar, a Mexican, who recently came to Pueblo, has returned $14 of the money on the ground that Astura got the worst of the bargain.

The peculiar bargain was made shortly after Aguilar came to Pueblo and obtained employment The only stipulation was that Astura was to leave the city with the woman.

As soon as the bargain was consumated, Astura kept his word and left Pueblo, going to Leavenworth, Kansas. So pleased was Aguilar with the arrangement that recently he mailed $14 to Astura. He gave the information that Astura had been worsted and had that amount coming to him. The woman was thus sold for $1.

Before leaving, Astura is said to have expressed himself as well pleased with his purchase. He said that if any complications arose he would proceed to have them straightened out and make the woman his lawful wife.

RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH AMERICA.

There is today just one route across the South American continent from east to west wh ch the traveler can take without resorting to muleback journeys for long distances. That is the route from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres, which can, except in winter time be covered by railroad and stage, the railroads at the ends and the stage route, of course, over the mountain passes. Two days will suffice for the 200-mile trip, but at that it is not without its discomforts and even perils.

Before many years have passed however, it is predicted that there will be at least three railroads across the Andes, one of them being transcontinental, the other connecting with steamers

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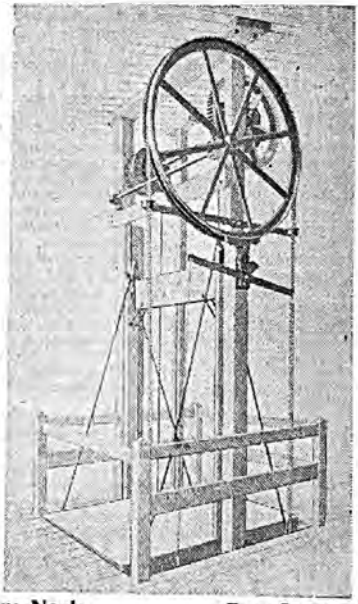
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FRANK D. HINES, Editor

DENVER, COLO.

on the Amazon or its tributaries. The line that now runs from Valparaiso to Juncal is to be extended through a long tunnel, which in five or ten years will be finished, and it will connect with an Argentine road at Mendoza.

In Peru there are three roads which now cross the western Cordillera, besides others which penetrate it, all of these three are in course of extension, two of them on plans which will bring them to tributaries of the Amazon. As compared with the short journey across the continent further south the Peruvian lines, even when completed, will offer the traveler a very long journey. The remarkable Central Peruvian road, which rises 6,000 feet in fifty miles from its terminus, Callao, and crosses the eastern range at an elevation of 15,665 feet, will in no great time be ready to carry passengers to the Ucayali river. Even then, however, there is an 800-mile river journey ahead before the traveler reaches Yquitos, the head of navigation for ocean-going vessels on the Amazon and that place is 2,000 miles from the Atlantic. Another Transandean road, further to the north, will greatly shorten the journey, but it will be much longer in construction,

The greater the railroad development in South America, the greater will be the territory to which American manufacturers may look for the sale of their products, and the greater incidentally becomes the need of better ocean lines on both east and west coasts between North and South American ports. The wretched steamboat service of the present probably marks the one point at which American enterprise has been least in evidence.

FOR THE SCHOOL TEACHER'S LOVE.

(A Tale in Rhyme.)

A red sun was disappearin' 'hind the hills of barren sand, 'an it made a sunset picture like what artists think is grand. A slight girl stood near the bunk house of the Z bar double I. In her ear a man—a half-breed whispered, "Marra me or die."

"You are drunk, Pete," came her answer. Then she sought to get away. "Stop," he said. "You not escape me. You mus' answer me today. You mus' answer me right now—right now.' She straightened up, said "No." Pete pulled out an ugly gun. Just then a voice yelled, "Whoa!"

* * * * *

She was fair as any lily; she was gentle-like an' sweet. Round the ranch she'd been an angel: had the boys all at her feet. She'd come West to teach the youngsters at the school at Watson's Ford. All her spare time she spent, workin' at the Z Bar for her board

Pedro—Pete, they called him—lost his heart at once to May. So did Dick La Harpe, the foreman but he hadn't much to say. She had treated both 'bout equal. That made rivals of the two. All the boys looked for a shootin'—yes a shootin'—match for true.

Pete was swarthy—Pete was sullen, an' he had an evil eye. No one liked him. He was tricky, an' on squareness he was shy. Dick was kind to ev'rybody. All the boys was on his side. We all hoped to see the foreman some day win May for his bride.

But the girl—she was a queer one, that is queer as to her heart. She despised the low-down half-breed; we could see that frum the start. She was fond of Dick, we noticed, but no favors to him came. Darned if that there little woman didn't treat them both the same.

Pete had tried to wed her: So had Dick, but she'd said "No." An' to Pete we knew she meant it, but within a year or so, we felt sure she'd change the answer that she'd handed out to Dick. Gosh! her turn-down hurt the greaser. He was surely feelin' sick.

"Whoa! you low-down yellow devil." It was Dick who'd stopped the man. Had him covered with a rifle. "Drop that smoke-stack while you can." Pete let fall his weapon that he'd almost had in play. May said, "Dick. Oh, thank the Lord!" An' then she fainted dead away.

First Dick called us boys to help him. We soon brought May from her faint. Then we bound the half-breed tightly; he was stolid—no complaint. Next we held a consultation to discuss the half-breed's fate. We were almost all for lynchin', but Dick said we'd better wait.

"Let him go," the foreman told us. Make him hike for other lands. If he dares come back we'll fix him. With a rope we'll try our hands" Fin'lly every one consented an' we turned the half-breed loose. "Now," said Dick, "you hit the cow-path, an' don't stop, you snake, Vamoose! Just remember, while you're goin', that I hate your very hide. Better put a strip of country in between us good an' wide. An remember, too, you varmint, my hate never will be dead. If I ever meet you, Pedro, I shall pump you full of lead. Well, the half-breed took his pony an' he rode off down the draw. Dick La Harpe went in the ranch house, an' the first thing that he saw was the girl, a lookin' happy with a letter in her hand. "Dick" she says, "come here and read this Read it, Dick. Its simply grand."

Dick's eye scanned the note she gave him. It was frum a guy back East. As he read his face growed ashen, like as if his heart had ceased. "May," it said, "I'll soon be with you. I have fixed things so that I can come out there an wed you, ere another week goes by."

Is it so?" Dick sort o' faltered. "Yes" she answered with a smile. "We've been goin' to get married, oh, for such an awful while. Now he's coming out to get me in a week or thereabout. Dick, won't you please stand up with him? Come on, Dick, an' help us out."

Dick said "Sure!" then turned and left her; caught his bronk an' rode away. No one knowed where he was goin', for the fellow didn't say. "Good-bye, boys," he said on leavin'. Then he loped on out of sight. Ev'rybody felt misgivin's for we knowed things wasn't right.

Long 'bout 10 o'clock we started out to huut Dick, for we knowed that the foreman was despondent—that his heart was 'neath a load. When the mornin' sun was risin' in a grandeur just complete, on the plain we found two bodies. One was Dick, the other Pete.

JUST A WORD FROM GENERAL AGRAMONTE OF MEXICO CITY.

One Who Knows.

FROM THE GENERAL'S DICTIONARY

Dream—A million dollars.

Pull—The cause of the other fellow's success.

Successful After Dinner Talker—One who knows when to sit down.

Client—A lawyer's meal ticket.

Kiss—A soul storm.

Lease—A deadfall concealed inverbiage.

Diplodocus Scientific name for a squeszed lemon

Public Spirited Citizen—One who makes a liberal subscription and then insists on running the whole business.

Success—lonely old age.

Financier—One who gouges you before you before you gouge him.

* * *

Not in the dictionary.

A seat in a street car,—A strap.

Social Leader—One who lives off socially—aspiring people with a little money and less brains.

Butter—obsolete.

Patriot—One who fights for his country after being paid in advance.

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Geo. M. Bacon, Editor del Departmento Español

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Frank Brady, Publisher, Denver, Colo.

Find enclosed 50 cents for which send The Sister Republics, commencing with back numbers from October, 1906, in issue lessons begun. L. C. Carpenter, Creede, Colo.

P. S. Forward as soon as possible.

El Señor James C. Kellogg, Cónsul de Colón, anuncia que la importante industria de bananos y las franquicias obtenidas por la "United Fruit Company" han erjercido una notable influencia en el desarrollo de Bocas del Toro.

El Señor Fox, Ministro de los Estados Unidos en el Ecuador, y ex-Director de esta Oficina, ha estado sumamente ocupado con motivo de las reuniones del Tribunal de Arbitraje, que tiene por objeto ajustar las controversias que han surgido entre el Ferrocarril de Guayaquil y Quito y el Gobierno del Ecuador.

Las cifras oficiales acerca de las cosechas de la República Argentina correspondientes al año de 1906-7 fijan la producción del trigo en 4,254,000 toneladas, y la de linaza en 825,000 toneladas, ó sea un pequeño aumento respecto del cálculo que se había hecho.

Á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas se le ha informado por conducto del Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos, que el Gobierno de El Salvador se propone establecer una Legación permanente en Wáshington.

El Señor Don Pío Bolaños, Cónsul General de Nicaragua en Nueva York, hace un bosquejo de la situación económica de Nicaragua que resulta muy interesante. El Goberno ha declarado un monopolio de fósforos que empezará á regir el 1º de enero de 1908.

El Presidente de Nicaragua, en decreto de fecha 20 de septiembre de 1907, ha ordenado que desde el 1º de enero de 1908 quede estancada en la República la venta de fósforos y cerillas de cualquier clase que sean, prohibiéndose también desde la misma fecha su introducción por particulares.

El 23 de agosto de 1907 fúe aprobada por el Senado de la República de Chile la Convención Postal Universal de Roma, firmada el 26 de mayo de 1906 y que entró en vigor el 1º de octubre de 1907.

Despachos recientemente recibidos de Colombia, dan cuenta del descubrimiento én el Distrito de Lloró de la Intendencia del Chocó, Departamento del Cauca, de ricos yacimientos de platino en los Ríos Boraudó y su afluente Chiquinquirá; dícese que el platino que allí existe es de un brillo extraordinario. Las autoridades provinciales han dispuesto que no admitan denuncios de minas sobre aquellos ríos, en un perímetro de una legua por cada lado.

El "Economista Mexicano," correspondiente al 26 de octubre de 1907, anuncia que la producción de azúcar mexicano en 1908 será un 30 por ciento menos que el año anterior. Esta merma se atribuye á la escasez de las lluvias en el Estado de Morelos, que es la región principal productora de azúcar. En otros distritos se calcula que puede esperarse el promedio de producción usual.

En el presente número del Boletín Mensual se publica un resumen de las deliberaciones del Vigésimoquinto Congreso de Haití, que suspendío sus sesiones el 22 de agosto de 1907; y ademas se llama la atención hacia otros datos relativos al algodón y la semilla de algodón, así como hacia algunas notas acerca de la producción del henequén.

De acuerdo con un decreto número 976, del 31 de agosto de 1007, el Gobierno colombiano ha tomado las medidas conducentes para proteger los bosques de la República. Aplícanse restricciones terminantes á la explotación de la goma y tagua ó marfil vegetal, y se imponen multas por todas las infracciones de la ley.

El Señor Doctor Don Angel Ugarte, nuevo Ministro de Honduras, fúe reci-

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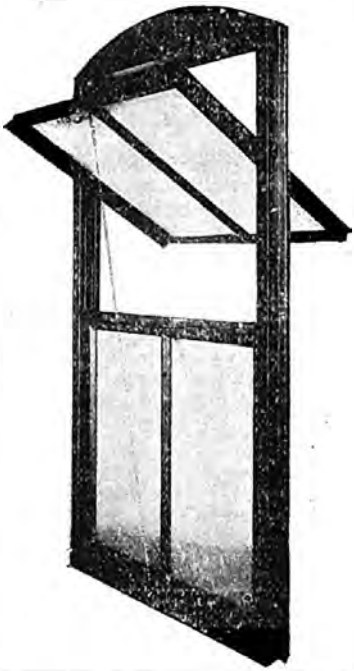
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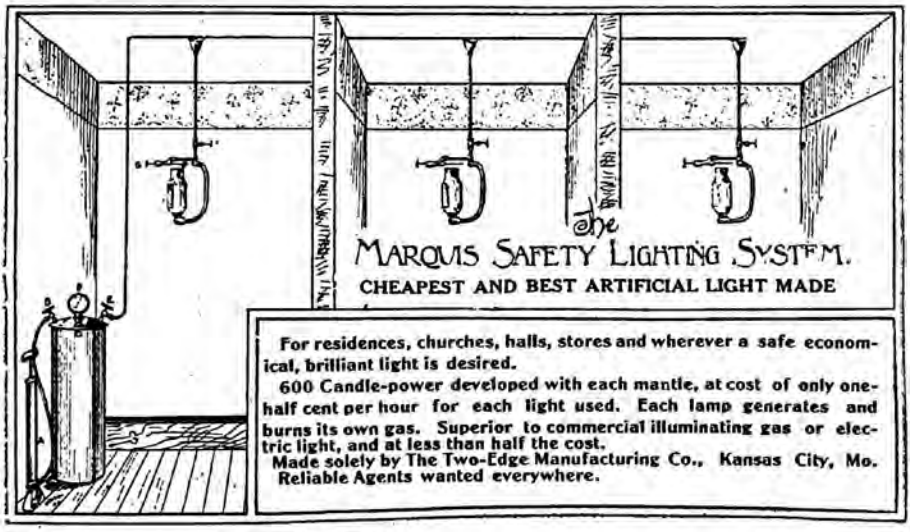
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bido por el Presidente Roosevelt el 4 de noviembre de 1907, y en dicho acto hubo el canje usual de discursos de felicitación. El Ministro Ugarte ha establecido su legación en el Hotel New Willard, y le acompaña su sobrino, el Señor Manuel Ugarte.

En 1906 el Doctor S. E. Meek, del "Field Columbian Museum," de Chicago, hizo una investigación de las aguas de Guatemala, y especialmente de los lagos Atitlán y Amatitlán. El expresado Doctor recomendó se introdujesen las truchas de arco iris en el lago Atitlán. Su informe demuestra que hay grandes probabilidades de mejorar la pisicultura en las aguas guatemaltecas mediante la introducción de varias especies procedentes de los Estados Unidos.

De acuerdo con una ley de la Asamble General, promulgada por el Presidente Williman el 23 de septiembre de 1907, la pena capital queda abolida en toda la República del Uruguay. En vez de dicha pena los criminales serán sentenciados á presidio por un término máximo de cuarenta ó mínimo de treinta años.

En vista de la gran actividad que la Oficina ha inaugurado en pro del desarrollo del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y las Repúblicas Latinoamericanas, resulta interesante notar la estadística comercial correspondiente á los nueve primeros meses de 1907. El valor de las exportaciones que se hicieron en este período de tiempo de los Estados Unidos á la América Central ascendió á $21,888,898, contra $18,636,831 en el mismo período de 1906, ó sea un aumento de más de $3,000,000. El valor de las importaciones que se hicieron de la América Central durante el mismo período ascendió á $13,875,383, contra $11,598,907, ó sea un aumento de más de $2,000,000.

El mensaje del Presidente Ferreira, del Paraguay, del cual se publica un resumen en este número del Boletín, muestra una tendencia optimística general ecerca de los resultados se esperan en 1906, así como de la perspectiva de 1907. Por más que el Paraguay está un tanto aislado por falta de comunicación ferroviaria con la costa de la América del Sur, sin embargo, es un país que cuenta con considerables recursos naturales, que sin duda han de explotarse debidamente en un porvenir muy cercano.

El Perú esta desarrollando considerablemente sus industrias fabriles, y de esta manera cada día depende menos del extranjero para satisfacer sus necesidades domésticas. Su clima y suelo son muy propicios para el cultivo del algodón, y en la actualidad tiene ya siete fábricas funcionando, las cuales consumen 3,000 toneladas de materia prima. A fin de estimular esta industria, el Gobierno está prestando su ayuda de una manera muy práctica á los interesados en esta industria.

En Los Angeles, California, Estados Unidos de América, se ha formado una compañía que tiene por objeto el establecimiento de una línea directa de vapores y barcos de vela entre el mencionado puerto y otros mexicanos, y la inauguración de una línea oriental de vapores que partirá del sur de California. Esta compañía tiene un capital de $1,000,000 y se conocerá con el nombre de "*The Mexican Trading Company*" con oficinas generales en Los Angeles.

El Presidente Víquez, de la República de Costa Rica, con fecha 8 de octubre de 1907, promulgó un decreto disponiendo la reducción de los derechos de importación sobre revólveres y cartechos para los mismos. de 15 colones por kilogramo que eran antiguamente, á 3 colones por kilogramo. Los derechos sobre cartuchos para rifles de salón han sido también reducidos, de 9.68 colones, á 2 colones por kilogramo.

La renta de aduanas uruguaya correspondiente al mes de agosto de 1907 arroja un total de $1,218,326.32, que se distribuyen de la manera siguente: Derechos de importación, $1,075,571.87; derechos de exportación, $62,574.45; en tanto que la de los Departamentos se calcula en $80,000.

Estas cifras muestran un aumento de $84,931 respecto del mes de agosto de 1906, en tanto que en los ocho meses transcurridos de enero á agosto, inclusive, se advierte un aumento de más de $400,000 repecto del período correspondiente del año anterior.

La renta total de aduanas de enero á agosto del 907 asciende á $9,145,267 y se calcula que los ingresos procedenes de esta fuente este año excederán de $13,000,000.



Talking Machines

You can't begin to realize what wonderful entertainers these machines are. Just think, over $12,000,000 worth of Victors were sold in 1906. We are the largest talking machine dealers in the Middle West. Our stocks include hundreds of machines and thousands of records. We sell the Victor at factory prices on easy terms. Write us regarding

OUR SPECIAL $20.60 OUTFIT

(Fine machine complete with horn, latest scientific sound-reproducer, and six records of your own selection.)

Write us for catalogues of machines and records, mailed free.

THE KNIGHT-CAMPBELL MUSIC CO.

Established 1874.
(The Largest Music Concern in Colorado)
The Entire Building at 1625-27-29-31 California St., Denver, Colo.

Nuestra casa lleva el surtido mas grande de fonografos en el Oeste. Escribanos con respeto á nuestra oferta especial por $20.60 damos un excelente fonografo un reproductor de sonido y seis cilindros ó discos que ud. escoja. Escribid hoy por un catalogo.

L. & V. Furniture and Desk Repairing Co.

Phone Main 2741 **12 E. 20th Ave.**
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Dealers in Second Hand office furniture. First Class upholstering and Furniture repairing. Mattresses remade. Carpets cleaned. Interior decorators. All work guaranteed and prices lowest. Mail orders promptly attended to.
Goods packed for shipment and stored.

Comerciantes de segunda mano para oficinas rehabilitadores de primera clase de muebles, y colchones, hacemos decoraciones interiores etc., etc. Garantizamos nuestro trabajo y damos pronta atencion á todo pedido por correo.

CLARKE MILLINERY SCHOOL

The entire trade thoroughly taught on fine materials.

A short time diligently spent in our work room will make you a competent trimmer or capable of going into business for yourself. For particulars write

MISS A. CLARKE,

827 16th Street **DENVER, COLO.**

Se enseña el oficio de modista. Podemos hacer á Ud. una buena modista en muy corto tiempo si Ud. emplea ese tiempo industriosamente en nuestra escuela.

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In 10 weeks you can write rapidly enough for any ordinary office position. In 4 months you can be an expert.

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PERNIN REPORTING SCHOOL
DENVER, COLORADO.

Que el Gobierno de Bolivia está tomando las medidas conducentes para proteger los colones é inmigrantes, lo comprueba la ley agraria del 20 de junio de 1907, que se reproduce en este número del Boletín. Entre otras noticias acerca de Bolivia puede mencionarse el proyecto de ley sometido á la consideración del Congreso boliviano, y el cual autoriza al Ejecutivo para levantar un empréstito como de $2,500,000 que se han de invertir en medidas sanitarias en las varias capitales departamentales; el presupuesto para 1907-8 en el cual la renta fiscal y los gastos de la República se calculan respectivamente como en $8,000,000, y una relación de las exportaciones de astaño que se hicieron á Londres la cual muestra que se embarcaron 6,693 toneladas durante el primer semestre de 1907.

Según comunicacion recibida en el Departamento de Estado en Wáshington del Ministro de los Estados Unidos en Caracas, el Presidente Castro de la República de Venezuela ha dispueto, en resolución de fecha 5 de septiembre de 1907, que se conceda á los fabricantes de medicinas dé patente y secretas, para la presentación de las que aún no han sido examinadas por la junta creada por resolución de fecha 15 de diciembre de 1904, los siguientes plazos: Dos meses para las fabricadas en el país, y cuatro para las fabricadas en el exterior. Vencidos dichos plazos no se permitirí la venta en el país de las medicinas secretas y de patente que no hayan sido debidamente examinadas por la mencionada junta. Quedan exceptuadas de esta disposición las que se inventen posteriormente.

Con el fin de celebrar con mayor solemnidad y pompa la inauguración del Ferrocarril al Atlántico, acontecimiento que se considera de importancia transcendental para la prosperidad de la República, el Presidente Estrado Cabrera, de Guatemala, ha dispuesto, en decreto fechado el 28 de septiembre de 1907, que la Exposición Nacional, que debía haber tenido lugar en el último domingo del mes octubre de 1907, se transfiera y se abra el día en que la primera locomotora, viniendo de Puerto Barrios, ingrese en la capital de la nación. Las obras del ferrocarril mencionado se hallan muy adelantadas, y quedarán terminadas dentro de poco tiempo.

El valor total de las importaciones recibidas en el Brasil durante el primer semestre de 1907 fué de $91,661,660, en comparación con el de $69,961,124 en que se avaluaron las del mismo período de 1906; las exportaciones ascendieron á $143,646,850, contra $104,354,952 que sumaron en el primer semestre del año anterior.

Mr. Anderson, Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos en Río Janeiro, atribuye este incremento en el comercio de la nación á la inmensa cosecha de café durante el año. Este funcionario dice que la participación de los Estados Unidos en este tráfico no es tan favorable como debiera ser, pues, se bien las importaciones de productos americanos tuvieron un aumento material, otros países adquirieron un incremento mayor en proporción.

Como una prueba del creciente interés que en este país se está despertando acerca de la literatura española, conviene tener en cuenta la serie del conferencias que sobre dicho tema ha de dar el Señor James Fitz-Morris Kelly, Miembro de la Academia Británica, los martes y viernes, en los meses de noviembre y diciembre, en el local denominado "Havemeyer Hall" de la Universidad de Columbia, bajo los auspicios de la Sociedad Históríca de América. En conformidad con el aviso expedido por el Señor F. P. Keppel, Secretario de la Universidad, estas conferencias serán públicas y, por consiguiente, no se ha de exigír la presentación de billetes de entrada. Los temas de dichas conferencias serán los siguientes: "El Cid," "Cervantes," "Lope de Vega," "Calderón" y "Los novelistas españoles modernos." La Universidad de Columbia y la Sociedad Histórica de América merecen ser felicitadas por los esfuerzos que están haciendo á fin de despertar un nuevo interés en los estudios de esta índole.

Durante algunos años los trabajos de pisicultura en Chile se han llevado á cabo bajo la dirección del Doctor Federico Albert, Jefe de la Sección de Aguas y Bosques del Ministerio de Industrias.

Hace algunos años que la carpa se introdujo en Chile, pero dió pésimos resultados. El Doctor Albert anuncia que después de haberse establecido, los peces nativos, que tanta abundan en los ríos de Chile sufrieron una gran merma, y él lo atribuye al hecho de que la carpa

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 which 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 excelled 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

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

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De venta en todas las boticas por $1.00 la botella 6 por $5.00 Tamaño grande $1.75, 6 por $9.00
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Cures Rupture

The American Truss
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It is easy as an old shoe. It is the only adjustable Truss for all forms and varieties of Rupture.

It does not chafe or irritate, and it begins to cure as soon as it is applied.

It is the only Truss made that can be worn with comfort day and night.

It will never wear out; no iron, no steel springs, no stretch, no slip, no hurt, no swear, no fret, no strangulation.

A boon to women, a quieter to babies and an ever present help to men in time of need.

It is the Dr. Hamer truss.

Send for descriptive literature.

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Note: The editor of this paper is now wearing one of these trusses and finds it is all that is claimed for it.

Este Cendage, de uso muy comodo, se adapta admirablemente a cualquiera forma de hernia No molesta para nada y empiera a curar desde luego. Es el unico Cendage que puede usarse dia y noche sin molestia. Nunca se acaba, nunca molesta.

Una providencia para las mujeres, la tranquilidad para los ninos y una ayuda siempre lista para los hombres. Tal es el Cendage del Dr. Hamer. P.dan instrucciones.

Nota: El Editor de este magasine, usa uno de esto bendages, y lo enculatro superior inmejorable 309 311 Mercantile Bldg., Denver, Colo., U. S. A.

devoraba el alimento con el cual se alimentaban aquéllos. Él agrega que las mismas carpas, consideradas aisladamente, no dieron buen resultado.

Cerca de los Andes se ha construído una extensa estación de cría de Salmonidæ bajo la inspección del Doctor Albert, y en 1906 se distribuyeron 300,000 peces de seis meses de edad procedentes de la expresada estación, los cuales consistieron de salmón del Atlántico, (Salmo salar), trucha de arco iris (Salmo irideus), trucha morena (Salmo fario) y trucha de cabeza color acero (Salmo gairdneri), cuyos huevecillos se obtuvieron en Europa. El pueblo en general aun no sabe apreciar cumplidamente la importancia de la pisicultura, pero el Gobierno sí aprecia la gran importancia que tiene.

Al dar á la prensa esta edición del Boletín, la Conferencia de Paz Centroamericana celebra sús sesiones en la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas. Pocas convenciones de esta índole registra la historia de los Estados Unidos que hayan ejercido mayor influencia en las relaciones panamericanas. Si dichas Conferencia llega á tener el éxito que todos esperan, ha de ser dificil poner límites al desarrollo administrativo, material, educacional, minero y agrícola que se ha de experimentar en la América Central. Centenares de millones pertenecientes á capitalistas norteamericanos y europeas han de invertirse en la América Central, si la Conferencia logra arreglar satisfactoriamente las cestiones que está llamada á resolver. El pueblo de los Estados Unidos conoce bien el maravilloso progreso y la riqueza de México, y empiza á comprender que toda la América Central también posee inmensos veneros de riqueza. Los delegados á esta Convención, cuyos nombres se publicaron en el Boletín correspondiente al mes de octubre, representan lo más selecto de los estadistas de sus respectivos países, y por consecuencia, parece lógico esperar que el resultado final de dicha Convención sea sumamente favorable.

Anadele Mas.

Escribe la esposa y el marido lee por encima del hombro de su mujer:

"Querida mamita: Te envío cinco besos, por cada uno de los basos que te faltan para que regreses á nuestro lado."

Oye, mi vida interumpe el marido mandale de mi parte trescientos sesenta y cinco besos á tu adorada mamita.

Sermon Diario.

Ha ido usted al sermón en estos dias?

Los he oído en casa.

Tiene usted cabilla?

No señor, me los hecha diariamente mi mujer.

¿Con frecuencia?

A todos horas canónicas; no pierde una sola.

Asi Son.

Cuando las mujeres son buenas, aparecen á nuestros ojos ocupando un lugar entre el hombre y el ángel; cuando son malas, son un compuesto del hombre y del diablo.

No Me Sientas Tanto.

Entre dos amigos.

Hombre, siento mucho que tu casa se halla incendiado.

Amigo, si lo sientes, será porque no sabes que en ella se quemó mi suegra.

Pero Esa No.

¿Con que tu profesor domina todas las lenguas?

¡Qué esperanza!

La de su mujer no ha podido dominarla todavía.

Album Femenino.

La desgracia del hombre no consiste en carecer de lo que necesita, sino en no saber que hacer con lo que tiene.

—La mujer es un violín que no todos saben tocar, y profanas desfina ingratamente.

—Los hombres más temibles son los prudentes.

—El objeto de la educación femenina no ha de consistir en transformar á la mujer en diccionario.

Regla General

El que es buen hijo es buen esposo y padre de familia. Si es mal hijo es por regla general mal esposo y despues mal padre.

WANTED!

Men and Boys to learn **Plumbing sign and card writing and designing.** Day and night classes. Catalogue FREE.

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Se solicitan hombres y muchachos, para que aprendan. Plomeria, Pintar Rotulos, y Carteles,

The Varney Miner's Candlestick



Is thoroughly good, being well made from tool steel. Made in three lengths, 8, 10 and 12 inches. Dealers write for prices and free sample. Manufactured by

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Modern School of Business

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Winter term begins January 6th. The following are some of the reasons why you should attend this school



A strong business practice course, including actual business practice; large complete typewriting department, (every machine new and of the latest model); railroad wire in telegraph department and all the printed railroad forms for the use of telegraph students; large shorthand department; best teachers money can hire; individual instruction; positions secured; day and evening classes.

No school in the West is offering greater adv - ages for so reasonable a price. Write or call any time

Las clases de invierno comenzaren el 6 de Enero. Las siguientes son algunas de las razones porque Ud. debe matricularse en esta escuela: Un excelente curso practico de negocios, en el cual se incluye la practica verdadera, un departamento extenso y completo para escribir en maquina, etc, etc.

Ningun colegio en el Oeste ofrece las ventajas que este.

MOLER SYSTEM OF COLLEGES

1229 17th Street. Denver, Colo.

Teaches the barber trade: also makes a specialty of hairdressing, manicuring and massage in the ladies' department. Work done free. Charge for material used only.

Colegios del Siatema Moler. Se enseña el oficio de Barber, y su especialidad es la peluqueria, manicurar etc., en el departamento de Señoras, e trabajo se hace gratis.

WANTED

Agents to sell direct to the Consumer The Ring-Leader Suspender one of the most Scientific inventions. Will wear longer than any other suspender made. Will not pull off the pant buttons. Good commission to agents. Write the

Ring Leader Suspender Co.,
407 Barclay Block,
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Se necesitan Agentes para que vendan directamente al consumidor, los Tirantes "Ring-leader." Una de las invenciones mas cientificas.

Dura mas tiempo que ningun otro tirante que se haya fabricado. Estos no arrancan los botones de los pantalones.

Pero que Clas de Pajaros.

Leo en una obra!

"Las mujeres comen comen como pájaros.

Pero no se dice si como canarios ó cual avestruces.

Cosas de la Vida.

El padre [colérico]-- No puedo comprender dómo tratas á tu madre de esa manera. ¡Yo jamás me atreví á rezongar á mi madre!

El hijo [con sorna]---No; ni tampoco te atreverías á rezongar á la mia.

La Taberna.

La taberna devora el pan de los hilos del pobre, la paz doméstica, el amor al trabajo, la fidelidad conyugal, y muchas veces la libertad y hasta la vida.—Concepción Arenal.

Vive para Siempre.

El sonido de una palabra amable se pierde pronto, pero su memoria vive para siempre.

Lo que hace un Camello.

Un camello puede fácilmente cargar un peso de mil libras, sobre sus lomos; es decir, casi cuatro veces lo que puede cargar uu caballo. El camello empieza á trabajar á la edad de cuatro años siendo útil por media centuria.

El camello generalmente istá inútil para fáenas á la edad de quince años.

Son Inmutables.

Los políticos y la política cambian; pero los principios son inmutables.

Son Iguales.

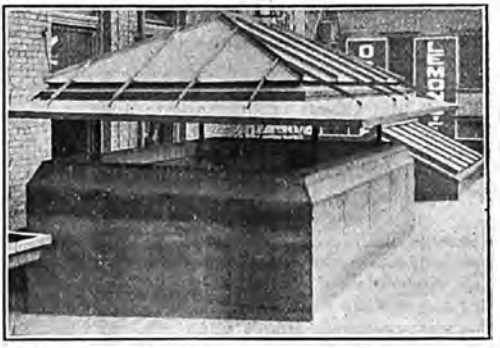
Los que escuchan murmurar del prójimo son tan despreciables, como los que se ocupan en ello.

Cuando Falta la Lena.

Maestro á un alumno;

¿Cual es el día más frío?

Alumno, para mí, es el día que no tiene uno leña para hechar lumbre en el invierno.



We take pleasure in calling attention to one of Denver's leading enterprises, THE DENVER SHEET METAL WORKS CO., 1242-1246 Eleventh Street.

This firm is now manufacturing a Ventilating Skylight, which is superior to anything of the kind on the market, it so constructed that it is operated by weights, being automatic it is especially adapted for restaurants and hotels, can be regulated for any amount of ventilation, in case of fire it will close and shut off all drafts and is the most complete ventilating skylight on the market.

This firm also manufactures a fireproof window, a cut of which is shown in another part of this paper, this window is becoming popular being used on all the new buildings, send for prices on above named goods, also Smoke Stacks, Skylights, Ventilators, Galvanized Iron and Copper Cornices, Window Caps, Tin, Slate, Tile and Iron Roofs, Heating and Ventilating Pipes. All estimations furnished on application.

They are always well supplied with orders and have a system of promptness in getting out their orders. This is among Denver's oldest and most reliable establishments and worthy of your patronage.

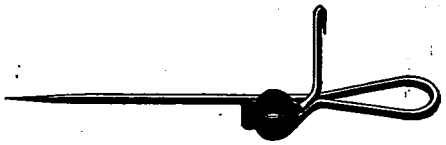
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Un camello puede fácilmente cargar un peso de mil libras, sobre sus lomos; es decir, casi cuatro veces lo que puede cargar uu caballo. El camello empieza á trabajar á la edad de cuatro años siendo útil por media centuria.
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Son Inmutables.

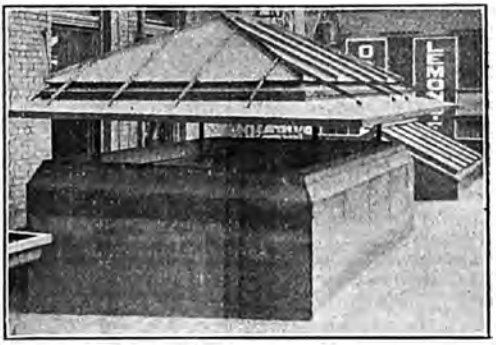
Los políticos y la política cambian; pero los principios son inmutables.

Son Iguales.

Los que escuchan murmurar del prójimo son tan despreciables, como los que se ocupan en ello.

Cuando Falta la Lena.

Maestro á un alumno;
¿Cual es el día más frío?
Alumno, para mí, es el día que no tiene uno leña para hechar lumbre en el invierno.



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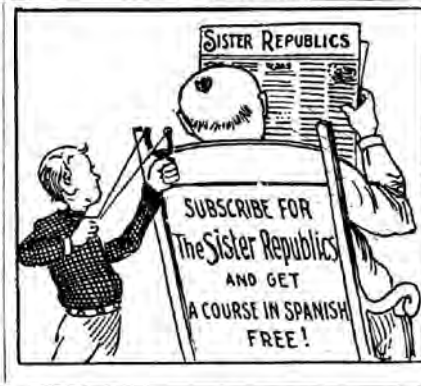
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COMPOUND CONJUNCTIONS.

Aunque--although, though,
Porqué—why,
Porque--because,
Bienque--though, although,
Supuesto que--provided that,
Puesto que--provided that,
Para que--in order to, so that,
Así que--so that, as soon as,
Con tal que--on condition that,
Entretanto que—whilst,
Á ménos que--unless,
Hasta que--until,
Pues que—as because.

Some of these conjunctions govern the subjunctive mood, if the idea expressed by the verb appears uncertain, dubious or merely possible.

For the sake of euphony, y--and, is replaced by é, before words beginning with i or hi, as: Padre é hijo, father and son. Likewise ú is substituted for ó before words beginning with o, as: Uno ú otro, one or the other.

Porqué means why, when the final é is accented; and it means because, when unaccented.

Pero is but. This word is used at the beginning of the sentence and requires an affirmation preceding, as: Somos los servidores del rey, pero no sus esclavos, On the contrary sino should be used if a negation preceeds, as: No tengo sino dos pesos. I have but two dollars.

Mas denotes either opposition to what immediately precedes, or a consequence differing from that which one might have expected, as: Mas les digo que la ciencia es el primero de los estudios, but I tell you that science is the first of all studies. Lo dijo Cárlos, mas yo no convengo con él.

Si, if, requires numbers 7 or 8 of the verb, if the condition appears only possible or dubious, as: Si estudiaras or estudiases mas....., If you should study more..... If, on the contrary, the condition appears as something certain or universally known, the Indicttive follows, as: Si aspiras á ser docto, estudia.

INTERJECTIONS.

These words express some emotion of the speaker, as joy, surprose, grief, etc. Those most in use are:

Ha! he! hala! to denote joy,
Ah! ay! aymé! to denote grief,
O! to denote surprise,
Ha! he! hola! to attract attention,
Chito! Queda! to command silence,
Ea! Sus! Ámimo! to encourage,
Ta! Tate! to threaten.

Besides there are many compound expressions, as: Válgame Dios! good gracious! Caramba! O dear me! etc, which are used as interjections. The Spanish language abounds in these interjection.

READING LESSON.---Leccion de Lectura.

El Negro Finjido.

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

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

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

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

READING LESSON.---Leccion de Lectura.

Estando en Rusia un español pasó por un pueblo durante el invierno, y se vió acosado por algunos perros. Bajóse para cojer una piedra á fin de ahuyentarlos: pero estaba tan fuertemente agarrada con el hielo, que no pudo arrancarla. "! Oh, maldito país!" exclamó, "donde atan las piedras y sueltan los perros."

Pasar—to pass.
el pueblo—the village.
el invierno—the winter.
vió—he saw.
acosar—to pursue.
el perro—the dog.
bajar—to stoop down.
cojer—to sieze.
la piedra—the stone.
á fin de—in order to.
ahuyentar—to frighten.
estar agarrado con el hielo—to be frozen to the ground.
pudo—he could.
arrancar—to break off.
maldito—confounded.
atar—to tie, to fasten.
sueltan (inffn. soltar) to loose.

El amo y el criado.

Tenía un criado mucho que sufrir con el carácter original de su amo. Volvió un día este señor á casa de muy mal humor, se sentó á la mesa para comer; pero hallando la sopa fria, y cediendo á su cólera, cojió el plato y lo arrojó por la ventana. Ocurrióle entónces al criado ir echando tras la sopa, la carne que había puesto en la mesa, luego el pan, el vino y en fin las servilletas. "¿Que haces ahí, temerario?" dijo el amo irritado, levantándose furioso de su asiento. "Perdóneme Vd., señor," respondió con seriedad el criado, "si no he comprendido bien su intencion, He creido que Vd. quería comer hoy en el patio. ¡el aire es tan apacible! el cielo está tan sereno! Mire Vd. el manzano! ¡cuan hermoso está en flor! y con que gusto buscan las abejas su alimento en él! "El amo reconoció su falta, corrijióse de ella, y dió gracias interiormente al criado por la leccion que acababa de darle.

Tener—que—to have to—
sufrir—to suffer.
volvió á casa—came home.
de mal humor—ill-humored.
sentarse—to sit down.
arrojar—to throw.
occurrióle al—it occurred to—
ir echando—to throw out.
tras—behind, after.
puesto—put.
luego—then.
las servilletas—the napkins.
hacer—to do.
temerario—you impudent fellow.
levantarse—to rise.
acababa de darle—he had just given him.
el asiento—the seat.
frío—cold.
ceder—to yield.
la cólera—anger.
cojer—to take.
con seriedad—gravely.
comprendido—understood.
creí lo- -believed.
querer—to wish.
el patio—the court—yard.
apacible—quiet.
el manzano—the apple tree.
buscar—to search for.
las abejas—the bees.
reconocer—to acknowledge.
corregirse—to reform one's manners.
dar gracias—to give thanks.

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THE SISTER REPUBLICS

A COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE

Vol. 9 No. 6 FEBRUARY, 1908 English and Spanish



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THE SISTER REPUBLICS

FEBRUARY 1908

Issued the Tenth of Each Month.

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Please find herewith, list of new subscribers to The Sister Republics and money order for $5 covering same. Am going on the road and will send another list. E. F. OROZCO, Agent. 401 Orient Bldg., Kansas City. Care K. C. M. & O. R. R.

Pan-American Notes.

The estimate of the sugar crop of Cuba for 1907-8 places it at 8,051,000 bags. This is equivalent to a total weight of 1,145,200 tons of 2,240 pounds each.

For the purpose of improving the strains of Peruvian stock, the Minister of Promotion of the Republic has been authorized to purchase in the United States and import into the country fine races of live stock, at the expense of such persons as may request the importation of said animals.

A postal convention for the exchange of money orders between San Salvador and the Great Britain was signed in London on June 27 and in San Salvador on August 27, 1907, and was approved by President Figueroa to take effect on September 5, 1907. The exchange of offices are San Salvador and London.

It is interesting to note, in accordance with a report received from Consul C. C. Eberhardt, that direct steamship service will soon be established between Iquitos, in Peru, and New York City, by the way of the Amazon. It seems hard to realize that vessels which can make the Atlantic journey from the mouth of the Amazon to New York can steam 2,000 miles up that great stream to this Atlantic port of Peru.

In order to provide for the adequate distribution of the cacao seed sent from Guayaquil, Ecuador, and considering that the Chanchamayo Valley, as well as the others of the mountainous region, offer the most favorable conditions for the cultivation of cacao, the Minister of Promotion of the Peruvian Republic, in a resolution dated September 30, 1907, has directed the School of Agriculture to send to the farmers of the Chanchamayo Valley such quantities of

seed as they may apply for, together with the necessary instructions for the proper utilization thereof.

President Alcorta on October 14, 1907, signed the act of the National Congress authorizing the city of Buenos Aires to contract a loan of 15,000,000 pesos gold at a rate of interest not greater than 5 per cent, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to reconstruction of the markets; dredging the Medrano and Maldonado streams; opening certain avenues and plazas; draining the baths of Flores a la Boca; acquisition of land and building crematories or other system for the destruction of refuse; reform of the Liniers slaughterhouses; acquisition of land for paseos, plazas, and widening streets; finishing the Colon Theatre; canceling the debt due the National Education Council.

The Mexicans have a legend about the origin of their national drink, called "pulque," which is repeated by William Seymour Edwards in his volume of descriptive travel, "On the Mexican Highlands" (Cincinnati Press of Jennings and Graham.) It runs thus: "One of their mighty emperors, long before the days of Montezuma's rule, when on a war raid to the south, lost his heart to the daughter of a conquered chief and brought her back to Tenochititlan as his bride. Her name was Xochitl and she gained extraordinary power over her lord, brewing with her fair brown (sic) hands a drink for which he acquired a prodigious thirst. He never could imbibe enough, and when tanked full contentedly resigned to her the right to rule. Other Aztec ladies perceiving its soothing, soporfic influence upon the emperor, acquired the secret of its make and secured domestic peace by also administering it to their lords. Thus pulque became the drink adored by every Aztec. The acquisitive Spaniard soon 'caught on' and has never let go."

In South America is a remarkable tree growing in the Valley of the amazon. Its sap is a milk singularly like the finest cow's milk. It is highly nutritious and will mix with water, hot or cold, and never curdles in hot mixtures. It keeps good for a week, even in this climate, and has much the taste of cow's milk in which cinnamon has been steeped. It is thicker than ordinary milk, and has the feeling in the mouth of liquid juice. If left standing for a time a thick oily cream arises. When dry this has the consistency of wax. Mr. Paul Fountain, a recent traveler in South America, says he has drunk large quantities of it, both as it came from the tree and also mixed with tea or cocoa, with which it combines better than cow's milk. He declares that it is extremely nourishing. When he could get this sap he always preferred it to cow's milk. The sap is obtained either by wounding the barb of the trunk or by breaking the smaller branches. It runs freely, so that several quarts may be obtained from a single tree in the course of a few hours.

Very few people have a correct impression of the size of Central America as a whole, or of its states, taken separately, says a writer in the Review of Reviews. California seems like a large state. It extends 770 miles along the Pacific and has an extreme width of 375 miles. If California were laid end for end on Central America it would cover, excepting Salvador, which is the size of New Jersey and occupies a little over 7,000 square miles. Stated another way, if Central America were lifted bodily and laid down on our Atlantic coast it would just hide all New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. In short, it has a combined area of approximately 167,000 square miles. Individually, aside fron Salvador, already mentioned, the states could be compared as follows: Honduras to Pennsylvania, 45,000 square miles; Guatemala to Mississippi, 47,000; Nicaragua to New York, 49,000; Costa Rica to Vermont and New Hampshire, 18,000.

Santo Domingo is one of the few places in the world where amber occurs in any quantity. The bulk of supply comes from the vicinity of Konigsberg, on the Baltic seacoast. There it occurs in the lower oligocene, and appears to have deposited originally in glauconitic beds of clay, which was afterward eroded by wave action and the amber distributed, though much of it is taken from beds in which it was originally deposited. Amber is simply fossilized rosin, derived apparently from certain coniferous trees. The conditions under which it occurs in Santo Domingo do not appear to differ substantially from the Baltic seacoast. It is found near Santiago city, associated with lignite, sandstones and conglomerates. These beds probably belong to the oligocene formation and are found containing

amber at a number of places on the north coast, as well as on both flanks of the Monte Cristi range. It also frequently occurs in the streams flowing through these beds. The amber is usually in ovate lumps, from the size of a pea to a man's fist, often flattened, dull on the exterior, being covered with a kind of brownish crust.

A visible increase in the demand for and the sale of American furniture in Mexico has been noticed in consular reports. This is evidently due to the present prosperous condition and progressive spirit of the residents of the city who are demanding the best and most modern furnishings for their homes and offices. Carload lots of furniture are arriving from the United States constantly and there are several furniture houses in Monterey and other cities which handle American furniture exclusively. American made furniture is to be found in nearly every important place of business in the large cities and the greater part is of the better class.

Particulars of the railroad concession given by the Columbian government to a Philadelphia company which has organized the Colombia Central railroad are that the new line is to be built from Ciudad Reyes, on the erstern coast of the Gulf of Uraba, and will extend up to Medellin, thence to Cartago which is at the foot of navigation of the upper Cauca, a distance of 400 miles. Branch lines are also considered, such as the extension of the line from Cauca to Popayan. It is also possible that from Cartago a line may be constructed via Quindic to connect at Honda with the Bogota railway.

ALASKA, SAID MEXICO.

Success Magazine.

"Say, Canada," said Senor Mex.
(With mind upon the case of Tex.
And all the land that northward La.
For which Napoleon got Pa.)
"O. Wyo. why not let U. S.
Join with the sisters? What say you.
yes?"
"I Kan. not think of it," said she.
"N. Y. not?" with surprise asked he:
"Minn. to you like a sister is.
And brothers are Wash. and Mont.,
I Wis.
Why should you squint N. C. so Ill?"
It's no Conn. game, come, say you
will?"
"Ah, Nev. R. I. shall Col it good
To join so mixed a sisterhood.
If you Tenn. times persuade Me.
I'd sit N. B. unmoved—D. C.?
My cool aloofness Ia. dore;
I'd sell it for Mass. of Ore.
To join such creatures, in their Ark.—
Ind. eed I'm no such easy mark."
"Ala. now, girl, don't get too Ga.,
The states don't want us any Va.
The fault in U. S. plain to see,
You want to be the whole I. T.
But I will tell you what it is,
If you and I got wise, Ariz.
And asked to be let in, I know
We'll be fourth-raters Neb.er No.
But join a natinn N. A. other
Would know lots better than to
bother."
"No use," said she, in termination,
On me you've Miss.d your Cal.Ky.lation."
With this the colloquy was ended,
And home, with noise in air, each
wended.

A FLINTLOCK WITH A RECORD.

A relic of the period when the flintlock gun was used exclusively on the plains by early settlers and Indians was brought to Albuquerque last night by Pablo and B. Baca, two brothers, who purchased the old gun from Francisco Faqua, aged 95 years, the oldest of the Jemez pueblo, sixty miles north of here.

According to the story Faqua told young Baca, the gun is over a hundred years old. Faqua himself owned it for nearly fifty years, and his father had it for nearly the same number of years. The gun came into the possession of Faqua's father while he was on a raid into Mexico, many years ago, when the Spaniards ruled that country.

The flintlock apparatus was made by Jos. H. Colcher, while the gun part was made by Tyron, both of Philadelphia. The date marks are not distinguishable. The old implement, which undoubtedly has a bloody record, for five or six marks are on the gun, indicate that they were made by bullets flattening themselves against it, was purchased by Manager Herman Schweizer, of the Harvey curio shop, this morning, and it will be placed on exhibition there.

After disposing of the gun young Baca said that Faqua remarked that he had killed quite a number of men with it, which enabled him to take quite a number of scalps, but Faqua said

that all that desire was over now, since he had become a Christian Indian.—Albuquerque Citizen.

SOME TERRIBLE DEATHS.

One of the most agonizing deaths known is caused by a small black spider half the size of a pea. It lives in Peru and South Australia, but a few specimens have reached Europe and America in ship loads of lumber. Not long ago a dock laborer while unloading a vessel in the Victoria docks felt one upon his hand. This death-dealer dug its fangs deep into the man's flesh, and as soon as the poison began to work he fainted with pain. He was dead in three days. This spider's venom scorches up the blood vessels and spreads through all the tissues causing the most fearful agony a human being can have to bear. The worst of it is that the victim lives at least two days. This spider is generally known as the "specky." When a man who knows what the bite means becomes the victim he generally blows out his brains.

Another fearful death is caused by eating a grain called "bhat." This sometimes gets mixed with rice, which it resembles. The plant grows in the Far East, and a few grains of it will drive a person into a state of violent mania. The victim becomes drowsy at first and afterward hilarious; then he goes raving mad, tearing himself to pieces with his fingers and biting mouthfuls out of his flesh. This grain is found only in the remote parts of the East, but both white men and natives are killed by it occasionally, for the plant grows in with the rice crops, and and there is no way of telling them apart, except when the grain is dried it comes out in a sort of brick-red color.

There is a South American plant, or vine, called the "knotter," which fastens about any living thing that comes within reach, twining its long tentacles about a man as a devilfish might. These tentacles sear and burn into the flesh like white-hot wires, and the victim is dragged into the heart of the foliage, and his life slowly drained as the spider sucks the blood of the fly. Those who have strong instincts of cruelty, together with curiosity, sometimes force a dog or other animal into the grip of the "knotter" to watch the effects, which are too terrible to describe in detail.

BUILD WORLD'S BIGGEST DAM.

New Mexico to Have Reservoir of Tremendous Size—Costs $7,500,000.

According to J. F. Sattley, a large land owner and prominent resident of the Messila valley, New Mexico, they are soon to have the largest dam in the world, with dimensions far in excess of the wonderful dam of the Nile, and built under international agreement between the United States and Mexico. It is near Las Cruces, 40 miles north of El Paso, Texas. The lake is to be 45 miles long, from two to five miles wide, and will conserve 2,000,000 acre feet of water for irrigation, reclaiming about 110,000 acres of land in the valley, supplying water for 25,000 acres of land in Old Mexico and 45,000 acres in Texas.

After July 1 there will be $1,000,000 available for the construction of the dam, and the total cost is estimated at about $7,500,000. Over $200,000 has already been expended in the construction of a conversion dam. It will require 350,000 barrels of cement. The dam at the bottom will be 180 feet thick, 22 feet thick on the top; the total height from bedrock will be 260 fset, while it will be 110 feet long on the crest.

Government Engineer Hall, Mr. Sattley stated has been making calculations and comparisons and says that if possible to put all the water the dam will hold, it would make a reservoir 379 miles high, while if placed in the standpipe of an ordinary water works, 20 feet in diameter, it would fill a pipe 52,000 miles long. When completed it is proposed to run an electric railroad from El Paso to the dam.

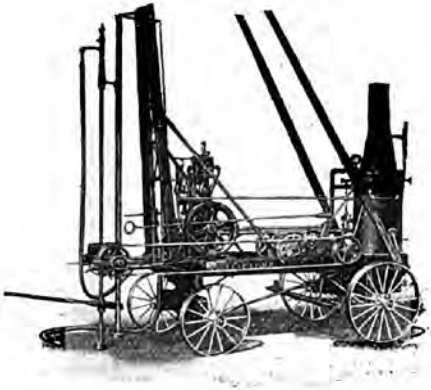
By reasons of the immense project the population of the valley is rapidly increasing. Settlers are flocking to Las Cruces and it may become the metropolis of the valley. Buildings are going up in the town and there are signs of prosperity on all sides.

The fact that practically everything will be raised except citrus fruits, will make it the garden spot of the new country. The crop of alfalfa is an enormous one and is selling for $15.50 a ton. Winter weather is unknown there and the climate is always mild and equable.

REMARKABLE GROWTH OF A PARA RUBBER TREE.

In the May issue of the "Agricultural Bulletin" of the Straits and Federated Malay States, Mr. H. N. Ridely,

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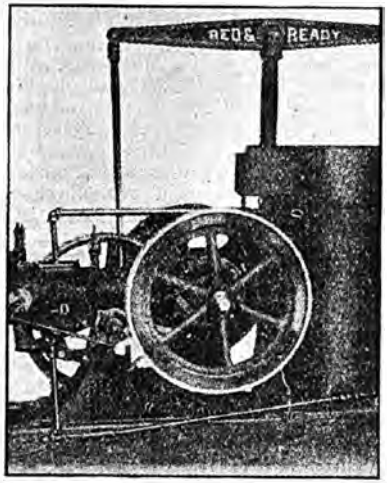
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director of the Botanic Gardens, Straits Settlement, draws attention to an interesting communication received from Mr. Le Doux, of Nelson Rubber Estate, Johore.

The writer says—In our tapping block (8 year-old trees) there is a tree in the middle of a girth of 12 inches at three feet from the base. This tree has been tapped on two sides. Its leaves are of the same color and size as its neighbors'. Four years ago this tree was completely ringed 4 inches from the base, and the wood cut into all round for an inch and a half deep. With a moderate shove it would break off. The thin bit of wood which connects the main trunk to the base is rotten and black in color. There is not a hair's breadth of bark between the sections. Despite all this the tree has lived for four years, looks healthy, and yields latex.

Mr. Ridley observes that this is certainly curious; the water supply for the trunk must be obtained through the small piece of remaining wood. One knows here, he says, how in girdling a tree to kill it, it is necessary to cut well into the wood, as merely removing a strip of bark is not necessarily fatal, but one can hardly imagine that a tree cut as this one has been would continue living.

In a later letter Mr. Le Doux adds further details. "The diamater of the tree at 3 feet from the base is 11½ inches, at 6 inches, 17½ inches, and at 2 inches from the base 16½ inches. The bark curves in slightly at the base of the upper section of the trunk, and has a number of bumps there. The tree has 12 tapping cuts on one side and six on the other. A photograph shows that the tree has been almost cut through. It was intended to cut it down, and it was cut round all through when for some reason the coolies stopped and the tree was forgotten. It is really a most remarkable instance of the vitality of Para rubber."

MEXICAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

The general managers of the Crystal Palace have furnished information to the effect that the preliminary arrangements for the holding of a Mexican national exhibition at the Crystal Palace, London, have now been completed.

For some time past a commissioner has been on a visit to Mexico for the purpose of obtaining the views of the Mexican Government and the people on the subject. In all sections the design has received the heartiest support.

The President of the Republic has taken a keen interest in the matter, and has intimated that if his health permits he will visit England during the exhibition.

It is purposed to make a concrete display of the actual achievements of private enterprises in the Republic, exhibits to be made mainly by corporations, firms and individuals who have direct and vital interests to advance; also by committees, districts, and companies who are especially concerned in the introduction of greater capital, new and essential business forces, and the widest possible extension of commercial and financial relations with other countries.

The great aim will be to illustrate the immense industrial development that has taken place in Mexico during recent years, and to bring before the British capitalists and investors a representation of the great opportunities offered by the vast and richly endowed States of the Republic.

The exhibition will be arranged in two main divisions—departmental and commercial—the latter systematically classified into several distinct groups, and these, in their turn, will be subdivided into classes wherever the number of exhibits shall prove sufficient for the purposes. The departmental division will be subdivided into groups, devoted to art, army and navy exhibits, transportation, education, foresty, agriculture, fishing, mineralogy and metals, chemical industries, and miscellaneous.

The commercial and industrial division will be arranged in two sections, one representing manufacture and the other the numerous interesting home industries. Extensive space will be allotted to agricultural products. The shipp ng and engineering trades will also be represented. Mexican national instrumental and choral music will be rendered by Mexican performers, while in the concert pavilion there will be frequent bioscopic entertainments showing Mexican life and scenery. The Government has been asked to send one of Mexico's military bands to London for the exhibition.

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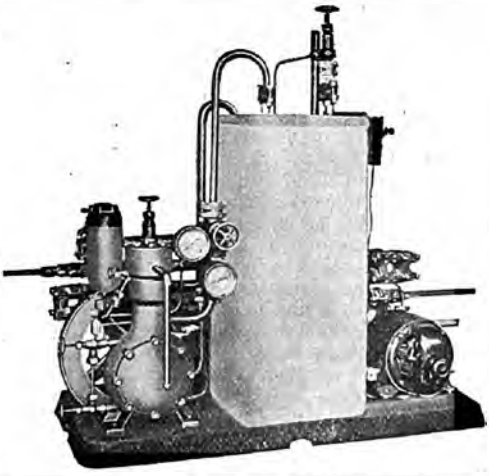
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MONKEYS OF MEXICO

N. Harris Spins Some Yarns About Monkeys, Indians and Herbs.

Mr. N. Harris is relating many curious incidents that befell him on a recent trip to Huasteca country, which lies southwest of Tampico. It is a rather wild and uncultivated region for the most part.

The woods abound with game and parrots and monkeys appear to be on all sides. Mr. Harris was very enthusiastic in his description of the monkey habits and his experience with them.

"I was riding along on my mule under some large shady trees," he said, "when I was suddenly startled by having my hat lifted off. There was no breeze or wind of any kind that could have blown it off, and I looked up to see what was the matter. There on a branch up above me sat a monkey with a broad grin on his face, as he held my hat up for examination.

"One day," he continued, "we reached a crowd of monkey hunters and I was very much amused to watch the tricks by which they caught the inquisitive little creatures. To say the least, the monkey displays one strong attribute of a human being, and that is curiosity, it is the means of his undoing, They follow men around from camp to camp, but are very careful not to come near enough to be caught.

"The monkey catchers prepared their camp, built large fires, and then all the members sat around cracking and eating nuts. Now, the monkeys are very fond of nuts and being attracted by the fire, sat around on the outskirts jabbering away. After awhile the trappers placed nuts in some narrow mouthed earthen jugs, in plain view of the monkeys, and we all drew back from the fire into the dark. The monkeys gradually approached the fire and then began to investigate the jugs, and finally stuck their paws into jugs and grabbed a handful of nuts.

"In doing this their hands would bulge out larger than the opening of th jug and they would be unable to get it out without dropping the nuts. The native catchers, knowing that after they once got their hands full of nuts they would not let go, ran up with sacks and bagged the whole lot."

Mr. Harris also relates a peculiar story about a wonderful herb that Indians in that part of country tell about. They claim that it is an infallible cure for toothache. All that is necessary they say is to place some of the herb in the ear on the same side of the face where the tooth aches and the pain will cease, and the tooth will drop out. It was not his good fortune however, to obtain any of that priceless herb to bring back with him.—Monterey News.

HISTORY OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

The history of the Panama canal dates back to 1528, when the idea was advanced by early Spanish explorers. The route was examined by Flemish engineers under orders from Philip IV., but for political reasons the king ordered that no one should revive the subject under penalty of death. He probably deemed the canal an interference with providence, as views of this nature were prevalent in those times. In 1826 Domingo Lopez a native of Colorado, traced a new line for the canal between Panama and Portobello. The first formal expedition was made in 1827 under the orders of General Bolivar, in sending out Garella and Courtines to examine the route. Garella reported in favor of a canal from Limon bay to the Bay of Vaca del Monte, twelve miles west of Panama, with a tunnel through the range 17,380 feet in length. In 1852 the government of New Granada conceded to Dr. Cullen and others the right to build a canal between Caledonia bar and the gulf of San Miguel. In 1864 Engineer Kelly of New York, who was not a Spaniard, surveyed a route from the gulf of San Blas to the river Chefo, which would require a long tunnel. In 1865 M. de la Charone surveyed a line from the Gulf of Darien to the Gulf of San Miguel by way of the River Turia, and thence into the Gulf of San Miguel. In 1870 Captain Selfridge, United States navy, surveyed two lines from Caledonia bay to the mouths of the Rivers Subona and Lara on the Pacific coast, but found no lower level on the range than 1,000 feet. In 1871 he examined the of M. de Puydt and found it impracticable. In 1874 two other expeditions were sent out by the American government one to survey a line between the Atlantic and the Pacific and the other parallel with the Panama railway. In 1875 the project was discussed at the geographical congress in Paris and a society was formed to prosecute explorations. Lieutenant Wyse was sent out in 1876. In 1878 the Colombian government gave

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a certain French society the exclusive right of constructing a canal.

In 1879 M de Lesseps took the project up and his company was organized in 1881. By January 31, 1884, the quantity of dirt removed was 118,448,595 cubic feet, or about one-thirtieth of the estimated total for a canal of fifty-four miles—the largest dyke yet attempted. The canal was bought from the old compsny for $20,000,000, and the new company commenced operations with a capital of $120,000.000. at this time the American government, seeing the importance of the canal in war proposed a treaty with Colombia by which America could be free to establish forts, naval stations and arsenals on the Isthmus of Panama, no forces to be maintained during peace. Great Britain objected and the matter was dropped. The failure of De Lesseps company made room for the treaty with Colombia in 1903. This was signed January 22 confirmed by the senate March 17—appropriate festival of the "big stick"—and rejected by the unwise Colombian senate August 17. Panama revolted November 3 and the new republic was recognized by President Roosevelt November 13. Canal treaty between America and Panama was signed November 18, 1903. Money provided for, $10.000,000, and an annual payment of $259,000 after the lapse of nine years. The canal zone is practically United States territory. It is ten miles wide. April 22, 1904, all property rights in the canal were transferred at Paris to the United States May 9, 1904 a warrant for $40,000,000 in American gold was presented to the French company. General Dures is governor of the zone, and the war department under Secretary Taft exercises supervision.

COMMERCIAL ECUADOR.

Ecuador is a sound-money country, and has never issued paper money. As the Ecuadorians have demonstrated in the past their good sense in this matter the actual currency, which is on a gold basis, is unlikely to be disturbed in the future.

Ecuador has no foreign debt. The only foreign debt incurred has been paid off. This was the money borrowed during the struggle for independence. The only obligation of the Government at present is the interest on bonds issued for the construction of the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad. Development always follows the railroad.

Ecuador is the principal producer of cocoa and ivory nuts in the world. On the coast coffee, rubber, bananas, sugar cane, rice, cotton, and tobacco grow luxuriantly. Upon the plateaux of the high district are produced wheat, corn, beans, potatoes, and all the principal cereals of the temperate Zone. This section also supplies cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. There is abundant pasture all the year. It is an agricultural country.

The establishment of industries is welcomed. The rivers on the coast and the streams in the mountains furnish ample cheap water power. Some of the industries which would give results are banana planting on the coast, where land and labor are cheap and the crop finding a ready market; lard refining—immense quantities are imported by way of Panama and Cape Horn to supply Ecuador, Peru, and Chile; cotton and woolen mills for the same markets; cement works to supply public construction and railroad building; furniture factories; china and glass works; distilleries, and canning and preserving factories. All these industries would find the necessary elements—raw material of the best quality and cheap labor. For cement the country provides all the materials; also for china and glass ware; for shoes, fine leather and hides; for furniture, a great variety of useful and precious woods. There is enough land on the coast available to supply the banana market of the world. The fisherman around the Galapagos Islands, which belong to Ecuador, are well stocked with turtle and codfish. The climate is mild, the sea is calm, and there is abundant salt.

There are extensive coal deposits in the Province of Azuay and gold and silver in the provinces of Loja, El Oro, and Esmeraldas. Ecuador is a rich country awaiting development, where there are opportunities for the capital and spirit of foreigners.

The Republic has good currency, cheap labor, plenty of water power, abundant raw material of superior quality, many rivers on the coast for transportation, and a railroad into the interior.

But the doors of trade can not be opened unless the merchants and capitalists of this country heed the invitation and enter the markets in which they are assured a preferred place, and the lines of mutual trade relations that will redound to the advantage of the

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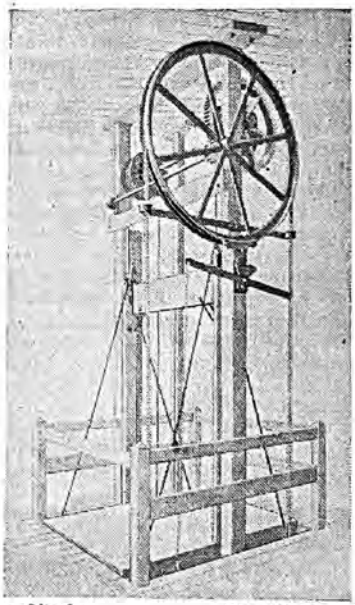
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FRANK D. HINES, Editor

DENVER, COLO.

countries concerned.

This initiative must be found here, and it is certain that commercial interests of this country and the American investors will put the sickle into the field sowed by our great Secretary of State, the Hon. Elihu Root, and already ripening.

Germany, Great Britain, and France are in the field, Great Britian having a larger trade balance to her credit than this country enjoys. The success of the European trader is due to his closer study of the needs of the people. They have their particular predilections in trade, and these can only be ascertained by a careful study of their lives and wants.

America has the world as her market, but it is in the line of self-interest that she should stimulate, encourage, and develop the South American trade.

SILVER EQUIVALENTS OF THE MEXICAN PESO.

The President of the Mexican Republics has established, for six months commencing January 1, 1908, 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:

Countries	Coins	Value in Mexican currency.
Bolivia	Boliviano	0.98
Guatemalla	Peso	.98
Salvador	do	.98
Honduras	do	.98
Nicaragua	do	.98
Persia	Kran	.181
China	Tael	1.7112

THE MEXICAN BURRO.

Vioe-Consul-General Albert de Baer, of Mexico City, reporting on the relative commercial possibilities of the Mexican burro, says:

The Mexican burro, or donkey, is an animal which, in spite of its lowly condition and almost poetical patience, has played an important role in the commercial life of this country as one of the means of transportation of merchandise. The traffic between the railroad stations and interior points must still be handled by burro transportation. While the ox cart is in use in many parts of the country, the burro is much the swifter carrier. The burro is also an important factor in the mining industry, chiefly as an ore carrier.

In the cities he serves in a variety of capacities, being used to carry charcoal, vegetables, forage, or any other article that his master desires to transport, a matter gaged only by the strength of the burro's back. The little animal's ration consists of barley, wheat straw, alfalfa, and other foliage.

An animal of average weight, 500 pounds, will carry in the neighborhood of 220 pounds and travel an average distance of 36 miles per day. Very few burros are sold in the City of Mexico, the principal market being in the States of Guerreo, Hidalgo, Puebla and Oaxaca. Prices vary from $12.50 to $17.50 United States currency, and in the City of Mexico a burro trained to certain work will bring an average price of about $20.

The burro is raised almost solely for home use, there being very few exported, and these going to the United States and Cuba. During the first of the fiscal year of 1904-5 there were imported from the United States 24 head of asses; during the second half of the year, 181 head.

16,500 MILES OF COLORADO WIRE SENT TO KANSAS.

C. F. & I. Shipment Would Reach Two-Thirds Around the World.

Pueblo, Colo., Jan. 28.—The biggest shipment of wire ever made from the Minnequa steel plant, owned by the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, left Pueblo this morning for Ottawa, Kan. The consignment consisted of 20 large cars and contained approximately 16,500 miles of wire, or enough to circle two-thirds of the way around the world.

The shipment goes via the Santa Fe road and the train will move only during daylight hours, so that the farmers along the line and others will be duly impressed with its importance.

Various banners have been painted and attached to the cars on each side. Some are: "A solid train of wire from C. F. & I. Co., Pueblo, Colo., for the Warner Fence company, Ottawa, Kan." Another is "Enough wire to reach two-thirds of the way around the world on this train for the Warner Co., made by the C. F. & I. company, Pueblo Colo." There are many other signs telling about the fine wire, the big train and where it was made.

Exclusive Designs in Calendars for 1909

5000 Designs. Big buyers buy in January, hurry up! Hangers, Wall pockets, advertising Novelties of all kinds in Aluminum, Wood, Leather, etc.

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Gold, Silver, Copper	1.50

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Geo. M. Bacon, Editor del Departmento Español

Diríjase toda correspondencia á THE SISTER REPUBLICS 321 Sixteenth Street. Denver, Colorado.

Logan, N. M., March 26, 1907.

Señor Frank Brady,

Denver, Colorado.

Inclusivo le manáo un peso y dos reales por subscipciones.

FLORENCIO ULIBARRE, Agt.
Logan, N. M.

El cálculo de la zafra de azúcar de Cuba para 1907-8, asciende á 8,050,000 sacos. Este número de sacos representa un peso total de 1,145,200 toneladas de 2,240 libras cada una.

El Presidente Figueroa Alcorta, de la República Argentina, se ha servido aprobar, en decreto de fecha 10 de octubre de 1907, la Convención Postal Universal de Roma de 1906, juntamente con los protocolos anexos.

En los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907, el total de la renta de las varias aduanas de Brasil, ascendió á 218,644:174$000 ($73,000,000) en comparación con 175,176:815$000 ($60,000,000) en el período correspondiente del año anterior, mostrándose así un aumento de 43,387:359$000 ($13,000,000), ó sea un 24 por ciento.

En un informe que ha suministrado el Señor E. C. O'Brien, Ministro de Paraguay, se encuentra una interesante relación comparativa hecha por el Ministro de Hacienda de aquella República, la cual muestra las exportaciones é importaciones, así como la renta de dicho país en los cinco últimos años en el primer trimestre de 1907.

Aunque los ingresos de aduana de Uruguay correspondiente al mes de septiembre de 1907 muestran una pequeña merma en comparación con los mismos meses de 1906, sin embargo, los ingresos correspondientes á los nueve meses de 1907 muestran aproximadamente un aumento de $378,000, en comparación con el perído correspondiente al año anterior. Las cifras del Gobierno Uruguayo relativas al año económico de 1907 muestran que los egresos ascendieron aproximadamente á $20,257,462, y que los ingresos se calculan en $20,301,727, quedando así un sobrante de $44,265.

La Mina "San Toy" En Chihuahua, Mexico.

Por noticias que se han recibido últimamente, se sabre que la producción de la mina "San Toy" ha aumentado de una manera notable durante estos meses Diariamente se extraen de esta propiedad más de 200 toneladas de mineral, que rinde una utilidad que excede de $3,000. Este metal se saca de los niveles superiores, donde los valores dan un promedio de cerca de $20 por tonelada.

Luego que se instale la nueva maquinaria que se ha pedido, se podrán trabajar los niveles inferiores, los que contienen mineral de buena ley que produce $60 á $100 por tonelada. La Compañía espera que á fines de Octubre podrá remitir 1,500 toneladas por día lo cual producirá una ganancia neta de $32,000 diarios.

La Mina de "San Toy" situada cerca de Chihuahua, ha sido trabajada por espacio de 300 años, según los métodos de los antiguos españoles. Esta propiedad se exploró solamente hasta una profundidad de 400 pies, pero desde que la adquirio en propiedad el Sr. Schwab y Socios, se han adoptado métodos modernos y las exploraciones se han proseguido hasta los 1,200 pies de profundidad. Esta mina contiene plata, plomo y fierro.

Notas Mineras.

Progresan de una manera satisfactoria los trabajos en la fundición de la "Douglas Copper Company" Sonora, que se espera inaugurarse el curso del presente mes. Estando en operación la primera unidad de esta fundición, la Compañía tratará 250 toneladas de mineral diarias, al costo aproximado de $12 por tonelada. El mineral se dice estar valuado en $34 por tonelada en cobre, oro y plata. Como el mineral contiene un 6% en cobre, la producción

F. STAPP, President TELEPHONE 2667

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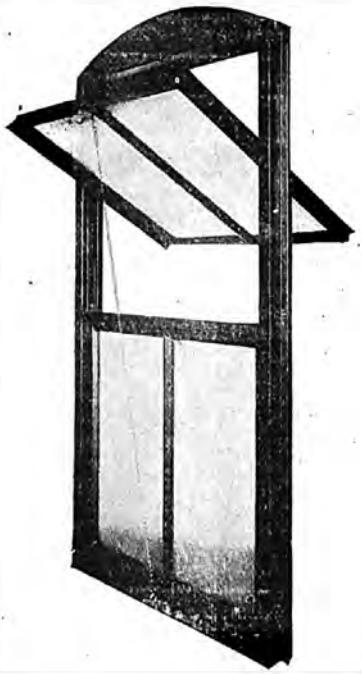
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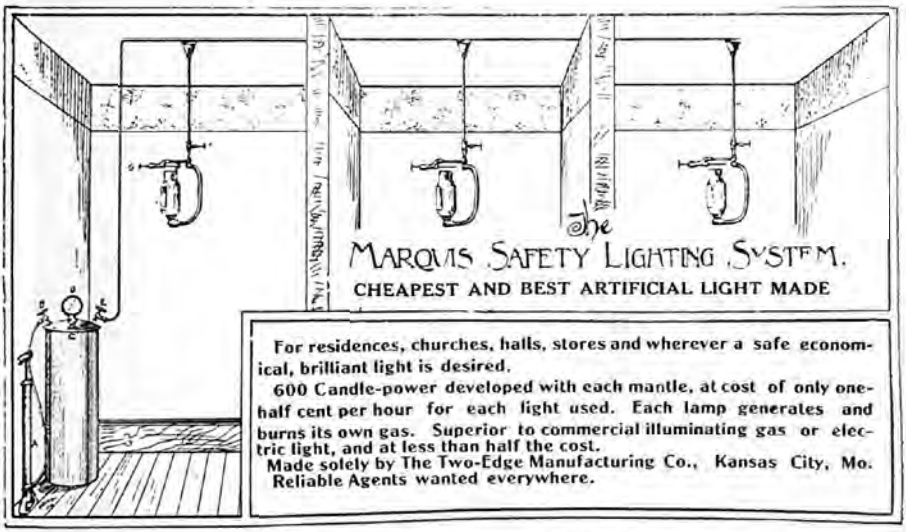
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Para residencia neglesias salas tiendas y todas lugares un que vn seguro economico y brilliante luz esta deseado 900 potencia de candela producido con cada mantle á el coste de solo un media centos por hora por cada luz usado. Cada lampara produce y quema su gaso E mejor qué el gaso luminado del commercio ó la luz electrico y á menor que un media coste.
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Agentes reliable descado todas partes.

será le 9,000,000 de cobre anualmente, y un costo de 10 cs. por libra. Se calcula que esta Compañía tiene ya marquetado bastante mineral en sus minas para mantener la fundición en operación durante cinco años.

Rusia.

Atentado Contra un Funcionario.

—Una mujer desconocido arrojó una bomba debajo del carruaje del Gobernador General Herschelmann, en una de las principales calles de Moscow.

La bomba fué lanzada en buen lugar, pero fué demasiado pronto para el propósito que se deseaba. En lugar de caer dentro ó debajo del carruaje, cayó entre los dos caballos que arrastraban el vehículo; los dos animales fueron volados en pedazos, y el cochero fué herido de gravedad. El Goberndador General escapó con ligeras heridas, que le fueron causadas por los fragmentos de la bomba.

La mujer que cometió el atentado, recibió horribles heridas. Parecía tan interesada en el cumplimiento de su misión, que quedó parada muy cerca del lugar donde cayó la bomba, y las heridas que le causó la explosión es probable que le causen también la muerte.

La Mina "La Palmilla."

El Sindicato que acaba de adquirir el contrato de arrendamiento de la famosa mina "La Palmilla" cerca de Parral, tiene ahora $1,000,000 para el negocio. De este dinero el Sr. D. Pedro Alvarado dueño de la mina ha recibo $400,000 y está por rec bir otros $400,000 según el contrato.

Con los $200,000 restantes se comenzarán los trabajos que presentan magnífica espectativa, pues 33 muestras que se han sacado de una profundidad de 174 metros, ensayan 9 kilos de plata y 100 gramos de oro por tonelada.

Pensamientos.

(Para el "Comercio de Morelia")

La Historia es el presente del pasado.

*

La vida de una línea matematica.

*

El que llora no es hombre:
¡Mentira! el que no llora no es hombre, será apenas una planta que vegeta, porque el llanto es el único patrimonio del hombre sobre la tierra.

*

El sufrimente es el yunque donde se prueban los corazones fuertes: todavia más, el corazón que no sufre ni es fuerte, ni es grande, porque el dolor tiene la poderosa virtud de engrandecer los corazones con la sublime grandeza del heroísmo.

J. R. Aldeano.

—La paciencia es un degaste demasiado grande de la fuerza cerebral: por eso paraliza tanta veces la actividad que sin ella seria más útil.

—La vanidad es el sentimiento de lo bello, transformado egoismo, á la manera del buen vino que se cambia en vinagre.

—La vida es un teatro en el que, con demasiada frecuencia, nos salimos del papel de expectadores. 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.

—La Juventúd condena, la vejez absuelve.

—La ingratitud no existe para el que olvida los servicios prestados.

La mano de la vigilancia destruye la miseria; la prosperidad acompaña al hombre industrioso.

Vejeces.

Al llegar á mi edad, la primavera se parece al otoño, á su manera.

Pensando en el amor que ya no siento aprendo á despreciar el pensamiento.

Cursa la ciencia del vivir, y advierte que el grado de doctor le de la muerte.

Fuerte en otra edad los ruiseñores, para mí los teólogos mejores.

Tengo un amigo que me quiere tanto que me hace mártir para hacerme santo.

No pidas más lecciones á las rosas, que las que ellas nos dan con ser hermosas.

Leopoldo Alas.



Talking Machines

You can't begin to realize what wonderful entertainers these machines are. Just think, over $12,000,000 worth of Victors were sold in 1906. We are the largest talking machine dealers in the Middle West. Our stocks include hundreds of machines and thousands of records. We sell the Victor at factory prices on easy terms. Write us regarding

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Goods packed for shipment and stored.

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DENVER, COLORADO.

Una buena reputación es cien veces mejor que una buena cara.

Un joven haragán será de fijo un viejo pobre.

Una buena esposa y una buena salud son las mejores riquezas del hombre.

El honor debe ser la espuela de la virtud y no el estribillo del orgullo.

La nobleza debe estar en el corazón y no en la sangre ni en los blasones.

El que trabaja algo gana, el que algo gana algo tiene, y el que algo tiene, algo vale.

La cortesía es la moneda que obre la portezuela del camino de la felicidad.

Horas Japonesas.

He leído, en no sé qué diario, que los japoneces tienen una manera curiosísima de contar los horas. En lugar de número usan nombres de animales. Así: 1, perro; 2, gato; 3, mona; 4, conejo, 5, tortuga; 6, cocodrillo; 7, burro; 8, araña; 8, lagarte: 10, tigre; 11, león; 10, cerdo.

Y es fácil que ocurran diálogos sabrosísimos, como por ejemplo:

—Díga usted que hora lleva.

—El burro en punto.

—Gracias. Ma habia parado al perro.

—Quisiera ir á su casa; ¿á qué hora estará?

—Entre la mona y el conejo me encontrará usted siempre en casa; y entre el conejo y el burro en el café.

—Ayer, apenas tocó el lagarto, me acosté. Y usted, ¿á qué hora se acuesta?

—¿Yo? Al cerdo, precisamente.

Y así por el estilo.

Matrimonio Milagroso.

Leemos en un diario:

Por extraordinario é inverosímil que el hecho parezca, se conoce un caso, uno sólo, seriamente comprobado, de un matrimonio que ha vivido en paz durante un siglo.

La venerable pareja se unió á principios del siglo último, en la ciudad de Isombolgi, Hungría.

Durante cien años, Szathmari y su esposa no conocieron otro horizonte que el de su pequeña población natal.

Su vida se deslizó con calma, sin aventuras, sin acontecimientos notables.

El marido, que tiene 120 años, y su esposa 115, acaban de celebrar el centésimo aniversario de su matrimonio.

Desde hace algunos años, el gobierno húngaro concedió una pensión á esta pareja, para recompensarla del bello ejemplo de fidelidad que ha dado al mundo, y para que pueda terminar en paz sus últimos días.

Filosofía Femenina.

No hay que juzgar á una mujer por sus relaciones ó por suvestidos. Tanto las unas como las otras son lo mejor que tanto ella como el esposo puedan procurarse.

Una mujer bonita á quien le guste coquetear, causa en una reunión de hombres, mayoros desordenes que los que podría causar la plaga más terrible que se conozca.

Las muchachas del día, prefieren usar joyas falsas que no usar ninguna.

Toda mujer que se preocupa por tener vestido limpio todo los días, no le hace al caso dormir entre sabanas sucias todas las noches.

El hombre que se póne nervioso en la presencia de las mujeres, probablemente recuerda la entrevista que tuvo con la pantufla de mama, cuando ero niño.

Muchos de los hombres que se quejan porque la esposa ha puesto su cariño en un falderillo, etc., no se dan el trabajo de propocionar á la esposa la oportunidad de poner su cariño en éllos.

La naturaleza tiene la poca correcta imprevisión de hacer salir las arrugas en la cara en vez de en el craneo.

Enseñe Ud. á una mujer cien diferentes estilos de trajes, y todavía deseará ver el ciento uno.

El Argot.

Si creyéramos en un artículo de "La Revue" el argot será la lengua del porvenir. Todas las palabras del argot no se han admitido por el uso, pero con el tiempo muchas de ellas, las que sobreviven al envejecimiento, se vuelve buenas compañeras. Así, según dicho autor, el francés ha tomado muchas palabras del latín vulgar: téte (cabeza) viene de teste que significa tesón; poitrime (pecho) viene de una palabra con que en argot se dice coraza y joné (mejilla) ha sido sacada metáfora de una palabra que significa escudilla. Matois (socarrón) viene de una palabra antigua francesa que significaba el lugar de reunión de los ladrones. Fiacre (coche de alquiler) pertenece al argot del bulevar del siglo XVIII y designaba un coche, porque la oficina de alquiler estaba en el hotel de Saint-Fiacre, santo

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC



Strength Has Improved.

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

FREE **A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases** and a Sample bottle to any address. **Poor patients also get the medicine free.**

Prepared by the REV. FATHER KOENIG, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and now by the

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

SU FUERZA LA MEJORADO.

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

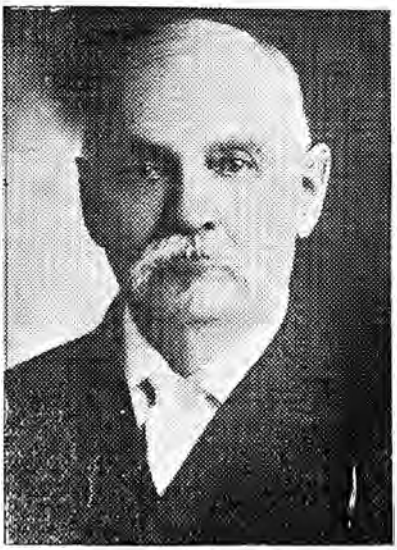
Un precioso librito Gratis acerca de las enfermedades de Nervios y una botella de muestra a cualquier persona que la solicite. Los enfermos pobres recibiran la medecina gratis. Preparada por el Rev. Padre Koenig de Fort Wayne, Ind. desde 1876 y ahora por, la

KOENIG MED. CO.

100 Lake St. 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
En Denver por **Scholtz Drug Co.**

DR. HAMER



Cures Rupture

The American Truss
Made in Denver

It is easy as an old shoe. It is the only adjustable Truss for all forms and varieties of Rupture.

It does not chafe or irritate, and it begins to cure as soon as it is applied.

It is the only Truss made that can be worn with comfort day and night.

It will never wear out; no iron, no steel springs, no stretch, no slip, no hurt, no swear, no fret, no strangulation.

A boon to women, a quieter to babies and an ever present help to men in time of need.

It is the Dr. Hamer truss.

Send for descriptive literature.

309-311 Mercantile Bldg.,
DENVER, COLO., E. U. A.

Note: The editor of this paper is now wearing one of these trusses and finds it is all that is claimed for it.

Este Cendage, de uso muy comodo, se adapta admirablemente a cualquiera forma de hernia No molesta para nada y empiera a curar desde luego. Es el unico Cendage que puede usarse dia y noche sin molestia. Nunca se acaba, nunca molesta.

Una providencia para las mujeres, la tranquilidad para los minos y una ayuda siempre lista para los hombres. Tal es el Cendage del Dr. Hamer. Pidan instrucciones.

Nota: El Editor de este magasine, usa uno de esto bendages, y lo enculatro superior inmejorable 309-311 Mercantile Bldg. Denver. Colo., U. S. A.

que ha sido laicizado Inversamente palabras muy nobles han caído en desuso. "Roupiller" está en el Diccionario de la Academia de 1718.

Es que "Roupiller" significa desde luego dormir en su "Roupiller." La "roupille" era una capa española (ropilla) introducida durante las guerras de religión, la palabra desapareció de la lengua dos siglos más tarde, pero su derivado ha quedado. Quién supone que ese verbo, caído de su antiguo esplendor, fué una palabra de capa y espada y que se aplicaba al sueño guerrero de las conquistadores? En realidad, designa la forma heróica del sueño: el hombre duerme, el soldado dormita.

La aristocracia de los Estados Unidos la forman los buenos obreros, los hombres trabajadores y activos.

En el resto del mundo los inactivos, los flojos etc., forman la aristocracia.

En México no hay aristocracia afortunadamente, aunque los ricos flojos pretenden darse ese título.

De Utilidad.

De Interes Casero.

—Para limpiar fácilmente los cuchillos se mezcla una poca de soda con polvo de ladrillo ó ceniza y con eso se frotan; quedan muy brillantes.

—Para remendar trastos de porcelana, se hace una solución espesa de goma arábiga, á la cual se mezcla yeso puro hasta que tenga la consistencia necesaria. Se aplico la mezcla con una brocha en los bordes de los pedazos, se juntan y se atan. Se dejan así sin tocarlos tres días.

—Para quitar las manchas de moho, se frota bien el lugar manchado con jabón común, y se cubre con almidón: se vuelve á frotar y se pone al sol la parte tratada.

—Se dice que el agua de mostaza es excelente para limpiarse las manos, después de haber manipulado alguna substancia de olor fuerte.

—Si las planchas se ponen ásperas y pegajosas y hacen humo, se pone una poca de sal sobre una supeficie plana, y se frotan allí para que se les quiten esos defectos.

Nadie Como Tu Mismo.

—Nadi te quiere como tú mismo: En caso de necesidad, pidete consejos tu mismo y cuando te respondas hazlo despues de despojarte de toda vanidad y presunción.

Generacion Del Diablo.

Según cuenta la tradición, al Diablo se le ocurrió una vez cometer la más grande de las locuras: contraer matrimonio.

Su imperio es bastante dilatido, y aunque no faltarán en el infierno lindas y amables muchachas que pudiesen hacer aún del Diablo, uno de los seres más felices, no encontró; sin embargo, en él, ninguna que le convieniera.

Convencido de que no encontraría allí la novia; resolvió dirigirse á nuestra tierra, y he aquí realizado el proverbio de la Biblia, "Buscad y encontraréis." Satanas encontró su compañera entre las hijas de los hombres. La afortunada que dió su nombre al príncipe de los infiernos, se llamaba la Srita. Impiedad.

Muchos años vivieron los dos esposos en completa felicidad.

Un día impelido por un acceso de nostalgia, el buen padre se decidió a abandonar la tierra y dirigióse á su patria. Como pare amoroso que era, no quizo ir sin dejar colocadas á sus hijas (que eran doce) casándolas de la manera siguinte.

La ambición con un rico hidalgo.
La Brutalidad con un potentado.
La Envidia con un artista.
La Hipocresía con un cura.
La Locura con un soldado.

La Pobreza fué mujer de un maestro de escuela.

La Injusticia fué fiel compañera de un Juez.

La Prodigalidad formó pareja con un jóven heredero de una gran fortuna.

La Crueldan, según la voluntad de su padre, fué la querida de todo el género humano.

La Vanidad y la Venganza, las dejo el Diablo al bello sexo, porque no pudo encontrarles marido.

Hasta hoy ninguna de las hijas del Diablo ha abandonado á su marido.—La Opinion Libre.

Arturo.—Señorita, tenga usted la bondad de aceptar esta sortija como simbolo de un amor que no tendrá nunca fin.

Matilde.—La acepto como símbolo de un amor que no tendrá nunca principio.

FOR SALE.

One Ottumwa Box Car Loader, never used, can save you money on this. Address,

D. S. Co., care of Sister Republics, 321 16th St., Denver Colo.

The Varney Miner's Candlestick



Is thoroughly good, being well made from tool steel. Made in three lengths, 8, 10 and 12 inches. Dealers write for prices and free sample. Manufactured by

N. E. Varney,
1830 Lawrence Street, Denver Colo.

El candlero "Varney" para mineros es inmejorable. Siendo fabricado delmejor acero, Tamaños 8, 10 y 12 pulgadas de lagrgo,

Modern School of Business

Charles Bldg., DENVER

Geo. LaMunyon, Manager



Winter term begins January 6th. The following are some of the reasons why you should attend this school

A strong business practice course, including actua business practice; large complete typewriting department, (every machine new and of the latest model); railroad wire in telegraph department and all the printed railroad forms for the use of telegraph students; large shorthand department; best teachers money can hire; individual instruction; positions secured; day and evening classes.

No school in the West is offering greater a dv ages for so reasonable a price. Write or call any time

Las clases de invierno comenzaren el 6 de Enero. Las siguientes son algunas de las razones porque Ud. debe matricularse en esta escuela: Un excelente curso practico de negocios, en el cual se incluye la practica verdadera, un departamento extenso y completo para escribir en maquina, etc, etc.

Ningun colegio en el Oeste ofrece las ventajas que este.

MOLER SYSTEM OF COLLEGES

1229 17th Street. Denver, Colo.

Teaches the barber trade: also makes a specialty of hairdressing, manicuring and massage in the ladies' department. Work done free. Charge for material used only.

Colegios del Sistema Moler. Se enseña el oficio de Barber, y su especialidad es la peluqueria, manicurar etc., en el departamento de Señoras, e trabajo se hace gratis.

WANTED

Agents to sell direct to the Consumer The Ring-Leader Suspender one of the most Scientific inventions. Will wear longer than any other suspender made. Will not pull off the pant buttons. Good commission to agents. Write the

Ring Leader Suspender Co.,
407 Barclay Block,
DENVER, COLO.

Se necesitan Agentes para que vendan directamente al consumidor, los Tirantes "Ring-leader." Una de las invenciones mas cientificas.

Dura mas tiempo que ningun otro terante que se haya fabricado. Estos no arrancan los botones de los pantalones.

MACHINERY BRAINS.

The time is coming very shortly, when the West, the wastful West, will take note of and begin using the many money and labor-saving specialties that are now used almost universally in the East and in England, France and Germany, where they practice every economy in their manufacures, and pay attention io the old adage that "a penny saved is a penny earned" and that "dimes make dollars."

The steam user of the West pays little or no attention to the elimination of waste that is a vital question to the steam user of the East. Now Mr. Westerner;

Let us assume that you are operating a boiler of only one hundred horse power, which will call for about five pounds coal per horse power per hour.

This means two and a half tons per day, of ten hours, or seven hundred and fifty tons per year, of three hundred days. The chances are that it will run to eight hundred, and if you pay two dollars for your coal, laid down at your furnace, as many do, that means sixteen hundred dollars in the coin of the realm.

Suppose that the chief engineer of a manufacturing plant, with a world-wide reputation, were to say to you that he had an appliance in use at his plant, that for at least two years had been saving " from 6 to 10%" of his fuel.

You would be justified in assuming that an average pf 10% of your fuel could be saved by the use of that same appliance, would you not? and that would mean $160.00 to you,—with your hundred horse power boiler.

Now when the makers of that appliance say to you, as they do, that this amount will pay for two of their machines, you are confronting on opportunity for A 200% INVESTMENT, are you not?

Is the rest of your money working for you at that rate? and can you find any good reason for absorbing this information, and railing to apply it to your own betterment.

Would you think for a moment of running your engine without a governor?

Then why not your pump and your boiler?

Do you regard condensation in your steam pipes as an advantage?

Then why not get rid of it?

There are two large companies in the United States that devote their energies to the making of money saving steam specialties; The Williams Gauge Co. of Pittsburg, Pa., and The Ohio Blower Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, who manufacture the "Swart won't" specialties, you will find their apparatus in use in 4,000 plants, representing more than 4,000,000 horse power.

A machine of any kind is the concrete expression of a certain order of Brain Power, and it works continuously; so that in buying machinery, you are, in a sense, buying brains, and brains are a good thing to have, even if you do have to buy them.

In our advertising pages you will find these steam specialties, and a two cent stamp may increase the power of your boilers.

THE MAN WHO HASN'T TIME.

"So far as I have encountered them," said a citizen of the world, according to the New York Sun, "a characteristic of great men is that they have time. They are not in a hurry; their work doesn't boss them, but they boss their work. They don't act as if every minute you stayed was valuable time lost to them. They don't fret and fidget. What time they do devote to you appear to be time that they can spare, and take things easy in, comfortable. The work seems to be incidental, and it seems as though they could turn to it when the time came and get through it with ease; and they always seem, besides, to have strength in reserve. It is a characteristic of the great man that he has time."

Probably the least progressive individual in the business world, and often, heretofore, the least prosperous, is the man who "never has time." This man is unfortunate. He has no time to learn by listening to traveling men—and one can hear much from an earnest, hustling traveling man. He has no time to go conventions, nor to write ads. He is, indeed unfortunate, and particularly, if it is really true, if he really has no time. But generally the paucity of time is only alleged, and does not exist in fact. Its absence is a sort of hallucination. For the ordinary man who "has no time" really has plenty of time if he only knew it. The man who "has no time" is inclined to "putter." He wastes time, and if he didn't "putter" he would have just as much time as the genuinely busy man who, though busy, always has time for good things.

MEXICO

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT IT AS A FIELD OF INVESTMENT?

THE MEXICAN INVESTOR

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

MAPS OF MEXICO

Large Complete Hand Drawn Maps of Sonora and Chihuahua at Half Price $1.50 Each

F. B. % SISTER REPUBLICS
321 16th Street, Denver, Colo.

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Finely illustrated will be sent to you for ONE YEAR for only 25 CENTS. It contains thrilling stories, wild mountain scenery, and departments of interest to young and old. Big commissions to agents. We give one of these books FREE to each subscriber: "The Law of Financial Success" or how to be successful in life. "Derelli's Annual for 1908," giving the good and evil days and how to cast your own and friend's horoscope.

THE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE
Room L Toltec Block, Denver, Colo.



THREE ADVANTAGES OF MAGAZINE ADVERTISING

1. ITS A PERMANENCY

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 f any place in the world.

FRANK BRADY, Prop. 321 16th St., Denver, Colo.

THE PRONOUNS.

THE PERSONALS—THE NOMINATIVES.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Yo—I.	Nosotros—we.
Tu thou.	Vosotros you.
Él—he.	Ellos—they.
Ella—she.	Ellas they.
Usted—you.	Ustedes—you (all).

The personal pronoun in the nominative case is commonly omitted before the verb, provided no stress is laid upon it, or if no doubt as to the person referred to may be seen by the verb ending, as: Tengo el libro de Vd.; I have your boo ; but, Yo tomaba el libro de la mesa; I was taking the book from the table; if the pronoun yo should be omitted, then the sentence might refer to he or she, as the endings are the same.

Tu -thou, is used only in speaking to your own servants, to intimate friends, in the family circle, or to children. It carries with it a meaning of affection or familiarity.

As there are but two genders in Spanish, the neuter pronoun "it" is rendered by he or she, él or ella

Usted—you, and its plural, Ustedes, are always used in speaking to strangers, or in formal address They require the same ending of the verb as the third person. Usted in the singular, and Ustedes in the plural In written language Usted is abbreviated, Vd. V., Ud. in the singular; and Vds., VV., Uds. in the plural. In addressing more than one person, we therefore use Ustedes, with the ending of the third person verb, in the plural.

Vosotros is never used in modern Spanish, except in oratory and in public address. The word was commonly used during and previous to the 16th century.

We is expressed by nostros in the masculine, and by nostoras in the feminine.

They is expressed by ellos in the masculine, and by ellas in the feminine.

DIRECT OBJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Me me.	Nos us
Te thee.	Os - you.
Le you, him, her.	Les them.
Lo it, him.	Los them.
La it, her	Las—them.

The position of the direct objective pronouns, is immediately preceding the verb, except in the infinitive and imperative moods, and the present participle, where they are placed after and attached to the verb, as: Pasar, to pass; pasa, he or she passes; lo pasa, he passes it; me pasa, he passes me; nos pasa, he passes us; los pasa, he passes them; te pasa he passes thee; pasarlo, to pass it; páseme, pass me; pasándome, passing me.

Note If the negative imperative is used, the objective pronoun precedes the verb, as: No lo tome, do not take it.

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Note -The direct objective pronoun will sometimes be found used after the verb, if the verb begins the sentence.

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Te—thyself.	Os – yourselves.
Se—himself, herself, itself, oneself, yourself.	Se –themselves.

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"Se" is one of the most important words in the Spanish language. It means himself, herself, oneself, itself, yourself or selves, and themselves, when the subject of the sentence is he, she, one, it, you, or they, respectively, as: él se ama, he loves himself; ella se ama, she loves herself; se ama, one or it loves oneself or itself; ellos or ellas se aman, they love themselves; Vds. se aman, you (all) love yourselves

When the subject cannot act upon itself, then "se" may be translated, by the passive voice, with "is" As: lavar is to wash; el hombre se lava, means the man washes himself; but if the subject of the sentence cannot act on itself then se means is; as: se lava el plato en agua, the plate is washed in water. Here the plate is the subject of the sentence, and the plate not being able to wash itself, the sentence is translated, is washed.

The subject is placed after the verb in Spanish when the passive form is used. This is one reason why the exclamation point is reversed before a sentence so as to show whether the sentence is interrogative or not.

Whenever there may be an ambiguity as to whether the "se" is simply reflexive or whether it is passive, then the compound tense is used to express the passive, as: El hombre se ama, the man loves himself; if we wish to express, the man is loved, we must use the third person of the verb ser, as: El hombre es amado de la mujer; the man is loved by the woman.

In English when the subject is impersonal, that is, the subject is one, they, someone, etc., se is used, as: se dice, one says, they say, someone says

"Se" is also used to mean "to him," "to her," "to you," and is here used for the sake of euphony. Instead of using "le lo digo," the le is translated by "se;" "se" also is used when "les" means "to them;" as: se los doy á Vd. I give them to you. If there is any ambiguity as to whether se means to him, to her, or to you, then the indirect object of the verb is used, governed by the preposition "á." As: Se lo doy á Vd, I give it to you; se lo doy á él, I give it to him; se lo doy á ella, I give it to her. The following rule may be adduced: When the object in English is governed by the preposition "to," the object in Spanish will be direct object of the

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READING LESSON.---Leccion de Lectura.

Astucia de un Viajero.

Un viajero llegó á una posada en una noche de las más frías de diciembre, y al pasar por la cocina vió que todos los asientos estaban ocupados por la mucha gente que habia alrededor del fuego, causándole la mayor pena de no poder acercarse á calentar las uñas.

"Mozo." dijo en voz alta al criado; "darás al momento á mi caballo dos docenas de ostras."

El mozo obedeció; y todas las personas que estaban en posesión de la lumbre, no pudieron resistir al deseo de ver un animal tan extraordinario; se levantaron y marcharon en tropel á la caballeriza.

Entretanto el viajero tomó el mejor asiento al fuego, y un instante después llegó el mozo á decirle, seguido de los curiosos, que el caballo no quería comer las ostras.

"¡ Cómo! ¿ no las quiere? " pregunta muy serio el viajero; "pues ponme aqui la mesa y me las comeré yo á su salud."

la astucia, trick, slyness.
el viajero, the traveler.
al pasar, on passing through.
la cocina, the kitchen.
vió, he saw.
el asiento, the seat.
causar, to cause.
la pena, the pain.
de no poder acercarse, that he could not approach.
calentar las uñas, to warm his hands
mozo, waiter.
la voz, the voice.
alto, a, loud.
la ostra, the oyster.
obedecer, to obey.
apoderarse, to take possession.
la lumbre, the fire (of the stove.)
estar ocupado, to be occupied.
la gente, the people.
habia, there was.
alrededor, around.
el fuego, the fire.
el deseo, the desire.
levantarse, to rise.
marchar, to go.
en tropel, in a body.
la caballeriza, the stable.
entretanto, meanwhile.
despues, afterwards.
seguido, followed.
curioso, inquisitive, curious
serio, serious.
ponme, give me, put me, (thou)
comer, to eat.
la salud, the health.

El Consejo de Luis XI.

Luis XI solía decir que llevaba en su cabeza todo el consejo, porque no se aconsejaba de nadie. Viéndole un día el almirante de Bréze montado en un burro muy débil, dijo: "Preciso, es, que ese animal sea más fuerte de lo que parace, para poder llevar encima al rey y á su consejo."

TRANSLATION. (literal)

Luis XI used to say that he carried in his head all wisdom, because he consulted (himself) of no one. Seeing him, one day, the admiral of Bréze, mounted on a donkey very weak, he said: "It must be that that animal is stronger of that which it seems, in order to be able to carry the king and his wisdom."

SMILE AWHILE;

While you Smile, Another Smiles;
And Soon There's Miles and
Miles of Smiles, and Life's worth living
If You'll But Smile.

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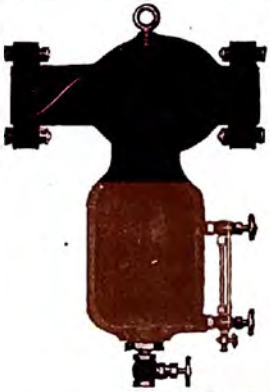
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MAR 16 1908

THE SISTER REPUBLICS

A COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE

Vol. 9 No. 7 MARCH, 1908 English and Spanish



Section of Rio de Janeiro where the United States fleet recently stopped, showing the beautiful boulevard and the crescent of the bay.

Trecho da Bahia do Rio de Janeiro Onde Fundeou a Esquadra Americana, Mostrando a Linda Avenida Beira Mar.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Pan-American Notes, English
Spanish Lessons
Pan-American Notes Spanish
English Lessons

This Publication Circulates in the Southwest, Mexico, Central and South America, West Indies and Philippines

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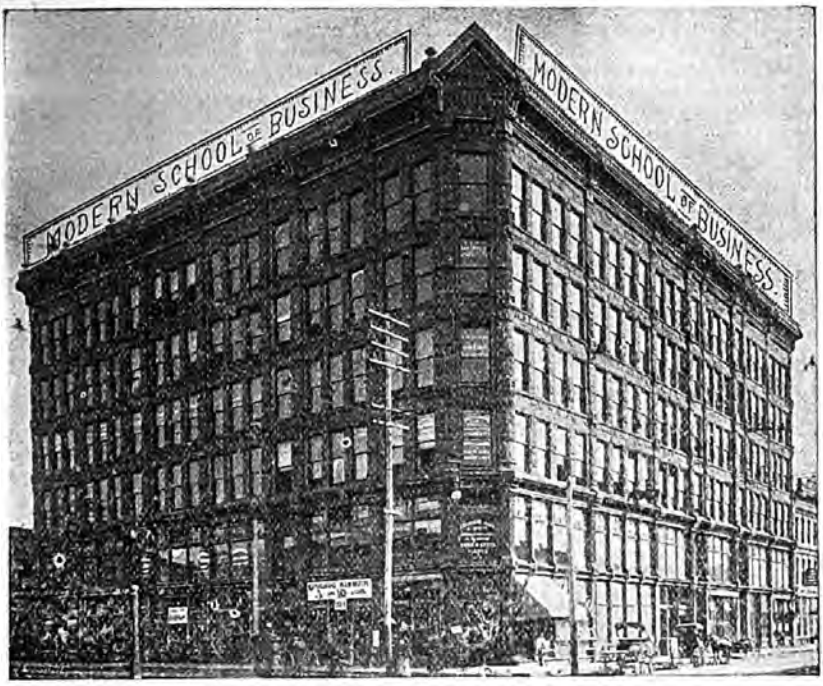
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The salt deposits of Chile are said to be the greatest in the world. The Salar Grande mine in the province of Tarapaca, about 60 miles south and east of Iquique, covers an area of 80,000 acres to the depth of 25 feet. This body of salt is nearly pure and contains more than 14,000,000,000 tons, or enough to supply the world's demands for many decades. There are several other deposits in the interior that cover two or three times the area of the above.

The first Latin-American Scientific Congress was held at Buenos Aires, the capital of the Argentine Republic, in 1898. The second session of the Congress was held at Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, in 1901, and the third at Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, in 1905. It has now been determined to hold the fourth session at Santiago during the first 10 days of December, 1908, and invitations to this effect have been issued by the Chilean Government.

For the purpose of promoting the development of agriculture in the Republic, the President of Costa Rica, in a decree dated December 2, 1907, has ordered the establishment of agricultural boards in the different cantons, except San José. These boards shall be composed of seven members and are placed under the control of the National Society of Agriculture. Their general powers and duties tend to the promotion and development of agriculture in their respective cantons.

The Government of the Republic of Costa Rica, under date of December 5, 1907, entered into a contract with the United Fruit company whereby the latter agrees to import into the country such quantities of crude oil as may be sufficient for the consumption thereof in the Republic. The company shall sell the oil thus imported with a profit not exceeding 10 per cent on its cost. During the term of the contract, which is 25 years, the importation of crude oil shall be free of duty.

With the inauguration of a new steamship service between New York and Callao, via Panama, a great economic advance will be made in the intercourse of these two commercial sections. This enterprise under the National Steamship and Floating Dock company of Callao, will it is anticipated, be in full operation early in 1908, and in addition to being capitalized for $15,000,000, it is subsidized by the Peruvian Government for $1,500,000.

An Argentine law dated September 30, 1907, exempts from customs duty during a period of 10 years, machinery, tools, and materials necessary for the installation and working of mining and metallurgical establishments which may be erected or which actually exist in the Republic. The law also covers machinery, tools and materials for well-boring. In order to obtain the exemption in question, the interested persons must apply in writing to the custom-house through which it is desired to effect the importation. The charges involved in the verification of the materials will be for the account of the applicant.

To further the commercial, agricultural, industrial, and maritime interests of the Haitian Republic, a Chamber of Commerce has been established at Port au Prince, in accordance with a presidential decree of November 30, 1907. An appropriation of $1,800 to meet the expenses of organization has been made and the President of the Republic named as honorary president. Not only will the organization disseminate information concerning native products and industries, but it will also serve as an intermediary for the local distribution of foreign data of value to the country.

The census of the Cuban Republic, taken in 1907, reports the total population as numbering 2,048,282, as compared with 1,572,845 in 1899, the Provinces of Havana and Santa Clara being the most populous. Immigration for the fiscal year 1906-7 shows a decrease as compared with the preceding year of 23,080 arrivals. Customs receipts at the port of Havana during 1907 aggregated $20,005,048.12, a gain of $1,500,000 over 1906. Important measures for the sanitation of various municipalities and precautionary steps against yellow fever have been provided for by an appropriation of $350,000.

In commemoration of the rising for independence in South America on August 10, 1809, a National Exposition is to be held at Quito, Ecuador, on the 100th anniversary of that event. The decree providing for the celebration was issued by President Alfaro in October, 1907, and exhibits will cover not only the forestal, pastoral, agricultural, mining, railroad and fishery resources of the country, but will also provide historic and artistic features of interest, and prizes have been offered by the Government for articles dealing with patriotic and historic subjects. Arrangements have been made for the participation of other nations in the Exposition.

On October 18, 1907, the President of the Republic of Nicaragua approved the charter of incorporation of the Atlantic Industrial company, formed for the purpose of exploiting the national rubber forests existing in the Department of Zelaya, the Districts of Prinsapolka and Rio Grande, and in the Bocay Mountain, which comprises the forests of Jinotega and Comarca, Cape Gracias a Dios, and a small part of the Department of Segovia. The company will also engage in other business relating to the extraction and exportation of rubber. Its capital is $300,000 and it is the transferee of the concession granted by the Government to Messrs. Guerrero and Moreira for the exploitation of said forests during 10 years from September 10, 1905.

The giant water lilies which are now known as Victoria, after the late queen of England, are natives of the warmer portions of South America, where they thrive in lagoons and in the quieter portions of rivers. Haenke, a German botanist, first reported their discovery in 1801, and startled all Europe by his description of their gigantic leaves and flowers. Almost half a century had elapsed in fruitless experiments to introduce the plant into the old world when in 1849 the first flower opened on the duke of Devonshire's estate at Ghatsworth, England.

In accordance with a decree of the President of the Colombian Republic dated December 5, 1907, the free importation of maize and rice at Atlantic ports is extended until May 1, 1908. This measure is taken as a result of the shortage of the crops in reference throughout the Republic, owing to the ravages of the locusts. A subsequent decree declares the provisions effective from February 1, 1908.

It may be of interest to some to know that the builders of the Guatemalan Northern Railroad, which was opened recently by President Cabrera, were Minor C. Kieth, the New Orleans capitalist, well known on the Isthmus, who is the main figure in the United Fruit company; and Sir William Van Horne, the Cuban railroad magnate. This road, which will eventually form a link in that golden dream, the Pan-American railroad, from New York to Buenos Aires, is the only railroad in Spanish America built without a bond issue.—Star and Herald Panama.

Hermosillo, Mexico, is 184 miles south of Nogales, Ariz., and is headquarters for the northern military division, comprising the states of Sonora, Sinaloa, and Lower California. It is a city of all modern improvements, such as electric lights, telephones, waterworks, cement walls, macadamized roads, etc. A contract is about to be let for the erection of a public market house to cost $100,000. Officials also claim they are going to put in a good system of sewerage as soon as their market house is finished. The trade of Hermosillo amounts to over $10,000,000 annually, derived not only from Sonora, but also from the states of Sinaloa, Chinuahua and banks of the city, consisting of the Banco de Sonora, with a paid up capital of $1,500,000, branch banks of the Banco Minero of Chihuahua, the Banco Nacional of Mexico City, and the Banco Occidental of Mazatlan, all of which are doing a good business. There are 10 wholesale houses in the city, three of which sell only dry and fancy goods, and the others carry a line of general merchandise. They all have retail departments but the main retail business is done by about 25 Chinese stores.

For the purpose of avoiding the congestion of traffic in the port of Buenos Aires, during the cereal shipping season, the Minister of Agriculture of the Argentine Republic has submitted to the National Congress a bill providing for the construction of temporary granaries with a total capacity of 100,000 tons. When the unloading of cereals can not be made directly

from the cars to the ships within 24 hours allowed by law the respective cargoes shall be deposited in the granaries. The loading of ships from the granaries will be made by means of elevators. With a capacity of 100,000 tons and supposing that the maximum time allowed for storage is from fifteen to twenty days it will be practicable to deposit in said granaries during the first seven months of active shipping about 1,000,000 tons of cereal.

The President of the Mexican Republic promulgated on December 21, 1907, a law of the National Congress amending paragraph 125 of the customs tariff in force so as to increase the import duties on common rock candy, and refined sugar of all kinds from 2.50 pesos ($1.25) per 100 kilograms, gross weight, to 5.00 pesos per 100 kilograms, gross weight. Said law will become effective at midnight, February 15, 1908.

A large turpentine factory has recently been put into operation in the neighborhood of Morelia, State of Michoacan, Mexico, the intention of the promoters of the enterprise being to turn out sufficient quantities of the commodity to enable Mexico to be a factor in the turpentine market. The capacity of the factory is said to be 200,000 gallons annually. The conditions for the favorable outcome of the work are highly favorable both by reason of the large tracts of pine that abound in the State of Michoacan and the approaching completion of such railroad lines as will put the product of the factory on the market without loss of time or great expense.

SUGGESTION OF GREATER AMERICA.

The "Journal des Debats", referring to the recent congress of the Central American republics held in Washington says that the results obtained constitute a triumph for the statesmanship of the United States, and that incidentally they will strengthen both the Monroe and the Drago doctrines. Continuing the paper suggests that this congress may lead eventually to a confederation of the two Americas, which would possess immeasureable weight among the nations of the world.

TRADE-MARKS IN MEXICO.

Having recently received, through an American commercial association, the complaint of a shoe manufacturer of the United States, Consul-General A. L. M. Gotteschalk, of Mexico City uses the case to show the result of the failure to protect manufactured goods through registering trade-marks in foreign countries:

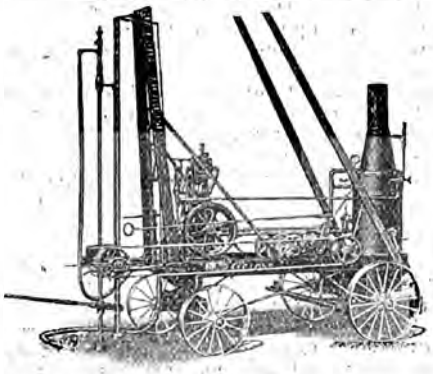
It appears that the shoe company in question has been making shipments of its products to Mexico, through the port of Tampico. It is claimed that a resident there, observing the success which these goods obtained upon the market, has written to the manufacturers, stating that he had already copyrighted their trade-mark in Mexico and that they were infringing upon his rights in the matter. Having no data at hand as to the merits of the case, I wrote the American association of manufacturers which forwarded the complaint, recommending that the firm avail themselves of the services of a local law firm of unquestioned reliability to submit to the local courts their grievances against the apparent trespasser.

The case seems to be one that should be presented to American manufacturers for their information. Manufacturers and exporters in the United States are too prone to think and to act as if compliance with their home laws guaranteed them against all possible injury or prejudice abroad. The case outlined should show clearly that it is the duty of firms who export successfully a certain class of merchandise to Mexico to proceed, in their own interest, to register their trade-mark in this country. A large number of American concerns neglect to fulfill the requirements of the Mexican incorporations law (stamp tax law), in consequence of which, although they may not themselves be aware of it, they have absolutely no legal existence in the country. It is this neglectful oversight of many American business men who deal with foreign countries that so often is disparaging and causes irremediable damage to American trade.—Mexican Investor.

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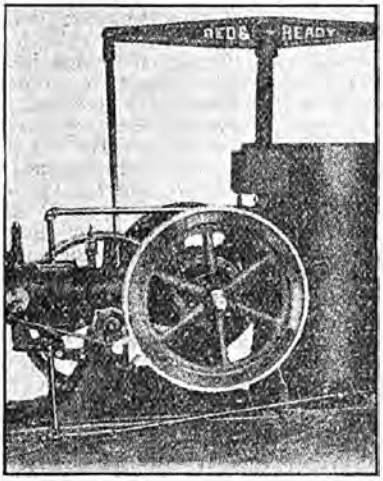
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the formation, floating, and final disruption of the first "Darien Company," and the relations to it of its projector, William Patterson. The act creating the "Company of Scotland trading to Africa and the Indies" became a law on June 26, 1695, passing the Scottish Parliament and being touched with the scepter by his Majesty's Commissioner. The enterprise as projected purposed that a certain part of the Isthmus of Darien, in Central America, should be the entrepot for the exchange of Western and Eastern commodities; the inauguration of universal free trade and the concentration of the commerce of the globe on the Isthmus of Darien being the dominant ideas of Patterson's scheme. On the 26th of July, 1698, departure was made from Leith, with destination for the Isthmus, and on November 3, the first expedition cast anchor at Golden Island, in the bay of Acba, near the Gulf of Darien. The journal kept by a member of the party recounts the incidents of the voyage and of the subsequent establishment of the colony, while a report made by William Patterson himself, who accompanied the expedition in a private capacity, furnishes abundant evidence of the shrewd business sense of the original promoter of the enterprise. The colony was abandoned in June, 1699, and later expeditions met with no better success, but so great was the interest and enthusiasm which prevailed throughout Scotland with regard to the scheme that on March 25, 1707, complete restitution was made by the Scottish Parliament to the subscribers of the ill-fated company.

VARIETIES OF BANANAS.

Mexico is capable of growing every variety of bananas but undoubtedly the kind which is best worth while is the Martinique, which is better known to commerce as the Jamaica or Central America variety.

The Tampico Times in referring to this matter, has the following to say, which we believe will be of interest in view of the great interest in banana cultivation now manifested in this country:

The following varieties of bananas are grown in this section, some of which are the best varieties known to the banana growers of the world.

The Martinique. The large yellow banana you see in the markets of the United States.

The Moreno. This is the red banana that brings the highest price of any fruit known.

The Mansano. (or Apple Banana). This is the short fleshy variety which is so popular in the tropics.

The Guinea. This is the pink meat banana.

The Platino Largo. This is the cooking banana, which largely takes the place of potatoes in the South American Countries.

The Port Limon or Anona, also a large yellow banana.—Mexican Investor.

NEXT PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

At the meeting of the Governing Board of the Bureau, held on January 8, a resolution was introduced, providing that the Fourth International Pan-American Conference be held in Buenos Aires in 1910. Action on the resolution was deferred until the next meeting of the Governing Board, to be held on February 5, in order that the different members of the Board could communicate with their respective Governments and ascertain their attitude on this point. At the adjournment of the conference held in Rio de Janeiro in 1906, it was generally understood that the next conference would be held in Buenos Aires, but it was left for the Governing Board of the Bureau to determine later on the actual place and date. The principal reason for selecting the year 1910, instead of 1911 or 1912, is that the Argentine Republic will celebrate in that year the 100th anniversary of its independence, and now plans to hold a great exposition. In view of the rapid progress, both political and commercial, which Latin America is now making and of the closer relations developing between the United States and her sister Republics, the Fourth Pan-American Conference is sure to have much to consider of interest to all the countries concerned, and will have an important bearing on their future relations.

INAUGURATION OF THE NORTHERN RAILWAY IN GUATEMALA.

The opening of the Guatemala Northern railway (El Ferrocarril del Norte), running from Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic to San José on the Pacific, was formally accomplished on January 19, 1908, on which date the first train over



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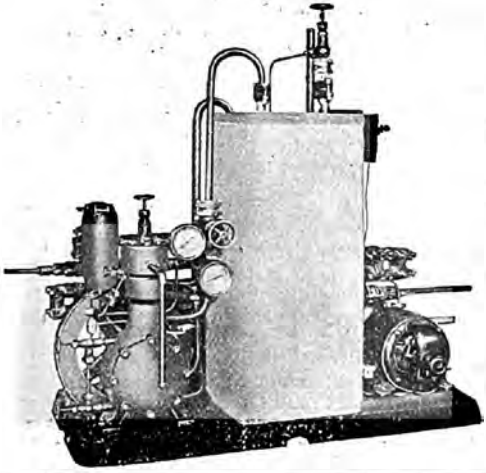


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the line entered Guatemala City from the Atlantic.

The completion of this enterprise, which was undertaken in 1892, marks an era not only in the development of Guatemala, but also in the adjacent countries of Central America, while the port of New Orleans, in the United States, will be brought in close touch with the commerce of the Western coast of Nicaragua and Salvador, saving eight days' sea voyage via Colon.

A new fortnightly service between New York and Puerto Barrios has also been inaugurated on the part of the United Fruit company, in consequence of the opening of the road from ocean to ocean, the voyage requiring from eight to nine days, and wireless connection has been established with Port Limon, the center of distribution for Central American stations.

For many years the coffee crop of Guatemala has been handled by the Guatemalan Central road leading from Guatemala City to San José del Guatemala, the port of entry on the Pacific side, and thence transferred to Pacific Mail Line ships. These shipments have gone either to San Francisco for distribution, or else down to Panama and across the Isthmus, England and Germany being the principal purchasers.

The total length of the line from ocean to ocean is 269 miles, and it was owing to difficulties in the construction of the last 60 miles of the 195 between Guatemala City and the Atlantic that the completion has been so long delayed. Remarkable feats of engineering have overcome the topographical conditions, tunnels and bridges forming connection between comparatively short stretches of straight trackage. In all 70 bridges have been built, the two most important being a short distance from Guatemala City, one of which crosses the Las Vacas ravine, 244 feet deep.

The company under whose auspices the road was finished is headed by Sir William Van Horne and Minor C. Keith and the enthusiastic support of President Cabrera has aided the enterprise in every way.

The Guatamala Northern constitutes the third interoceanic railroad line across the countries of Latin America, and while it is not anticipated that traffic will be diverted from either the Tehuantepec or Panama lines, the influence upon the interior trade of Central America will, it is calculated be enormous.

STATUS OF THE RUBBER INDUSTRY OF COLOMBIA.

United States Consul, Isaac A. Manning, of Cartagena, Colombia, makes the following statements in regard to the rubber industry in the Republic:

There is but little increase in the output of rubber in Colombia, though the establishment of plantations is extending. Reliable parties state that along the river Bando there are 400,000 rubber trees, and 200,000 trees along the Arquia. In the Sinu Valley there are said to be at least 1,000,000, trees in plantations and of these only a very small number are yet being tapped. When all these rubber plantations reach the age when the trees can be tapped, the output of Colombia will not be so dependent on the wild trees and the Indian rubber hunter. The Government is also taking precautions to protect the wild rubber in the forests and thus prevent the total destruction of the wild trees, which are now frequently cut down and "sapped" to the last drop or tapped and allowed to bleed so long that the tree dies for lack of sap.

Many new experiments are being tried, and among them is that of planting small trees, cutting them down annually and pressing the rubber from them, allowing the stump to remain and resprout. Thus a great many trees may be planted on a small tract of ground, making cultivation easy, but the results are yet to be determined. There is a question whether the rubber is of equal quality with that of the mature tree, or whether the yield will be sufficient to make it a profitable business. The outcome of this experiment is being watched with interest by other rubber planters.

The question of yield per tree of the planted rubber is yet an open one. Under a general questioning, rubber planters will promise a pound of rubber to the tree, but a planter who has charge of a large plantation on the Sinu river, and who has just tapped 14-155 trees, approximately 8 years old, and including some old trees of the natural forest, reports a yield of 1,121 pounds of clear, dry pressed rubber. From this result the yield of a rubber tree after it has reached its eighth year, where tapping is carefully made with

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a view to preserving the life of the tree, is estimated at 4 ounces of pure, clear rubber. This rubber was treated by straining to take out all foreign substance, then coagulated in water, and pressed carefully, so that as much of the water as possible was taken out. It was then dried for a week, with the foregoing results.

Other planters who seems to estimate results on what the wild rubber has been known to yield, insist that the yield from a fully grown or an 8-year-old rubber tree should be, if properly developed and cared for, at least a full pound of dry, pure rubber. In Colombia, at least, this is all matter for further study and experimentation.

The exports of rubber from the port of Cartagena during the past five years have at least added to the income of the country, having been 666,170 kilograms from January 1, 1903, to October 1, 1907, slightly more than one-half going to the United States. The total shipments for 1906 were 159,580 kilograms, and in the first nine months of 1907, 136,680 kilograms.

Odds and Ends

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REMEDY FOR ULCERATED TOOTH.

A poultice of flour and alcohol soothes an ulcerated tooth or inflamed swelling wonderfully.—National Magazine.

Gladys Vanderbilt married Count Szechenyl yesterday. Now lets try to forget that name—until the divorce case comes up for trial, at least.

A Chinaman ran 50 yards in Honolulu in 5 1-5 seconds. If we have war with Japan some other yellow men over that way will beat that time.

In addressing the West Point graduates recently, Secretary Taft advised them to "Keep their mouths shut and do their duty." It might be well for a lot of us who are not soldiers, to place that motto in our collection.

When the first ring at the door bell is not answered, don't conclude that the folks are not at home. This applies to advertising. Ring again.—British Printer.

NOUGAT.

Use six cups of granulated sugar to five cups pecans chopped fine. Put sugar in saucepan and stir until all is melted. While stirring constantly, after melting, have someone pour in nuts and stir only enough to mix. Wet a marble slab and pour candy out thin and cut into with a wet knife. Wrap in paraffin paper.

USE YOUR SOOT.

When the kitchen range is "cleaned out" there will be found under the oven a considerable quantity of gray dust; it is not ashes exactly nor soot, but a smoke deposit as near lamp black as a coal fire is able to produce, finer than the finest flour. Not many who throw this into the ashbin are aware that this is the best thing in the world for polishing tinware, far surpassing all the prepared powders and pastes sold for that purpose. Apply it to the tin with a damp cloth and a few strokes will produce such a luster as is on new tinware.

TO CLEAN OIL PAINTINGS.

First go over the picture with a soft cloth—an old handkerchief if possible—clean, of course; then cut a big potato in two and with the flat side go over the surface carefully with a light, circular movement, not pressing too heavily. The potato will soon loosen the dirt and the colors underneath begin to show brighter. Do this again until every bit of dust and dirt is off. Then use a big, soft sponge and tepid water lightly. Where there is dampness in the walls oil paintings are frequently spoiled by it. For this dry the canvas perfectly and go over the back with a coat of white lead.

FIFTY KINDS OF HEADACHE.

"There are more than fifty kinds of headache", said a physician, "and sufferers from the more common forms may cure themselves accordingly. The more frequent forms are a dull pain across the forehead, due to dyspepsia; a pain in the back of the head, due to the liver; a bursting pain in both temples, due to malnutrition; an ache on the top of the head, as though a weight pressed on the skull, due to overwork; an ache between the brows just above the base of the nose, due to eye strain."

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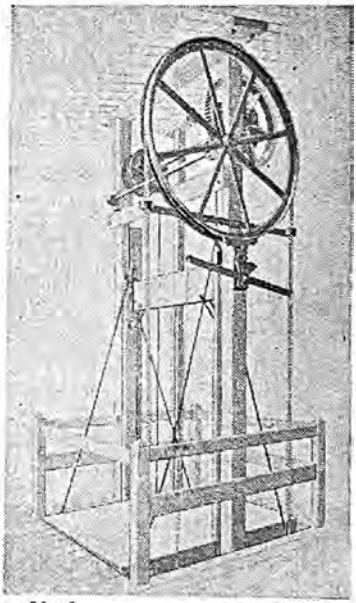
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NUT ICED CREAM.

Two quarts of cream, 1 pint milk, 1½ cups sugar, ½ to ¾ pound chopped black walnuts. Freeze together. These nuts give the cream a delicious flavor.

WORLD'S OLDEST REPUBLICS.

So far as practical considerations go Switzerland is the oldest of surviving republics. Two puny republics, however, long antedate the Helvetic confederation and in strict accuracy one of these two must be the oldest republic of all now in existence. One of them is the republic of San Marino in Italy, on Mount Titano, the oldest state in Europe and one of the smallest in the world. The other is the republic of Andorra in the Pyrenees, made independent by Charlemagne. No fixed data can be assigned to either of these, both are mediaeval relics, and San Marino may be identified even before the middle ages began.

DISSECTING A VIOLIN.

Not one person in a hundred has the slightest notion of how many parts or pieces there are in a violin. Here is a list of them: Back, 2 pieces; belly, 2; coins and blocks, 6; sides, 5; side-linings, 12; bar, 1; purflings, 24; neck, 1; finger-board, 1; nut, 1; bridge, 1; string for tail-board, 1; guard for string, 1; sound post, 1; strings, 4; pegs, 4; total, 69 pieces. Three kinds of wood are used—maple, pine and ebony. Maple is used for the back, the neck and the side-pieces and the bridge. Pine is used for the belly, the bar, the coins and blocks, the side-linings and the sound-post. Ebony is used for the finger-board, the tail-board, the nut, the guard for string of tail-board, the pegs and the button.

FIRST PRINTER FOUND.

A French semi-scientific magazine does away with the discussion as to who was the first printer. Here is its story: When Agesilaus observed before the battle that made his name that his soldiers doubted success, he wrote on his hands, inverting the letters, the word "Victory," in Greek of course. When the priest appeared with the sacrifice, a bull's liver, the great captain laid his hand on the flesh and kept it there for some time. After he removed it the word "Victory" was printed there, patent to all eyes, and this Greek was undoubtedly the first printer. The soldiers saw what they supposed to be "a message from the gods" and fought like lions.

You will find the Sister Republics, published by Mr. Frank Brady of Denver, unique in the field of useful, commercial magazines. We would advise all intending to have to do with Spanish-American people to subscribe for it and that at once; it will be found interesting and valuable to all classes of people.—The Occidental Mystic and Occult.

A friend who deceives you *NOW*, is better out of your way than to remain a loadstone to your after years. Never regret the loss of those who can live to deceive; it's intended that you should part, and *now* is the *right time* for the parting of the ways. O. M. & C.

Smallpox and Blood and Skin Disorders are booked for the present and immediate future, and we would advise people not to neglect taking some good Blood Purifiers and especially remember the simple, precautionary remedy for Smallpox, some good A-1 gin, along with a third of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar in a glass of water three times daily for seven days; there is no necessity in people having Smallpox if they will eat plenty of fruits, vegetables (especially raw cabbage and onions), carrots and nuts for rough diet; too much meat is not always best, as meat heats the blood and breeds congested conditions, especially when the weather is, as it has been in Colorado this year, entirely too warm. The time to head off Smallpox is before it arrives and we already foresee its approach, if not so much in Denver, it may strike other towns. Be wise in time and all can be averted.—O. M. & C.

BANANA BETTY.

Remove the crust from part of a loaf of stale bread. Slice it as thin as possible. Place the slices in a dripping pan and brown very delicately in the oven, then spread with soft butter. Butter a baking dish and sprinkle it with buttered bread crumbs. Add a layer of the toast, then a layer of bananas, peeled scraped and cut in quarters lengthwise. Sprinkle with sugar, a bit of cinnamon and a few drops of lemon juice and dot with butter. Repeat; add a cup of boiling water, cover with buttered crumbs and bake in a moderate oven until the banana is tender. Cover until nearly done, then remove cover and brown. Serve with lemon sauce.

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W. H. HOLLINGWORTH,
Monterey, N. L., Mexico.

Los ingresos que percibió la aduana fluvial de Iquitos, Perú, durante los diez primeros meses del año 1907, hicieron la suma £217,363. 3. 33, en comparación £139,754. 8. 32, suma recaudada en igual período de 1906.

Las rentas postales recaudadas en la República Mexicana en el primer trimestre de 1907-8 (julio á septiembre de 1907) ascendieron á $1,043,065.88 en moneda mexicana, en comparación con la suma de $939,837.20 que se percibió en igual período del ejercicio de 1906-7, ó sea un aumento de $103,228.68 ó de 10.98 por ciento.

Con fecha 12 de septiembre de 1907, la Camara de Diputados del Congreso Peruano aprobó un proyecto de ley relativo á la construcción de un ferrocarril que, partiendo de la ciudad de Cuzco, y atravesando las Provincias de Calca y Urúbamba, ó la de Anta y Urubamba, llegue hasta Santa Ana, Capital de la Provincia de la Convencion.

Durante los tres primeros meses de 1907-8 se exportaron por el Puerto de Progreso, Yucatán, 25,937,342 kilogramos de henequén, valerados en $6,-323,765 en moneda mexicana. En el mismo trimestre se importaron por dicho puerto mercancías nacionales por valor de $3,727,500, y extranjeras por valor de $2,320,773.

El 16 de septiembre de 1907, el Gobierno de Chile, representado por su Ministro Plenipotenciario en Londres, celebró un contrato con los Señores N. M. Rothschilds & Sons para la colocación del empréstito de £1,100,000, que serán emetidos en vales del tesoro pagaderos en la casa bancaria de dichos señores, en Londres, el 24 de marzo de 1909.

La Comisión de Defensa del Istmo encargada de hacer un estudio de los puertos mexicanas de Salina Cruz y Coatzacoalcos, que son los términos por el Atlántico y por Pacífico del Ferrocarril de Tehuantepec, ha terminado su estudio de las condiciones existentes en Salina Cruz, y antes de mucho tiempo seguirá haciendo sus investigaciones en Coatzacoalcos. Se calcula que las obras de defensa recomendadas han de costar $20,000,000, moneda mexicana.

Han de transcurrir dos años antes de que los informes é investigaciones preliminares se terminen y antes de que comiencen realmente los trabajos de construcción.

El Poder Ejecutivo de la República, de Mexico, se ha servido autorizar la acuñación de 2,553,781 pesos en monedas de níquel para completar un total de 12,000,000. El Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República en Londres tiene la orden de adquirir 5,000,000 discos para monedas de 20 centavos, 11,022,000 para piezas de 10 centavos, y 9,093,787 para el tipo de 5 centavos.

Con el fin de impulsar el desarrollo de la agricultura nacional, el Presidente de la República de Costa Rica, en decreto de fecha 2 de diciembre de 1907, ha dispuesto la creación de juntas de agricultura en todos los cantoñes, con excepción del de San José. Estas juntas estarán compuestas de siete miembros, serán dependientes de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura, y atenderán al fomento y desarrollo de la agricultura en sus respectivos cantones.

En los nueve primeros meses comprendidos de enero á septiembre de 1907, los ingresos de aduana en las varias aduanas de la Republica del Brasil

F. STAPP, President TELEPHONE 2667

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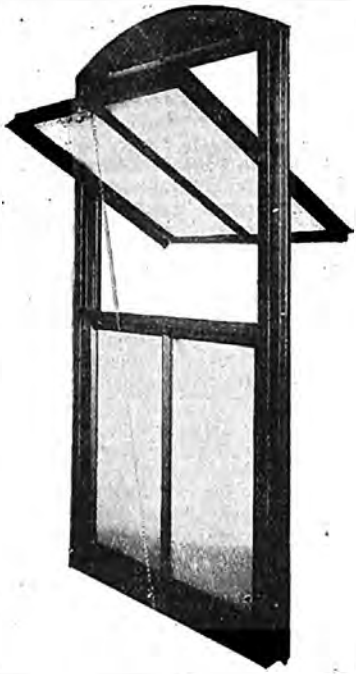
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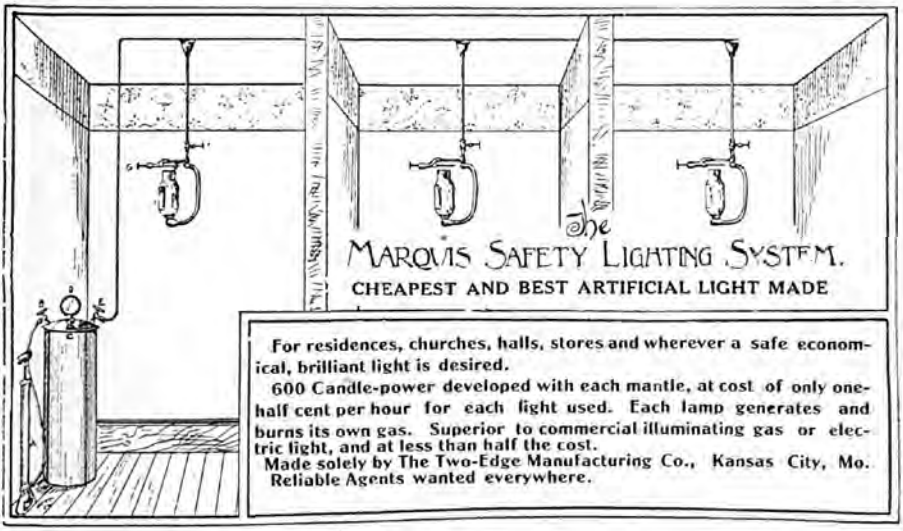
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CHEAPEST AND BEST ARTIFICIAL LIGHT MADE

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600 Candle-power developed with each mantle, at cost of only one-half cent per hour for each light used. Each lamp generates and burns its own gas. Superior to commercial illuminating gas or electric light, and at less than half the cost.
Made solely by The Two-Edge Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Reliable Agents wanted everywhere.

Muy barato y mejor luz artificial producido.
Para residencia neglesias salas tiendas y todas lugares un que vn seguro economico y brilliante luz esta deseado 900 potencia de candela producido con cada mantle á el coste de solo un media centos por hora por cada luz usado. Cada lampara produce y quema su gaso E mejor qué el gaso luminado del commercio ó la luz electrico y á menor que un media coste.
Fabricado solamente por El dos cortes manufacturando Co., Kansas City, Mo.. Unidos Estados.
Agentes reliable descado todas partes.

ascendieron á 218,555,000 ($72,123,150), en comparación con 175,177$000 ($57,808,410) en el período correspondiente del año anterior, ó sea un aumento de más de $14,000,000.

Entre las prescripciones de la ley sobre impuestos del Uruguay correspondiente á 1908, tal como la ha presentado la legislatura al Gobierno y sancionada prácticamente, constituye una cláusula por virtud de la cual la contribución que se impone sobre los premios que cobran las compañías de segurosos extranjeras en la República, de un 3 por ciento se ha elevado á un 7 por ciento. Tanto á las compañías nacionales como á las extranjeras se les exige que presten una fianza considerable como garantía el Gobierno.

Según estadísticas recientemente publicadas por la Dirección General de Correos de la República Mexicana, los ingresos que tuvo el servicio de correos durante el año económico de 1906-7 sumaron un total de $4,031,124.86 en moneda mexicana, cantidad que, comparada con la de $3,653,315.87, renta percibida durante el ejercicio de 1905-6, arroja un aumento de $377,808.99, ó sea de 10.34 por ciento.

El Gobierno de la República de Costa Rica, con fecha 5 de noviembre de 1907, celebró un contrato con la "United Fruit Company," por el cual ésta se obliga á importar petróleo crudo de Tejas en cantidad suficiente, durante el término del contrato, para satisfacer el consumo de ese artículo en el país. La empresa se obliga á vender el petróleo así importado con una utilidad no mayor de 10 por ciento sobre su precio de costo. La importación de petróleo crudo queda, durante los veinticinco años vue durará el contrato, libre del pago de derechos de aduana.

Durante el primer trimestre de 1907 las aduanas de la República de El Salvador rindieron al fisco una renta total de 1,087,295.45 pesos que, comparada con la percibida en igual período de 1906, arroja una disminución de 291,808.85 pesos.

Á fin de hacer frente á las exigencias acerca de la obtención de muelles que reunan mejores condiciones y mejores medios para efectuar el embarque de los bananos en los puertos del norte de Honduras, el Gobierno ha aumentada el impuesto sobre cada racimo de bananos de 2 centavos, que antes se cobraban, á 3 centavos, debiendo dedicarse el producto de dicho impuesto á las mejoras que se juzguen convenientes.

La circular mensual publicada por el Departamento de Hacienda de México anuncia que el precio legal por kilogramo de plata pura durante el mes de enero de 1908 será de $37.21 moneda mexicana, con arreglo á los cálculos prescritos en el decreto de 25 de marzo de 1905. Este precio servirá de base para el pago de los impuestos de timbre y los derechos de aduana cuando se use la moneda de plata mexicana.

La inauguración de un nuevo servicio de vapores entre Nueva York y el Callao, vía Panamá, ha de traer consigo un gran adelanto económico en las relaciones de estas dos regiones comerciales. Se espera que esta empresa bajo los auspicios de la "National Steamship and Floating Dock Company of Callao," estará operando por completo á principios de 1908, y además de contar con un capital de $15,000,000, tiene una subvención de $1,500,000 del Gobierno peruano.

La renta de aduana del Uruguay correspondiente al mes de octubre de 1907 ascendió á $1,014,719.84, en comparación con $1,127,889 en el mismo mes de 1906, mostrándose así una baja de $113,169,000.

En los diez meses que terminaron en octubre de 1907 dicha renta muestra un aumento de $265,232, en comparación con el período correspondiente del año anterior, puesto que las sumas totales de los dos años ascendieron á $11,271,871 y $11,006,639, respectivamente de enero á octubre, inclusive.

El censo de la República de Cuba, tomado en 1907, arroja una población total de 2,028,282 habitantes, en comparación con 1,572,845 que acusó el levantado en 1899. Las Provincias de la Habana y Santa Clara son las más populosas. La inmigración del año económico de 1906-7 sufrió una disminución de 23,080 en comparación con el ejercicio anterior.

Las rentas aduaneras recaudadas en el Puerto de la Habana durante el año de 1907 ascendieron á $20,005,048.12, suma que arroja un aumento de $1,500,-



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(Fine machine complete with horn, latest scientific sound-reproducer, and six records of your own selection.)

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Goods packed for shipment and stored.

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000 sobre 1906. Para atender al servicio sanitario de varios municipios y combatir la fiebre amarilla el Gobierno ha destinado la cantidad de $350,000.

Al Congreso Paraguayo se le ha presentado un proyecto para llevar á cabo el establecimiento de un banco mixto con la autorización del Gobierno, que se denominará "Banco de La República," con un capital de $20,000,000 oro.

En conformidad con un decreto presidencial del 30 de noviembre de 1907, en Port-au-Prince se ha establecido una cámera de comercio con el fin de fomentar los intereses comerciales, agrícolas, industriales y marítimos de la República Haitiana. Se ha hecho una asignación de $1,800 para sufragar los gastos de la organización, y el Presidente de la Repúblicaha sido nombradopresidente honorario de aquélla. Dicha organización no sólo divulgará los debidos informes relativo á los productos éindustrias del país, sino que también ha de hacer las veces de un intermediario para efectuar la distri bución local de datos extranjeros que se consideren valiosos para el país.

Todos los que están intersados en el fomento de relaciones más íntimas entre los Estados Unidos y la América Latina se han mostrado muy satisfechos con las referencias que el Presidente Roosevelt hizo á la Oficina Internacional en su mensaje. Después de la referencia que hizo en el mensaje el Presidente le escribió una carta al Profesor L. S. Rowe, de la Universidad de Pensilvania, en la cual expone la especial conveniencia de que se establezca una asociación intelectual íntima entre la América del Norte y la Sur, y demuestra un profundo interés en los proyectos que en tal sentido se lleven á cabo.

El Señor H. C. Phillips, Secretario de la Conferencia del Lago Mohonk sobre el Arbitraje Internacional, le participa á la Oficina que la sesión de 1908 se ha de celebrar en los días 20, 21 y 22 de mayo, y que se intenta consagrar mucha atención á los asuntos panamericanos. El expresado secretario espera que esta Oficina y su Consejo Directivo se tomen especial interés en dicha conferencia, y que esté debidamente representada en sus deliberaciones. En su comunicación, el Señor Phillips dice lo siguiente: "Creo que puede decirse sin exageración que la atención que la Conferencia Panamericana del año pasado ha llamado ha sido muy beneficiosa para la causa general del arbitraje, y que una conferencia semejante este año, si se anuncia extensamente, dará resultados todavía más prácticos."

La activa participación que ha tomado la Oficina en la Tercera Convención Sanitaria Internacional, que se celebró en la ciudad de México en diciembre de 1907, está demostrada en el informe del Señor Don Francisco J. Yánes, Secretario de la Oficina, que estuvo presente en las sesiones de la mencionada conferencia como Representante Especial de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas. El Señor Yánes hace especial mención en su informe, no solamente del progreso de México en la higiene moderna, sino también del creciente interés que se ha despertado en el país por la Oficina Panamericana de Washington.

Según datos que acaba de publicar la Sección de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de la República de Cuba, el número de inmigrantes llegados á los puertos de aquella isla durante el año fiscal de 1906-7, asciende á 29,572, de los cuales 23,831 son varones y 5,741 hembras. El total general se distribuye del modo siguiente entre las distintas nacionalidades:

Españoles	22,178
Ingleses	2,044
Norteamericanos	1,907
Portorriqueños	707
Otros antillanos	953
Sirios	294
Franceses	281
Turcos	264
Italianos	215
Árabes	182
Sudamericanos	143
Mexicanos	132
Escandinavos	100
Griegos	81
Austriacos	36
Portugueses	26
Indios orientales	26
Holandeses	25
Otras nacionalidades	86

Comparando el total general con el del año de 1905-6, se observa una disminución de 23,080 individuos en contra de 1906-7, pues el de aquél ascendió a 52,652 inmigrantes.

En la reunión que el Cansejo Directivo de la Oficina celebró el 8 de enero, se presentó una resolución proponiendo



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 affection. 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 1870, and now by the

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Deseo desir que durante los ultimos 7 años mas de 500 botellas de "Pastor Koenig Nerve Tonic" para toda clase de enfermadad 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.

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 dí "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 embargo continua tomado pequeños dosis del Tonico, y ahora está fuerte, buena y feliz.

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It is the only Truss made that can be worn with comfort day and night.

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Una providencia para las mujeres, la tranquilidad para los minos y una ayuda siempre lista para los hombres. Tal es el Cendage del Dr. Hamer. Pidan instrucciones.

Nota: El Editor de este magasine, usa uno de esto bendages, y lo enculatro superior inmejorable 309-311 Mercantile Bldg., Denver. Colo., U. S. A.

que la próxima Conferencia Panamericana Internacional se celebre en Buenos Aires en 1910. Se aplazó tomar una determinación acerca de dicha resolución hasta la próxima reunión del Consejo Directivo, que se celebrará el 5 de febrero de 1905, á fin de que los diferentes miembros del consejo pudieran ponerse en comunicación con sus respectivos Gobiernos y determiner su actitud sobre este particular. Al suspenderse las sesiones de la conferencia quese celebró en Río de Janeiro en 1906, se creyó generalmente que la próxima conferencia se celebraría en Buenos Aires, pero se acordó dejar á juicio del Consejo Directivo de la Oficina el determinar más tarde el verdadero lugar y la fecha en que dicha conferencia habría de celebrarse. La razón principal para preferir el año de 1910 al de 1911 a 1912, ha sido la circunstancia de que la República Argentina celebrará en dicho año el centenario de su independencia, y con tal motivo ha resuelto celebrar una gran exposición. En vista del gran progreso, así político como comercial, que están desarrollándose entre los Estados Unidos y sus Republicas hermanas, la Cuarta Conferencia Panamericana de seguro ha de tener que resolver muchos asuntos de transcendencia para todos los países interesados y ha de ejercer gran influencia en sus futuras relaciones.

El Caracter.

El carácter es la cualidad más simpática del individuo.

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

Quien sostiene hoy una teoria y la abandona mañana, es muy ligero ó muy tonto.

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

Quien cambia á cada instante de manera de pensar, ¿qué seguridad inspirara?

Odio á los hombres veletas.

Tengo lastima á las mujeres variables que á cada paso saltan de uno á otro, porque ellas mismas ultrajan la cualidad más delicada de su sexo la seriedad.

Para ser estimado se ha menester la perseverancia en la senda que se trazó.

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Los hombres variables son como la ola: siempre pérfida y cambiante.

Desconfiad de la mujer variable.

Desconfiad del hombre sin palabra. Tolstoi.

La Lengua Castellana.

Se calcula en 70,000,000 el número de seres que hablan el castellado, en España, Centro y Sud America, y Filipinas.

Importaría saber ahora; cuántos de esos seres lo hablan y lo escriben con propiedad.

En suma tan enorme se calcula el costo de la construcción del Canal de Panamá.

El Proximo Congreso Nacional de Irrigation.

El cuerpo de directores del próximo Congreso Nacional de Irrigación que tendrá lugar en Albuquerque, N. M., el próximo otoño ha aprobado el gasto de $20,000 para la construcción de un edificio especial para que celebre sus juntas. Los planos para este edificio y para los demás que serán ocupados por una gran exposición industrial que será tenida en conección con el Congreso Nacional de Irrigación, están siendo ya dibujados. Mr. Pinchot presidente del departamento florestal de los Estados Unidos y los oficiales del servicio de reclamación, cooperará con los oficiales del Congreso de Irrigación para hacer este un triunfo el más notable en su clase tenido en el Suroeste.

El Padre de Familia.

Cuatro cosas debe observar el jefe de una familia: inspirarla un temor reverencial, sostenerla según sus medios, enseñarla el arreglo de sus costumbres y mostrarse en todo afable y cariñoso.

El Enfermo.

Cuatro cosas debe hacer un enfermo: obedecer al medicóal que lo asiste, no rehusargas tar lo necesario, tener confianza en su médico, y no destruir sus fuerzas con la ociosidad.

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La nobleza debe estár en el corazón y no en la sangre ni en los blasones.

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Las clases de invierno comenzaren el 6 de Enero. Las siguientes son algunas de las razones porque Ud. debe matricularse en esta escuela: Un excelente curso practico de negocios, en el cual se incluye la practica verdadera, un departamento extenso y completo para escribir en maquina, etc, etc.

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Dura mas tiempo que ningun otro terante que se haya fabricado. Estos no arrancan los botones de los pantalones.

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THE cost of wood is today a big item to every mine owner, every farmer, every railroad manager — to everyone, in fact, who must use timber where it is likely to decay.

How to reduce the expense of fence posts, railroad ties, mine timbers, telegraph poles and other timbers which must constantly be replaced, has become a vital problem, and is becoming more so every day as the kinds of timber used for these purposes are becoming scarcer and scarcer and their prices higher and higher.

It is easy to see that if the length of time timbers can be used is quadrupled, only one-fourth as much will be used and only one-fourth as much money will need to be spent in the purchase of timber.

This is the chief gain in treating wood with preservatives, but yet there is another and important one. Many woods, which have long been considered worthless, can be treated and made to last as long as the scarcer and more expensive kinds.

Wood preservation, then, prolongs the life of timbers in use, reduces their cost and gives to the user a wider choice of woods than ever before.

All timber should be thoroughly seasoned before used. This not only makes less attractive to fungi, but it is made more permeable and so better prepared for preservative treatment.

The cheapest and one of the best ways to treat timber to insure long life, is what is called the "Brush Method;" this is by painting the surface of the timber with at least two coats of some special preservative, using an ordinary paint brush to do the work. Care should be taken to fill thoroughly all cracks, knot-holes and similar defects in the wood. The liquid can penetrate only a short distance in the wood, but as long as there remains an unbroken antiseptic zone around the surface, the spaces of the wood-destroying fungi can not enter.

The Arlington method of preservation of timber is one of the best and also one of the cheapest. It has been tried and proven, and there is little doubt that timbers treated by this process will last four times as long as untreated timbers, probably very much longer; so a little more trouble and a slight more expense at the start of the work, mine timbers, telegraph poles, fence posts or ties, will be greatly repaid in the long run.

The Denver Sales Company handles this line, and as you will see in their advertisement in this magazine, will be glad to answer all questions.

Ideas de Este y del Estro.

Cada libra de harina amasada debía pesar un quintal.—Un panadero.

Todo el año debía ser invierno.—Un carbonero.

El invierno debía ser también verano.—Un aguador.

Los hombres no debían pensar en otra cosa más que en casarse.—Un solterona.

En la audiencia.
El presidente á la testigo:
—¿Qué edad tiene Ud. señora?
—He visto veintiocho primaveras.
—¿Sí? Pues entonces, ¿cuántos años hace que esta Ud. ciegra.

Himno Nacional de la Republica de Panama

CORO.

Alcanzamos por fin la victoria,
En el campo feliz de la Unión,
Con ardientes fulgores de gloria,
Se ilumina la nueva Nación.

ESTROFAS.

Es preciso cubrir con un velo,
Del pasado el calvario y la cruz,
Y que adorne el azul de tu cielo,
De concordia la espléndida luz.

El progreso acaricia tus lares,
Al compás de sublime canción,
Ves rugir á tus pies ambos mares,
Que dan rumbo á tu noble misión.

En tu suelo cubierto de flores,
A los besos del tibio terral,
Te aminaron guerreros fragores,
Sólo reina el amor fraternal.

Adelante la pica y la pala,
Al trabajo sin más dilación:
Y seremos así prez y gala
De este mundo feraz de Colón.

GERONIMO OSSA.

Música del maestro Santos Jorge A.

MEXICO

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THE MEXICAN INVESTOR

is the authority on the subject. Monthly $2.00 per year. Send for sample copy. No. 117 Bis., Mexico City.

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Large Complete Hand Drawn Maps of Sonora and Chihuahua at Half Price $1.50 Each

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321 16th Street, Denver, Colo.

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Finely illustrated will be sent to you for ONE YEAR for only 25 CENTS. It contains thrilling stories, wild mountain scenery, and departments of interest to young and old. Big commissions to agents. We give one of these books FREE to each subscriber: "The Law of Financial Success" or how to be successful in life. "Derelli's Annual for 1908," giving the good and evil days and how to cast your own and friend's horoscope.

THE GREAT WEST MAGAZINE
Room L Toltec Block, Denver, Colo.



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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

THE ONLY COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE PUBLISHED

BRADY'S FOREIGN MERCANTILE AND COLLECTION AGENCY

Special ratings, collections and lists of names furnished f any place in the world.

FRANK BRADY, Prop. 321 16th St., Denver, Colo.

verb; so that if a verb is transitive in Spanish, if two objects are used, then both objects will be direct of the verb; the object governed by the preposition "to" in English, being placed before the direct object.

The English expressions of myself, or my ownself, he himself, your ownself, etc., are always rendered by yo mismo; feminine, yo misma, él mismo, Vd. mismo, etc.

OBJECTIVE PRONOUNS—INDIRECT.

Mi—me.	Nosotros—us.
Ti—thee.	Vosotros you
Él—him.	Ellos—them.
Ella—her.	Ellas—them.
Vd.—you.	Vds—you (all).

The objective pronouns indirect are preceded by a preposition, and as in English are used with intransitive verbs, as: ¿Vive Vd. en esta casa? Do you live in this house? Sí señor, vivo en ella. Yes sir, I live in it

Often the indirect object is used in apposition to the direct object, for the reason that the little words, me, te, etc, cannot be made emphatic enough, as: Déme el libro, give me the book; here the stress is laid on the word book and not on the word me In the sentence: Give this book to me and not to my brother: Déme el libro á mí y no á mi hermano; the stress is laid on the word to me, and therefore the double objective is used, me and á mí.

The conjunction, con, with, is contracted with mi, ti, si, into conmigo, contigo, consigo, with me, with thee, with him, etc.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

In these pronouns the first thing to decide is whether a *stress* is laid on them or *not*. If not the short forms are used.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Mi my.	Mis—my.
Tu—thy.	Tus—thy.
Su—his, her, your.	Sus—his, her, your.
Nuestro, a—our.	Vuestros, as—our.
Vuestro, a—your.	Nuestros, as—your.
S—their.	Sus—their.

If a stress is laid on the possessive pronoun, longer and more sonorous forms should be employed, and these forms always follow the noun.

Mio, a my.	Mios, as my.
Tuyo, a—thy.	Tuyos, as—thy.
Suyo, a—his, her or your.	Suyos, as—his, her, your.
Nuestro, a—Our.	Nuestros, as our.
Vuestro, a—your.	Vuestros, as—your.
Suyo, a their.	Suyos, as their.

The English expression, A friend, a relation *of mine*, should be translated as: Cárlos es un amigo mio; Charles is a friend of mine.

The Traylor Air-Hammer Rock Drills.

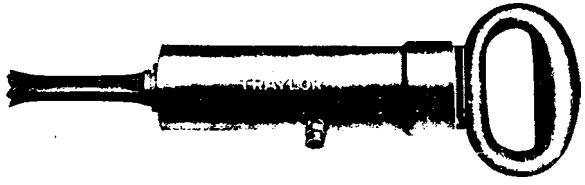


Fig. 1. Hand Sinker

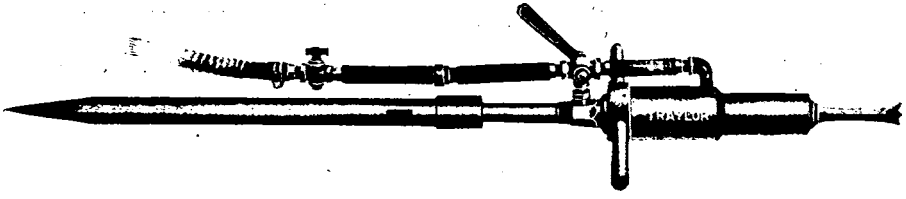


Fig. 2. Air Feed Hammer Drill.

We desire to call special attention of our readers to the Traylor Rock Hammer Air Drills, manufactured by the Traylor Machinery company, Denver, Colo. This drill is suited to the miner, as it is simple in construction and design, and is as perfect as can be made since it has so many improvements over the older make of drills. Fig. 1 represents the No. 1 hand drill weighing but 20 pounds, used principally for cutting of blocks, holes and hitches, it may be carried with perfect ease, requires less than 25 cubic feet of air a minute and does away with the repair bill.

The air-feed hammer drills as shown in Fig. 2, are built in two sizes Nos. 2 and 4—No. 2 being built for stoning, light drifting and sinking, No. 4 which has a larger hammer than No. 2 is also built for stoping, light drifting and sinking. The Traylor line of air-hammer drills is made from the best forged steel. The operating valve for both air-feed and the hammer, is right where the operator desires it, being within 6 inches of the oscillating handle at all times. The operator is not called upon to go to the end of the air-feed cylinder as is the case when using other makes of drills, to shut off the air in a narrow stope this inconvenience causes a loss of time and develops into a nuisance. These drills will be installed in mines of parties who are responsible. Parties contemplating the installation of drills may inspect them thoroughly, as they will be placed in the mines for a test for several days.

No soy exagerado en mis deseos,
Yo, para ser feliz cual lo son tantos,
Le pido á Dios muy poco:—buena casa.
Buen vino, buena mesa, lecho blando
Frente á mi puerta un árbol, y se place
A Dios colmar mi dicha, que colgado
Mire de cada rama un enemigo;
Perdono al enemigo todo el daño
Que hacerme quiso y pudo.....lo per-
[dono
.....Pero después de ahorcado.

ENRIQUE HEINE.

Consulta médica:

El Cliente—La gota me mata, doctor. Creo que he hecho muy mal en tomar baños de mar este veramo.

El Doctor—No lo crea usted. ¿Qué le importa al Océano una GOTA más ó menos?

PUBLISHER SISTER REPUBLICS. Denver, Colo.
Enclosed find 60c for which please send me your Creditable Publication.
G. G. CAVALLIER, Jacinta, Cal.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Qué?—What?
Cual?—Which? Cuales—(plural)
Quién?—Who? Quienes?—(plural)
Cuyo?—Whose? masculine, singular, cuyos, plural, cuya, feminine, singular cuyas, feminine, plural.

These pronouns are used in asking questions. Cuyo is seldom used, and quien preceded by a preposition takes its place, as: Cuyo sombrero es este? Whose hat is this? is expressed by, de quien es este sombrero?

Qué?—What? is often accompanied by, "de," if the adjective following it, is used as a noun, as: Qué hay de nuevo? What is new?

If "qué" preceeds a noun, in exclamatory sentences, it is followed by de, as Qué de locuras! What follies!

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The relative pronouns do not differ from the interogatives, except that they are not accented. Cual, which, when a relative, requires the article. The relatives are:

Que—which, who.
Quien—who. Plural, quienes.
El cual, la cual, feminine; los cuales, las cuales, feminine, equal who or which.

With the exception of "cual" these pronouns are declined with the prepositions de or á, as: El libro que he comprado; the book which I have bought. Es hombre que sabe mucho, he is a man who knows much. Los muebles de que hablamos son del Sr. Martinez; the furniture of which we speak are Mr. Martinez's.

The relative pronoun "que" is used for all cases, in referring to things; with reference to persons however, it may be employed in the nominative and objective cases. Besides de and á other prepositions may be coupled with "que," provided the preposition is of one syllable. The preposition "por" must not be used before "que" because por que means because; and por qué means why?

"Que" means that, which, or who when it follows a noun or verb.

Quien and its plural quienes, is used for persons only, and in both genders. As a relative pronoun it is always preceded by the preposition when meaning whom.

Cual when a relative pronoun, and its plural cuales, are always preceded by the article el or la and their plurals los or las, as: El hermano de mi madre, el cual .....; the brother of my mother, who..... When "Que" is used as a relative the preceding sentence is one of secondary importance; while cual signifies that the preceding sentence is one equally important with the last. Therefore el cual is always preceded by a comma, and que is not. In English the relative pronouns are sometimes omitted after the noun. In Spanish they must be added, as: La carta que Vd. escribe, the letter (that) you write.

When, in English, we use what, or that which as a relative then the form "lo que" is used in Spanish, as: Lo que necesito es dinero, what I need is money.

SMILE AWHILE;

While you Smile, Another Smiles;
And Soon There's Miles and
Miles of Smiles, and Life's worth living
If You'll But Smile.

PAINT

Arlington Paint for the protection of wood, iron or steel.

Cut Your Paint Bills One Half. **Send For Color Cards And Prices.**

Our steel protective paint covers 1,000 square feet to the gallon, single coat; will protect for ten years with two coats; is acid, smoke, alkali, sulphur, and moisture proof, will stand 700° of heat; forms a perfect basis for repainting. Black only.

OUR WOOD PROTECTIVE PAINTS.

Are an absolute preventative of dry rot fungus, decay and attack of insects. including the white ant and Teredo. Send for color card, We sell standard and structural paints, subject to analysis, at prices that surprise you. Try us.

Arlington Water Purifier, we will remove scale from your boilers on the "no cure, no pay" plan. Try us.

Sterilite, for use in Breweries, Creameries, Launderies, Hospitals, R. R. Cars, Packing Houses, etc., cleaning and purifying powder. Safe, Reliable.

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B. M. Root Wood-Working Machinery. Band Saws, Saw Benches, Variety Saws, Rip Saws, Tire Benders, Plow Handle Machinery, etc., etc.

Gasoline Engines and Pumps for mining and irrigating. Made in the "West for the West." Don't buy until you hear from us, we can save you money and **All Kinds of Trouble.**

Use a two cent stamp, ask about anything, we are at your service in any way.

DENVER SALES COMPANY

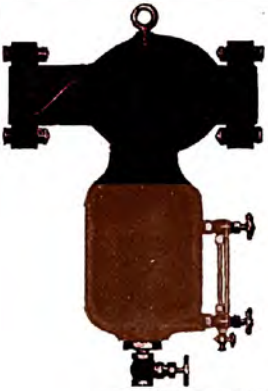
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"Swartwout" Direct Flow Steam and Oil Separators and Cast Iron Exhast Heads.

The helix sets the steam awhirling, centrifugal force acts powerfully to throw the water particles outward. Perfect separation is the result; not an ounce of pressure is lost; the steam simply glides through.
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Williams' Improved Safety Feed Water Regulators pays for themselves twice every year, a 200 per cent investment.

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Williams' Rotating Regrinding Gauge Cocks. (No dripping here.)

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Catalogue for the asking.

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We increase the capacity of your engines, cut down your fuel bills, lessen your labor, increase the life of your plant, make your boilers "fool proof" and SAVE YOU MONEY. Try Us.

Denver Sales Company

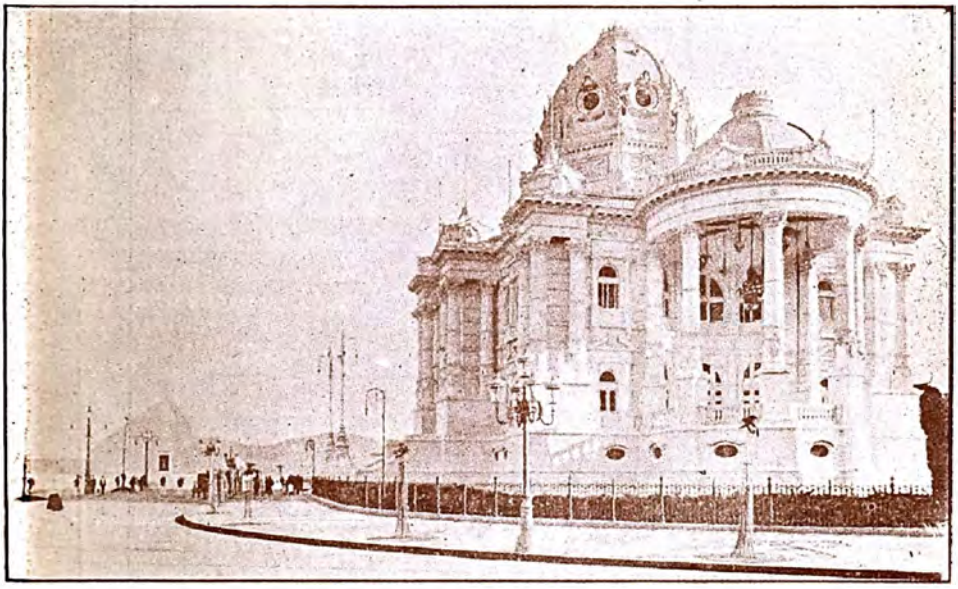
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Tampas de Vapor Williams Enviese por nuestro Catalogo.

THE SISTER REPUBLICS

A COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE

Vol. 9 No. 8 APRIL, 1908 English and Spanish



Monroe Palace at Rio de Janeiro where the Third International American Conference was held in 1906.

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Pan-American Notes, English
Spanish Lessons
Pan-American Notes Spanish
English Lessons

This Publication Circulates in the Southwest, Mexico, Central and South America, West Indies and Philippines

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We have arranged with one of the leading business colleges of the West,



THE MODERN SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, DENVER, COLO.,

to furnish a three months' scholarship, for the Spring and Summer term of 1908, to anyone sending in to the Sister Republics, the largest number of subscribers, within the next sixty days. We will also allow one half on all orders sent in for this paper, which is only 50 cents per year. It contains English and Spanish lessons, and is full of interesting news items. Being of a handy size it can be easily carried in the pocket. All back issues containing the lessons may be obtained by writing to Frank Brady, Publisher of Sister Republics, 205 McClelland Block, Denver, Colo.

The Mine & Smelter Supply Co.

42 Broadway, New York City. Denver, Colo. Salt Lake City.
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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.

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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, MAQUÍNARÍA PARA LA TRANSMÍSION DE POTENCIA, TODAS LOS ACCESORIOS QUÍMÍCOS QUE LOS ENSAYADORES Y QUÍMÍCOS NECESITAN. LA MESA CONCENTRADORA WILFLEY ETC., ETC.



APRIL, 1908

Issued the Tenth of Each Month.

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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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Enclosed please find $1.00 for subscription to The Sister Republics. I enjoy your magazine very much indeed and it is a great help to a student of Spanish.

Rena M. Childears,
San Rafael, New Mexico.

Pan-American Notes.

The office of The Sister Republics has moved to 205 McClelland Blk., 15th and Lawrence Sts.

An Anglo-American syndicate has purchased the Port Coloso- railroad of Chile, which serves the nitrate fields. The price paid was twelve million dollars.

Figures issued by the New York Metal Exchange, showing the condition of the tin market during 1907, place Bolivia in the second place as the source of the world's supply for the year.

A decree has been signed by the President of Brazil authorizing the Minister of Finance to open a credit of 3,130:-8538880 gold (about $1,660,000) to meet the expenses of coining new silver money.

Receipts at the custom-house of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for the calendar year 1907 are given as 38,281:708$719 gold and 59,919:950$672 paper, whose combined value is equivalent to a little over $40,000,000.

The transactions of the Bureau of Patents and Trade-marks of the Mexican Republic during 1907 cover patents of invention to the number of 1,241; 946 trade-marks, 27 models and industrial drawings, and 96 advertisements and commercial names.

Statistics covering the movement of tin during 1907 in the markets of Europe and America place the Bolivian product second among the deliveries for consumption. Although far outranked by the Straits' output, 15,300 tons are credited to Bolivia, as against 16,380 tons in 1906.

United States Consul-General Samuel M. Taylor, in a report from Callao, says that the vicuña, one of the most

useful members of the Peruvian fauna, is in danger of disappearing from the elevated plains of the Andes, and this seems to be so much realized that steps are to be taken to prevent their total extinction.

What is practically a Government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines throughout Venezula was effected by a decree of December 20, 1907, it being stated in Article 1 that the establishment of such enterprises appertains exclusively to the Federal Executive. Certain tariff modifications becoming effective in the last month of the year are published as of interest to trade.

According to a report presented to the Minister of Public Works, the total increase in railway construction throughout Brazil during 1907, amounted to 701 kilometers, about 436½ miles. Added to the 10,891 miles reported in operation in the Republic at the opening of 1906, during which year but 42 miles were added, the total length of railways in operation at the close of 1907 was 11,369 miles.

The passage of a bill by the Chilean Congress on January 22, 1908, providing for an appropriation for the Longitudinal Railway, to be constructed from the Peruvian border to the Straits of Magellan, a distance of 2,600 miles, is reported, while the granting of a contract to a German firm for a line from Arica to La Paz is another indication of the activity of the Government in this important branch of development.

It is estimated that the total customs receipts of the Republic of Uruguay for the year 1907 will indicate a satisfactory gain over the preceding year, the figures being given as approximately $13,000,000. The last month of the year gave indications of revived business activity throughout the Republic. For the year imports from the United States advanced by $810,395, though exports thither declined to the extent of $1,076,482.

The Republic of Salvador reports for the first six months of 1907 an export movement valued at $5,642,700, of which the leading item was coffee, worth $4,369,600. On these exports duties to the amount of $282,293 were collected, while the receipts from imports aggregated $1,440,194. A slight decrease is noted in comparison with the corresponding period of the preceding year. The United States is placed first on the list of countries of destination.

Under date of December 26, 1907, President Reyes of Colombia enacted an important decree by virtue of which the exploitation of vegetable ivory in national forests situated in the valleys of the Rivers Atrato and Leon and on the coast of the Gulf of Uraba may be made by private individuals and companies, without special concessions or permits, under the following conditions: (*a*) Each ton of vegetable ivory shall pay an export tax of $2 gold; (*b*) the payment of said duty shall be made in the respective customs-houses from April1, 1908.

In addition to expenditures previously authorized for public improvements throughout the Republic of Mexico, an Executive decree was promulgated on December 17, 1907, providing for the outlay of 10,690,000 pesos (about $5,345,000) on the following enterprises: For port works at Salina Cruz and Coatzacoalcos, in addition to sums previously authorized, 5,190,000 pesos ($2,585,000); for the erection of an asylum, 1,500,000 pesos ($750,000); for the erection of a college, 1,000,000 pesos ($500,000); for water supply in the City of Mexico, in addition to previous authorizations, 3,000,000 pesos ($1,500,000).

Governmental legislation for the uniformity of privileges to be accorded the various railroads operating in the Argentine Republic has given a decided impetus to the development of new enterprises. The total mileage of the lines in operation now aggregates nearly 14,000 miles, of which over 900 miles were constructed during the past year, and represent an invested capital of $671,688,874. A consolidation of the interests of three important roads is under consideration, and the terms of the contract whereby this consolidation is to be effected provide for the expenditure of large sums for extensions and improvements.

During 1907, Peruvian-United States trade showed a remarkable development, according to figures issued by the Government of the latter country. The shipments of Peruvian products to the United States increased by $4,154,-

790 as compared with the preceding year, while imports from that country advanced $1,672,762 in the same period. The Cerro de Pasco mine shipped 10,000 tons of copper out of the 28,000 tons of that metal reported from the whole of South America for United States markets. Business prosperity is further indicated by the report of the Peruvian Corporation, whose operations for the year ended June 30, 1907, show a profit of over $1,000,000.

The Colombian Government issued, under date of October 19, 1907, the following new customs regulations for merchandise entered through the parcels post. "By direction of the Minister of the Treasury, liquidation of duties on merchandise arriving per parcels post at Colombian offices shall be as follows: Precious stones of all kinds, jewelry of gold or silver plated with gold, with or without precious stones, and all articles of gold will pay an import duty of 10 per cent ad valorem, with a surtax of 10 per cent of the duty for consular charges. Other merchandise introduced by parcels post will pay 6 per cent ad valorem in addition to the regular duty fixed by the tariff code, including the surtax of 70 per cent thereon, and a further surtax of 25 per cent for consular fees."

The recently enacted law of Nicaragua designed for the promotion of agriculture and stock raising throughout the Republic carries with it a provision for the establishment abroad of an active propaganda in behalf of native products. Already the banana industry has thriven to an unprecedented extent through proper exploitation, and other Nicaraguan products are capable of a similar development. In reporting with regard to a rubber concession recently granted, United States Consul Frederick M. Ryder, of San Juan del Norte, states that in all probability the said concession will ultimately be taken over by the company at present holding two large grants from the Nicaraguan Government, so that the corporation will control the output of all the wild forest rubber of the Republic.

United States Consul Alfred A. Winslow, of Valparaiso, reports that the Chilean Government has given the contract for the construction of the Arica-La Paz Railroad to a German bank and a German firm for the sum of £3,000,000, and adds: "The line will extend from Arica, a northern port of consequence in Chile, to La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, a distance of about 335 miles. The road is to be completed within four years. The Government is to provide the right of way and to admit all material and machinery free that are used in the construction of the road. It is understood that the only interest the bank has in the matter is that it takes the Government 5 per cent bonds that are to be issued to pay for the construction of the road. This road is to be built in accordance with the treaty made with Bolivia on March 21, 1905, when Chile took over that portion of Bolivia that bordered on the Pacific Ocean. The completion of this road will mean much for the northern part of Chile and the interior of Bolivia, as it opens up some very rich country."

In the luxuriant forests that cover the valleys and ravines of the large Conzata, Camata, Mapiri, Tipuani, Mariapu, Challana, and other less important rivers of Bolivia are found a number of trees, shrubs, and several species of brambles that produce different kinds of rubber. The principal species of these rubber-producing plants is the hevea brasilensis, which yields the best quality of rubber known to commerce at the present time, and the greater number of these trees is found on the banks of the aforementioned rivers and in the adjacent lowlands. The other species of rubber-producing plants of this region have not yet been exploited, due as much to the fact that the quality of the rubber obtained therefrom is not well known in commerce as to the great scarcity of labor in this part of Bolivia. The number of rubber trees varies greatly in the different rubber-producing centers. In some regions as many as one hundred trees are found to the hectare, while in other places it is difficult to encounter a dozen rubber trees to the hectare. The largest number of the hevea brasilensis grows on the slopes of the mountain ranges that receive the direct rays of the morning sun.

In accordance with the contract entered into between the Government of Honduras and the Vaccaro Brothers & Co., of New Orleans, on May 9, 1906, the railroad line on the northern coast of Honduras has been partially constructed and is in operation for 30 miles. The line, which is to run easterly from

the Zacate terminal to the port of Ceiba and 10 miles in a westerly direction to the town of San Francisco, provides an outlet for the fruit products of Zacate Valley. During the first year of its operation 1,500,000 bunches of bananas were handled, being shipped by the Vaccaro Independent Steamship Line to New York, New Orleans, and Mobile. The cost of the road to the present time has been $650,000, and there as yet remain 35 miles to be built to the Bay of Hizapa, at which point a wharf is to be constructed at a cost of $500,000. The sanitary and productive conditions of the region served are reported as of the highest order, while the co-operation of the Honduran Government in all beneficial measures is assured.

For the purpose of promoting by all possible means the agriculture and stock raising industry of the Republic, considered as the principal resource of the country, President José Santos Zelaya, of Nicaragua, under date of November 22, 1907, enacted a law providing for the organization of a Superior Council, boards, and committees of Agriculture and Stock Raising. The Superior Council of Agriculture and Stock Raising shall be composed of five members, and it shall reside at Managua, the capital of the Republic. Its chairman shall be the Minister of Promotion. There shall be in each department and in the Territories of San Juan del Norte and Cabo de Gracias á Dios a board of agriculture and stock-raising, and committees in the towns and villages. The boards and the committees shall be under the supervision of the Superior Council. The law in reference has 29 sections, and is divided into 6 titles, the first of which is on the organization mentioned; the second, on the powers and duties of the Superior Council, the boards, and the committees; the third, on the duties of the boards; the fourth, on those of the committees; the fifth, on the powers and duties of the members and officers of said bodies, and the sixth contains general provisions. The Superior Council, through the Nicaraguan consuls, shall make an active propaganda abroad for native agricultural products.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1907.

Figures issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the United States for the calendar year 1907 show a total foreign commerce valued at $3,346,684,960, in which imports figured for $1,423,289,693 and exports for $1,923,395,267. An advance of $227,939,954 is thus indicated as compared with 1906, when total foreign trade aggregated $3,118,745,006, composed of imports, $1,320,501,572 and exports $1,798,243,434. The trade balance in 1907 was therefore $500,105,574, as compared with $477,741,862 in the preceding year.

RELATIVE DISTANCES BETWEEN ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC PORTS BY LAND AND SEA.

The distances between New York and San Francisco, according to figures complied by the United States Bureau of Statistics, are, direct by land, 3,191 miles; via Tehuantepec, 4,415 miles; via Panama, 5,305 miles, and via Magellan Straits, 13,089 miles. From New York to Port Townsend direct the distance is 3,199 miles; via Tehauntepec, 5,190 miles; via Panama, 6,080, and via Magellan Straits, 13,848 miles. From New York to Honolulu direct via San Francisco the distance is 5,288 miles; via Port Townsend, 5,569 miles; via Tehuantepec, 5,806 miles; via Panama, 6,686 miles, and via Magellan Straits, 13,269 miles.

SUGAR PRODUCTION OF LATIN AMERICA.

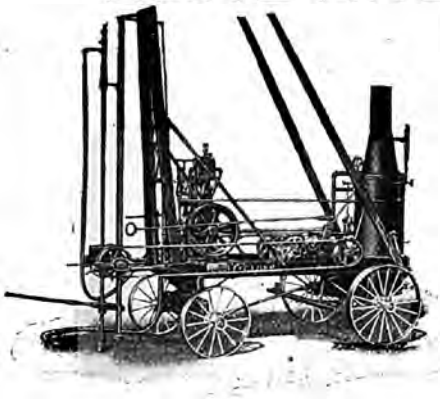
"The Brazilian Review" for December 3, 1907, publishes a table showing the production of sugar in various sections of Latin America in conjunction with the extra-European output. The figures for 1907-8 are estimates only, but are reproduced as a basis of comparison with the production of the preceding year:

	Tons	
	1907-8	1906-7
Central America	24,000	19,000
Argentine Republic	120,000	119,000
Brazil	185,000	215,000
Cuba	1,260,000	1,428,000
Haiti and Dominican Republic	60,000	60,000
Mexico	115,000	168,000
Peru	145,000	140,000

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH LATIN-AMERICA IN 1907.

The total volume of trade between the United States and Latin America during the calendar year 1907 was represented by $558,279,201, composed exports $240,553,068 and imports $317,726,133, as compared with $521,311,077 in 1906, and $493,669,785 in 1905. An increase of $36,968,124 is

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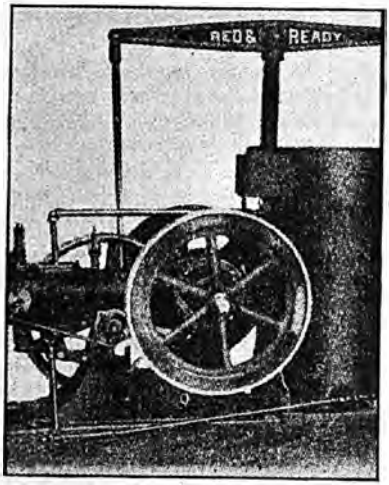
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thus noted in the latest period recorded, as compared with the preceding twelve months.

Trade values with Central America during 1907 aggregated $45,087,355 against $38,690,379 in 1906, showing an increase of $6,396,976. Mexican and United States trade values for the two periods amounted to $124,698,413 and $114,273,188, respectively, the increase for 1907 being $10,425,225.

Trade between the United States and Cuba was represented by $144,973,116 in 1907 against $131,544,878 in the preceding year, thus showing an advance of $13,428,238 in the later year. The small increase of $63,518 is noted in the trade with Haiti, the figures for 1907 and 1906 being $4,366,273 and $4,302,755, respectively. Conditions were somewhat better with regard to the Dominican Republic, the increase in 1907 over 1906 amounting to $124,976, the valuations for the two periods being $5,860,693 and $5,735,717.

All of South America (including the Guianas) figures for $233,293,351 on the trade lists of the United States in 1907 against $226,764,160 in 1906, the increase of $6,529,191 being largely accounted for by increased exports to Brazil, which took United States product valued at $4,452,191 more than in 1906.

SOME ADVERTISING POINTERS.

John Wanamaker said: "If there is one enterprise on earth that a 'quitter' should leave severely alone, it is advertising. He should know before he begins that he must spend money, lots of it. Somebody must tell him also that he cannot hope to reap results commensurate with his expenditure early in the game. Advertising doesn't jerk; it pulls. It begins very gently at first, but the pull is steady. It increases day by day and year by year until it exerts an irresistible power."

MEXICO'S COMMERCIAL PROGRESS.

The ascending scale continues to mark Mexico's position in the commercial world. For the four months of the fiscal year for which figures have been issued, July to October, 1907, an increase of over $6,000,000 is noted in both imports and exports as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, while customs revenues increased for the first half of 1907-8 by nearly $2,000,000 over the first six months of 1906-7. The registry of business transactions during the calendar year 1907 aggregated something over $200,000,000, more than half of which was on account of commercial enterprises, the organization of new companies, and increased capitalization of existing corporations.

Between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000 represents the value of United States merchandise shipped during 1907, over the Tehuantepec route between Atlantic and Pacific ports, the shortening of the transport route for Hawaiian sugar being of especial value to the dealers.

PANAMA TRANSIT FOR UNITED STATES MERCHANDISE IN 1907.

The value of merchandise originating in United States ports and shipped over the Panama Railway to other parts of the United States or foreign countries amounted during the year 1907 to between twelve and fifteen million dollars. Of this, about four million dollars' worth was merchandise sent from New York to the western ports of the United States and about seven million dollars' worth from New York to Central and South American countries fronting on the Pacific, while between two and three million dollars' worth was merchandise sent from San Francisco to the eastern ports of the United States.

The shipments via Panama from New York to the west coast ports of the United States were distributed to San Diego, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Oakland, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, and Spokane, and those to foreign countries by this route included Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Mexico, and the British Columbia ports of Canada. These include practically all classes of merchandise, but more especially meats, flour, cotton goods, mineral oil, mining machinery, manufactures of iron and steel, and miscellaneous manufactures. The movements from San Francisco via Panama to the eastern ports were sent to Tampa, Philadelphia, New York, New Haven, and Boston, and include wines, pig lead quicksilver, hides and skins, and miscellaneous merchandise.



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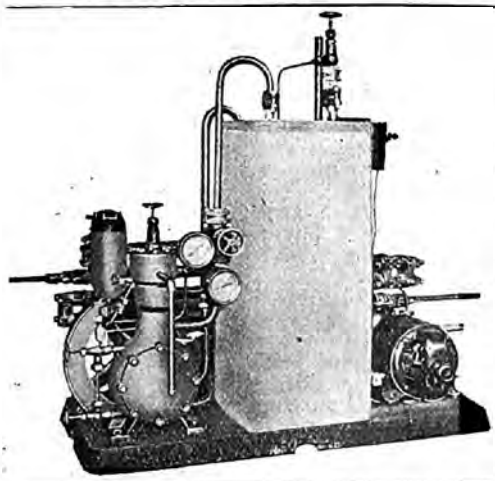
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BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Bulletin of the University of Illinois reached us today, and we are highly pleased to receive such an interesting report of this school, and especially the Spanish section, which refers to their department of the railway instructions for engineers. This establishment is located at Urbana, Ill.

The "Revista Azucarera," the yearly sugar report of Mexico, arrived today. We are always pleased to receive this booklet, as it gives us a good idea of the industry of our Sister Republic along this line, and we take this opportunity of thanking the editor for sending this valuable directory to us each year.

The fourth annual report of School District No. 1, which we received recently, shows the immense amount of good work done in our city. The Secretary's report, together with those of the other committees, are very complete, the system excellent, and the general managementis to be complimented.

"Roosevelt and The Money Power" is the title of a phamphlet received at this office, written by John C. Albert, and copyrighted by the Sudwarth Printing Co. There are some very interesting notes, etc,. in this booklet whic hwe consider well worth the time to peruse.

We have received an interesting communication from Mr. J. T. Wright, of Cornhill, Texas, who thinks he has discovered some ancient Aztec mines. They are located in Bell and Williams county, and show indications of having been worked previous to the time the Spaniards invaded that territory. Mr. Wright states that this mineral belt runs southwest and northeast; rock is limestone and flint boulders, being full of crystal; dirt is filled with quartz rock and is of reddish color, with some iron. These mines were probably worked for the crystals. Native copper is also found close to the ground and filled with smelted or slag rock, evidences of a large settlement here in the time past. People dug ditches and watered their land. There was a large graveyard and flowers were planted on graves, and a mission was built on the San Gabriel River.

APPLES AS FOOD.

Few people appreciate apples. No fruit is more wholesome. To use them freely, both cooked and uncooked, is a sure method of keeping down doctor bills, and an excellent preventive against, and a possible cure for, indigestion, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc.

Although apples are high-priced and scarce in the cities, due to the intervention of exploiters between the producers and consumers, in the country they are plentiful. You know, of course, that they may be stored in barrels. But they may also be canned for winter use. A good, firm, slightly underripe apple may be pared, quartered and cooked very slowly on the back of the stove for two hours, when it will be found that the apples are thoroughly cooked, while the quarters are still firm enough to be placed carefully in glass jars, the juice poured over and sealed up. They look as nice as peaches es, and are just as good. With less careful handling and less careful selection of fruit, a good sauce may be canned, also, for the winter use. There is no nicer sauce than that made from apples. There is very little trouble about keeping fruit of this sort.

CLEANING OF CLOTHING.

Wool, silk, velvet or lace, anything but cotton goods, can be perfectly cleaned at home in gasoline. Often with a few hours' work, I clean what would cost me $10 if sent to a professional. I put the garment, or two or three pieces if small, into a small earthen slop jar which I bought for this purpose and close it tightly after covering the garment with gasoline. Nothing need be removed from a waist except rubber shields. While it is soaking I rub soap on a much soiled or grease spot and brush the garment well with a stiff brush to get all the dust out. This work must be done in the open air, as gasoline is an explosive. I buy the best gasoline, usually getting a five gallon can. I put one gallon in the jar, allowing the garment to soak for one hour. Then I work it about, rubbing it a little and transfer it to a second vessel containing another gallon of fresh gasoline. It is rinsed well in this, then hung on the line to dry. I put another garment to soak as soon as one is removed and keep the process going. I put a coat or jacket on a coat hanger before hanging it out



Mr. C. L. Tripp.

C. L. Tripp, born in 1855, at Waukegan, Ill., is not only a notable gold seeker himself, but comes from a family whose earliest antecedents in this country were in the mining business. Away back, decades ago, they founded the coal industry of Pennsylvania, the greatest in the world, his family were in California in '49, and were among the first to reach Alaska during the gold rush.

Mr. Tripp came to the west in 1858, crossing the Mississippi river at Dubuque, Ia. He is a real westerner of the most loyal kind, and knows the west like a book.

Since old enough to think for himself, he has made gold mining his study and is familiar with all processes from the old Spanish Erasdo, to the most modern Cyaniding method, he studied under Butterfield, the man that made the Rand fields that are producing now $150,000,000 a year in gold.

There is probably no man living, whose theories as to gold mining and gold saving are as interesting and as practicable as Mr. Tripps. There is no more interesting subject than gold mining, and Mr. Tripp will hold his hearers spellbound by the hour listening to his experiences, and that he is honest and sincere in all he does, no one who hears him will ever doubt.

Mr. Tripp's ascertion that not more than half the gold mined, is saved in treatment is fully borne out by facts, and his theory that the saving of gold is but a question of cause and effect, is perfectly plausable, remove the cause of loss in treatment and you will save all gold in material treated. The principal cause of loss now, is the fact that larger quantities of gold are covered with a coating of arsenic or grease, when it comes from the ground. The modern cyaniding process requires the roasting of the ore—which removes these coatings. Mr. Tripp's process is very like, he eliminates the cause by a special process of his own that makes the gold easy to save. Mr. Tripp was the discoverer of alluvial gold on the plains of Colorado, and he was the man called upon to expert the vast placer ground of Kansas where some day millions of dollars will come from the ground in gold dust.

Mr. Tripp is now organizing some placer mining companies, and is meeting with his usual success. There is no doubt than his new placer process is the best yet tried, and that by it he will make wealth for many people.

MEXICO'S FAMOUS GENERAL.

Just read what General Agramonte has to say about one of our most Illustrious American Citizens;

"James Hazen Hyde has concluded to stay in England and become an English Subject. Well New York can get along, as there are plenty of asses such as he, left."

Continuan Regresando Para Mexico.

Los trabajadores mexicanos que se encuentran internados en varias partes de este país, continúan regresando á México con pasaje pagado por el Gobierno Federal.

Hasta hoy numeran cerca de dos mil los individuos que han vuelto á sus patrios lares.

Merece muchos aplausos el Gobierno de México por su desprendimiento en favorecer á tanto infeliz, que hoy andarían de mendigos en las ciudades americanas.

in the sun. In the evening things are taken in and hung out again next day to air. The odor will thus leave the garments, though I do not wear them for several days. Pressing can be done after several days when the garment is dry. All the gasoline can be poured together and set aside; the dirt settles so it can be used again.—Success.

GOOD WAY TO SERVE ORANGES.

If you are going to have oranges cut up with other fruit, try this way of fixing them and see if it is not an improvement over the old way of peeling the orange and cutting it up as best you can with skin and sometimes seeds in it. Cut the orange in half, take a sharp knife and cut around each section, then flip the pulp out of its quarter. Squeeze the skin, see all the juice you have, and how nicely the orange looks in comparison to the old way.

Use a rich biscuit crust for your apple turnovers; the filling should be cooked down until very thick. Roll out the dough, cut in circles about the size of a coffee saucer, put on each a large spoonful of the sauce, wet the edges of the crust, fold over and pinch well together, that none of the sauce may ooze out. These may be either fried in deep fat or baked in a quick oven; if the latter method is chosen, try sprinkling them quickly with a mixture of cinnamon and granulated sugar.

These delicacies are made by pouring on the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs a generous half pint of scalding hot cream, and without beating, stir in a heaping tablespoonful of powdered sugar, and a few drops of orange juice. To beat the mixture after the eggs are added would destroy the delicious consistency of the custards. Pour at once into ornamental little souffle dishes and bake, standing in a pan of hot water, in a moderate oven until the custards are firm. Serve in the dishes at about blood heat on a pretty saucer resting on a lace paper doily, accompanied by small squares of sunshine cake.

BIRTHDAYS AND MARRIAGE.

Here is a set of simple rules to be observed by young people contemplating matrimony. The advice they contain is as easily remembered as that given by "Mr. Punch," and is much more easily followed. A person born in

January cannot agree with one born in July.

February cannot agree with one born in August.

March cannot agree with one born in September.

April cannot agree with one born in October.

May cannot agree with one born in November.

June cannot agree with one born in December.

These are the conclusions to be drawn from the knowledge and experience of astrologers.

Apparantly you might as well link cat and dog together as join in marriage two persons born in opposing months.

Better to avoid or break off an engagement than to link yourself in a partnership which can only bring trouble to both parties. Such is the emphatic view resulting from a study of the influence of the planets on the characters of husbands and wives.

The following table should also interest those about to marry:

Those born in	Will agree with those born in
January	March and May.
February	April and June.
March	May and July.
April	June and August.
May	July and September.
June	August and October.
July	September and November
August	October and December.
September	November and January.
October	December and February
November	January and March.
December	February and April.

A husband born on October 28, 1877, and a wife born on March 16, 1884, would be directly and violently opposed. On the other hand, to take the dates at random, a wife who was born on February 16, 1882, and a husband born on June 19, 1884, should be ideally happy.

"Only by a knowledge of astronomy are unhappy marriages avoided. If the science were better known the world would be in perfect harmony and peace."

Such is the opinion of J. Mauker, an experienced astrologer, who recently gave the Daily Mirror some interesting information on the subject.

Consultation and study of astrological charts should enable engaged couples to judge one another's disposition and character to a nicety.

The exact day of one's birth is not a matter of the first importance, though astrology has decided that two people born on a Tuesday and Wednesday, re-

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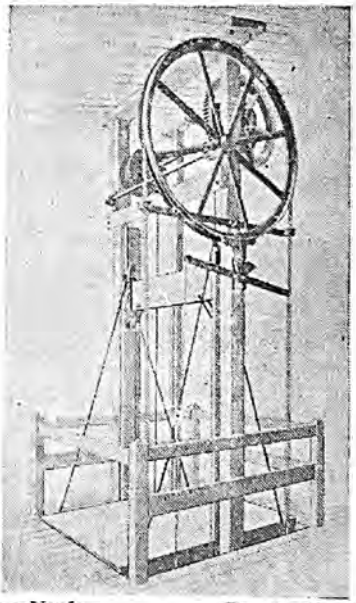
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ELECTRIC, HYDRAULIC, POWER AND HAND ELEVATORS FOR FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

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ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

spectively, cannot thoroughly agree.

If the wife was born on a Saturday, her husband should have been born on a Wednesday. Discordant days are Tuesday-Saturday, Tuesday-Tuesday and Saturday-Saturday.—London Mirror.

HOW DENATURED ALCOHOL IS MADE.

Many inquiries are made daily regarding the process of making denatured alcohol. The removal of the government tax, which took effect in January, opens up large possibilities in the manufacture of alcohol for the arts and as a substitute for gasoline for motive, power as it can be made cheaply from various vegetable products. One man asks how to make it from potatoes.

"First, crush your potatoes," said Dr. W. M. Cross, city chemist. "Then sterilize them; then malt them; then let them ferment; then the product must be distilled—that is, to separate the alcohol from the water. The next process is to 'denaturize' the alcohol, and I understand that is to be regulated by the Secretary of Agriculture."

A dispatch from Washington says the act provides that domestic alcohol of such degree of proof and under such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of theSecretary of the Treasury may prescribe, may be withdrawn without the payment of internal revenue tax, for use in the arts and industries and for fuel, light and power. It also provides that the sameshall be denatured so as to destroy its character as a be verage and render it unfit for liquid medicinal purposes.

No process is provided in the act. The German system of denaturizing alcohol is to add to every twenty-six and one-half gallons of spirits two and one-half liters of the "standard denaturizer," made of four parts of wood alcohol, one part of pyridin with the addition of fifty grams to each liter of oil of lavender, one and one-fourth liters of the above "standard" and two liters of benzol with every 100 liters of alcohol. Another process is one and one-fourth liters of the above "standard" and two liters of benzol with every 100 liters of alcohol. There are several other processes of denaturization sufficient to prevent alcohol from being drank, but which would not classify it as wholly denaturized spirits.

Dr. Cross recently made alcohol from garbage, as an experiment, and operated his motor car with it.—Kansas City Star.

PONTIFF FOND OF HIS CIGAR.

Rome, Feb. 10.—A member of the Black aristocracy, that is a nobleman supporting the politics of the vatican against Italy, tells the following anecdote of Pope Pius, ready wit:

The count was granted a private audience by the holy father, and the pontiff, being extremely busy, asked him into his study. Pius held a burning cigar in his left hand, and said: "You don't object to smoking, I hope? Though the pope is poor nowadays, it's a pretty good weed. May I offer you one?"

"Smoking, holy father, is the only vice I plead not guilty to," replied the nobleman.

"Tut, tut," smiled the pope; "if smoking was a vice you would have acquired it long ago."

Some reporter set the story afloat that Pius was the first pope to introduce tobacco into the vatican, that is, the part of the palace where the pope himself lives. While it was certainly an innovation when the former patriarch of Venice lighted his first pipe, the vatican apartments he occupied were not wholly unused to tobacco smoke, for Leo XIII's predecessor, Pio Nono, hardly laid a cigar out of his mouth, and hated audiences particularly because they prevented his smoking. Like Pio Nono, the present pope prefers a strong black cigar. Leo III. used snuff, and so did most of the other popes. One or more of them declared smoking undignified for the head of the church.

"I beg to differ from my predecessors," said Pius the other day. "Why should it be more dignified to fill one's nose with snuff than to stick a cigar between one's teeth? Besides, to smoke is far more economical for the pope. If I used snuff I certainly would spoil a great many more white garments than I do now."

Mr. Frank Brady, Denver, Colo.

I enclose you fifty cents, for which you will kindly send me the Sister Republics commencing with October issue '06, when lessons in Spanish began.

Irving B. Warrick,
Las Animas, Colo.

The Truth About Mexico is Good Enough.

Sugar Industry in San Gabriel District Favorably Mentioned by U. S. Government Agent.



Sugar-Cane at San Gabriel, Mexico.

(By Chas. J. Rice.)

United States Consul W. W. Canada, Vera Cruz, reports to the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington that in the district about San Gabriel plantation, in the State of Vera Cruz, sugar is made and put on the cars at a cost of one cent a pound.

There are mines in Mexico that do not pay dividends, rubber trees will not grow on the cold plateaus, and there are sections of the country that have had droughts. There also exist unscrupulous people who are willing to paint Mexico as a land of milk and honey for their own selfish ends. The opportunities for agricultural and industrial development in Mexico are many and varied in character, but the truth should be frankly told about these openings. There are many chances for the investment of large capital, and by combining their funds, people of small means may share in the profits of large enterprises.

Sugar costs the planter in southern Mexico, every expense in field and factory included, from one to two cents a pound, U. S. money, depending upon the different wages for labor and the efficiency of the machinery in operation. The average price in Mexico is fully twice the average cost. In modern plants, equipment is also provided for making alcohol. This increases the planter's profit by utilizing the molasses—a by-product of the sugar house. Alcohol is also extensively made direct from sugar-cane juice—no sugar being produced. The cost by this process is about 15 cents a gallon, every expense included, and as prices in Mexico range from 40 to 50 cents, gold, per gallon, the profits are large.

Briefly stated, the conditions tending to make the district about San Gabriel very profitable to the sugar and alcohol producers are as follows: Sure and abundant crops of sugar-cane, raised without fertilization or irrigation; cheap labor (we pay fifty cents silver per day, and rations); a high-grade, staple food product, and a home market at high prices.

Mexico, in the 1906-7 season, produced over 150,000 tons of sugar, all grades. Much more than half of this amount is made with antiquated machinery and the industry offers a very profitable field for the co-operation of people of moderate means, whose combined capital, under good management, and with modern equipment, will yield handsome returns.

San Gabriel Sugar Plantation is located on the Manso, a navigable river, about 250 miles southeast of the City of Mexico, in the State of Vera Cruz, and contains 2,650 acres. Among the Denver men who are interested are Dr. Geo. P. Schumacker, W. A. L. Cooper, President Cooper-Powell Furniture Company; D. C. Smith, manager Carter, Rice & Carpenter Paper Company; John R. Lewis, treasurer A. T. Lewis & Son Dry Goods Company; G. H. Peterson, of the Capitol National Bank, and M. H. Slater, president Colorado Veterans Association.

More Money.

Money Obtained From Placer Mines is the Cleanest Money there Is, and Has Furnished the World with Four-fifths of all Its Gold. Co-operation is the Stepping Stone to Success. United We Succeed, Divided We Fall.

United efforts directed right will develop the greatest and the most wonderful profit-earning industry that was ever brought by human endeavor from darkness into light.

Did you ever stop to think about it, the vast amount of gold that is in hiding everywhere, and has no commercial value whatever, while it is enwrapped in the blankets of Mother Earth? It has to be brought out, unwrapped, and baptized in the light of day before it has a purchasing value. Gold is a metal peculiar to itself; it is the most ductile, finest grained, and soluble in salt water. Gold as a commodity, (its handling and separation on commercial basis) is known but very little about. As an honest, legitimate, industrial enterprise there is none so corrupt, and needs renovating so badly as the business and system of reducing gold and getting it into circulation as money.

In these days of poor pay a panacea that will be a boon to the poor people of Alaska, Canada, Uncle Sam and Old Mexico, as well as the whole world, has been discovered; the demonstrations already made, prove that the discovery is genuine.

There are none so blind as those that won't see. Take off those leather spectacles of yours and let the light of day shine on these facts as they are showed up to you, and you will not only see and be convinced, but you will wonder at your own blindness, that you did not take a tumble years ago.

When Galileo discovered that the earth went around the sun they made him get down on his knees and publicly retract the glorious truth that he brought to mankind.

When Fulton tried to talk to Napoleon about the steamboat which he had invented, Napoleon's mind was full of plans to cross the English channel to conquer England. His boats were at the mercy of the winds, he never did cross the channel, and England eventually conquered him. Fulton was the very man of all men that could have solved Napoleon's problem for him. But to Fulton, Napoleon said that he would give him just five minutes—and at the end of the five minutes even Napoleon's extraordinary mind rejected the new truth. Had he been given the necessary encouragement he might have ruled in England and throughout all of Europe, and today a son of his son, the little king of Rome, might be the dictator of the world. In this particular instance it was perhaps just as well for us that contempt for new ideas is not limited to small minds, but is shared even by men of towering genius—especially after they have passed the prime of life.

It is well, of course, that humanity should be conservative. It is a good thing that the great majority of us devote our energy to that which we thoroughly understand; that we should not branch off in all directions constantly abandoning certainties for uncertainties, dropping ideas of proved value in pursuit of everything new. Undoubtedly nature was wise in making conservatism and a tendency to routine so strong a feature in human temperament. It requires years and sometimes even centuries to work out a new idea thoroughly. It would be a calamity if humanity, instead of being over-conservative, were over credulous and accepted invariably the new. Efforts would be scattered and less perhaps accomplished in the long run. On the other hand, there is no doubt that the opposition to new thought has been and still is almost insane in its obstinancy.

Next to adding to the world's knowledge with a new and clear statement of truth, or a new invention, the greatest thing that any man can do is to encourage another who really has a message that the world ought to hear. It would not be desirable to change human nature suddenly, and have the whole population rushing hither and thither without discrimination in pursuit of that which is new. But we can each of us improve in usefulness by training our minds at least to avoid prejudice, and to give a fair hearing to a new idea, however foreign it may be to our own method of thought. Incidentally it may be mentioned that besides doing good to others and encouraging originality, many a man has found his own welfare and prosperity in an open-minded temperament. For instance, at a certain annual gathering of the steel and iron manufacturers of England, a gentleman asked permission to submit a new idea. He thought he had discovered a cheap way of making steel. Permission was grudgingly given him to read the paper which he had prepared. When he had finished reading, it was unanimously resolved not to have any record of his remarks on the minutes of the convention, because what he said was too foolish to appear among the proceedings of a sensible body of men. That man whose new idea was so contemptuously rejected was the inventor of the Bessemer Steel Process, destined to revolutionize one of the greatest industries in the world. There happened to be one man at the convention of iron workers with an open mind. He told the despised inventor that there might be something in his idea, and consented to take some of his stock in the invention. This open-minded individual subsequently made about ten million dollars out of the stock thus easily acquired. By keeping the mind open, ready to welcome the truth in regard to mechanical inventions, a man may enrich himself, besides helping another to success. More important even than open-mindedness toward material ideas is a dipslay of interest and freedom from prejudice toward new abstract thoughts. The steam engine and the steamboat were both invented many years before they were made practically useful. The original inventor of the sewing machine never saw a sewing machine in his life—he died unsuccessful. The same may be said of nearly all those who first conceived great material improvements. But if it has been hard to make men accept new ideas in mechanics, it has been infinitely harder to make them accept new ideas in government. From the very beginning of history the struggle has gone on. The Graeci and other brave men suffered for the truth in Rome before Caesar conquered truth and ruled. Men of the same class went to the guillotine in France, or were shot down by tens of thousands in the armies of liberty, before Napoleon became emperor and ruled there. In this country, a great many men, enthusiastic for genuine democracy, have made their fight, to be followed by the trust imperialism which controls the country now. Over and over the same old fights must be made afresh, the same old truths rediscovered, the same ground gone over. Fortunately, each century or group of centuries show improvement. The battles are not fought in vain. After each great effort men fall back, but they do not fall back all the way—something is gained every time.

Prove all things: hold fast that which is good.

In conclusion, the attractiveness of this entire proposition is greatly accentuated by the remembrance that the object of it all is "GOLD", the one staple commodity that knows practically no fluctuation, is controlled by no set or combination, and always has a ready market, being the standard of that magic influence for which we are all striving—the MONEY of the realm.

Respectfully submitted,

C. L. Tripp

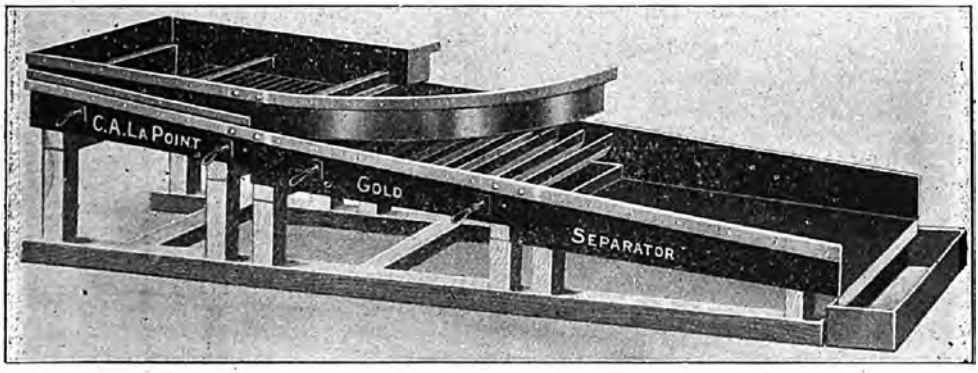
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L O S T !

Big Reward for Finder!

Join in the Search for Fortune!

A machine has at last been invented that ABSOLUTELY SAVES FLOUR GOLD. This machine is the La Point Flour Gold Separator. This machine is MAKING GOOD TODAY.



I am organizing a company to use these machines at Farmington, New Mexico, in the rich San Juan River Valley, where we have option on 520 acres of placer ground. The values in this ground run from 50cts to $1.50 per cubic yard. We can treat this ground at a cost of five cents per cubic yard, one machine handles 200 cupic yards per day. The question of profits is merely a question of the number of machines we can install. If one machine earns from $100 to $300, ten machines would earn from $1,000 to $3,000, and one huudred machines from $10,000 to $30,000.

The Gold is there, the water is there, help me to put the machines there and fortune is ours.

I desire men with from $10 to $500 to aid me in promoting this Placer Mining Company, and putting it on it's feet preparatory to selling stock, to pay the option.

To SUCH I WILL GIVE A STRICTLY INSIDE, GROUND FLOOR PROPOSITION. I have everything just right for a most successful organization, but I need help, and will gladly give full details of the scheme to all who will write to me.

Address, C. L. Tripp,
No. 20 Toltec Building, Denver, Colo.
Or Room 412 National State Bank Building, Troy, N. Y.

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Geo. M. Bacon, Editor del Departmento Español 1735 Champa Street.

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Sr. Frank Brady, Denver, Colo.,

Bajo este mismo Culierto remito á rd. Cincuenta Centavos por los Cuales sirvera rd. Mandar al suiguente direcion, por un año Las Republicas Hermanas.

Su Atto y S. S.
D. W. Tripp, Albuqurque, N. M.

La Aministración General de Impuestos Internos de la República Argentina, publicó el 2 de enero de 1908 un cuadro estadístico, en el cual se especifica lo recaudado por diversos conceptos durante el año de 1907, en comparación con el de 1906. De dicho cuadro ha sido tomado el siguiente resumen.

Según cálculos publicados por la Asociación Nacional de Fabricantes de Lana, la producción de dicho artículo en los Estados Unidos durante el año de 1907 fué de 298,294,750 libras, por valor de $78,263,165. La producción de 1906 fué de 298,915,130 libras, valoradas en $79,721,383. El número de ovejas en estado de ser equiladas está calculado en 38,864,932, en comparación con 38,540,798 en 1906.

Se calcula que el total de la renta de aduana de la República del Uruguay correspondiente al año de 1907, mostrará un aumento muy satisfactorio respecto del año anterior, por cuanto dicha renta ascendió aproximadamente á $13,000,00. Durante el último mes del año se notó una gran actividad en los negocios por todos los ámbitos de la República.

La estadística relativa al estaño durante el año de 1907, en los mercados de Europa y América, muestra que este producto boliviano representa el segundo lugar entre los artículos exportados. Aunque la producción de la Colonia Inglesa de la Indo-China fué mucho mayor, Bolivia produjo 15,300 toneladas en el año de referencia, contra 16,380 en el año de 1906.

La República del Salvador anuncia que el valor de las exportaciones en el primer semestre de 1907 ascendió á $5,642,700, de los cuales las exportaciones de café representaron $4,369,600. Se recaudaron $282,293 de derechos sobre estas exportaciones, en tanto que los derechos de importación ascendieron á un total de $1,440,194. Se advierte una pequeña disminución en comparación con el período correspondiente del año anterior. Los Estados Unidos ocupan el primer lugar entre los países á los cuales se hicieron exportaciones.

Por un decreto de 20 diciembre de 1907 se establece lo que viene á ser prácticamente la propiedad del Gobierno de las líneas de telégrafo y teléfono en toda la República de Venezuela, por cuanto el artículo 1 expresa que el establecimiento de dichas empresas pertenece exclusivamente al Ejecutivo Federal. También se publican algunas modificaciones arancelarias que empezaron á regir en el último mes de dicho año y que se consideran interesantes para el comercio.

Por decreto del Presidente Gonzalez Víquez, de Costa Rica, fechado el 4 de enero de 1908, los cartuchos de escopeta y los fulminantes se aforarán de la manera siguiente, á partir del mencionado cía:

[Por kilogramo.]	Colones.
Cartuchos de metal sin cargar....	2.50
Cartuchos de metal cargados.....	.75
Cartuchos de cartón sin cargar...	5.00
Cartuchos de cartón cargados.....	1.60
Fulminantes	5.00

Las aduanas de la República de Chile recaudaron durante los primeros once meses del año 1907 una renta total de 107,361,051 pesos y 19 centavos, cifra que, comparada con la del mismo período de 1906, arroja un aumento de 10,289,371 pesos y 24 centavos. Lo percibido en el mes de noviembre de 1907 ascendió á 6,495,577.06 pesos, que arroja un aumento de 1,028,380 pesos y 78 centavos, respecto de la cantidad recaudada en el mismo mes de 1906.

Según las últimas estadísticas recibidas de la República de El Salvador, las exportaciones durante el primer semestre de 1907 tuvieron un peso total de 50,079,904 libras, por valor de 11,285,-

The M. J. O'Fallon Supply Company

WHOLESALE

Plumbing and Steam Goods.

Boilers and radiators for heating residences and public buildings. General steam and water works supplies; pipe and fittings, valves and packing. Brass pipe, sewer pipe, cement, garden hose, fire hose, etc. Inquire for our special pipe cutting tools. Write for general information.

OFFICE, 1518 WYNKOOP STREET, DENVER, COLORADO.

PLOMERIA Y CONDUCTOS DE VAPOR AL POR MAYOR.

Calderas y radiadores para calentar residencias y edificios públicos. Surtidos generales para obras de agua y vapor; tubos y avíos, válvulas y rellenos. Tubos de bronze, tubos de desague, cemento, mangueras de hule etc. Pidanse nuestras herramientas especiales para cortar tubería. Escriban por información general.

The Varney Miner's Candlestick



Is thoroughly good, being well made from tool steel. Made in three lengths, 8, 10 and 12 inches. Dealers write for prices and free sample. Manufactured by

N. E. Varney,
1830 Lawrence Street, Denver, Colo.

El candelero "Varney" para mineros es inmejorable, fabricado con acero para herramienta. Tamanos 8 10 y 12 pulgadas. Enviaremos muestras y lista de precios al pedirlos.

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.

Ensayadores. Muestras por correo atendidas immediatamente. Oro de placeres, residuos de fundicion y minerales rico compraremos a los mejores precios. Pidan nuestras listas de precios y sobres de remision de muestras, gratis.

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.

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Marca O. Colombo

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THE

Western Macaroni Mfg. Co's Goods

We Guarantee that our Product will stand 30 minutes cooking as well as the best articles of the Leading Firms of Italy.

THE WESTERN MACARONI MFG. CO.
Phone 3195 Main. 3654-58 BELL ST., DENVER, COLO

Pregunte Vd, á su especiero ó tendero por los efectos de "The Western Macaroni Mfg. Co's" Nosotros garantizamos que nuestros productos cocinar en se pueden 30 minutos lo mismo que los mejores articulos de las principales casas de Italia.

531.03 pesos. El artículo que se exportó en mayor cantidad fué el café, por valor de 8,739,259.50 pesos, siguiéndole el azúcar y el bálsamo. Entre los países que recibieron dichas exportaciones, los Estados Unidos se hallan á la cabeza con 3,543,438.83 pesos; siguenle: Francia, con 2,339,233,03 pesos; Alemania, con 1,802,289.13 pesos, é Italia con 1,479,214.01 pesos.

Con fecha 31 de diciembre de 1907, el Gobernador Provisional de Cuba dictó un decreto que todas los que se dedican al ejercicio de la farmacia en la República sin poseer título de licenciado ó doctor, y que cuenten con cinco ó más años de práctica, demuestren su competencia ante un tribunal de exámenes constitúido de la manera dispuesta en el decreto. El tribunal de exámenes expedirá á cada aspirante que haya sido aprobado un certificado como "Práctico en Farmacia," con el cual tendrá derecho á ejercer la profesión en la Isla. La fecha en que entrará en vigor este decreto se determinará más adelante.

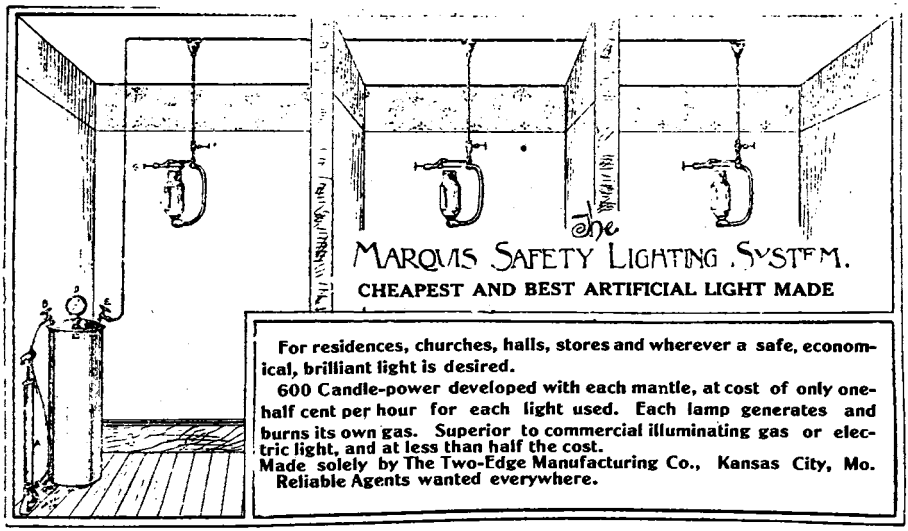
Las cifras publicadas por la Oficina de Estadística de los Estados Unidos correspondientes al año de 1907, muestran que el valor total del comercio extranjero ascendío á $3,346,684,960, es decir, $1,423,289,693 de importaciones, y $1,923,395,267 de exportaciones, ó sea un aumento de $227,931,954, en comparación con $3,118,745,006 á que ascendió el valor total del comercio extranjero en 1906, distribuído como sigue: $1,320,501,572 de importaciones, y $1,798,243,434 de exportaciones. Por consiguiente, en 1907 el valor del comercio extranjero excedió en $500,105,574 al del año anterior, que sólo a scendió á $477,741,862.

Asignaciones de Fondos Para Obras Publicas.

Adèmás de los desembolsos autorziados previamente para efectuar mejoras públicas en todos los ámbitos de la República Mexicana, el 17 de diciembre de 1907 se promulgó un decreto del Ejecutivo qúe prescribe una asignación de 10,690,000 pesos, que equivalen como á $5,345,000, para las siguientes empresas. Para las obras de puertos en Salina Cruz y Coatzacoalcos, además de las sumas que ántes se habían asignado 5,190,000 pesos, que equivalen á $2,585,000; 1,500,000 pesos, ó sean $750,000, para la construcción de un asilo; 1,000,000 de pesos ($500,000) para la construcción de un edificio para un colegio, y además de las asignaciones anteriores, 3,000,000 pesos ($1,500,000), para el abastecimiento de agua de la Ciudad de México.

Según las cifras compiladas por la Oficina de Estadística de los Estados Unidos, las diferentes distancias que hay entre Nueva York y San Francisco son las siguientes: Por tierra hay 3,191 millas; por la vía de Tehuantepec hay 4,415 milla; por la vía de Panamá hay 5,305 millas, y por el Estrecho de Magallanes hay 13,089. De Nueva York á Puerto Townsend directamente hay una distancia de 3,199 millas: por la vía de Tehuantepec hay 5,190 millas; por la vía de Panamá hay 6,080 millas, y por el Estrecho de Magallanes hay 13,848 millas. De Nueva York á Honolulú directamente, por la vía de San Francisco, hay una distancia de 5,288 millas; por la vía del Puerto Townsend hay 5,569 millas; por la de Tehuantepec hay 5,806 millas; por la de Panamá hay 6,686 millas, y por el Estrecho de Magallanes hay 13,269 millas.

En 1907 el valor de las mercancías procedentes de puertos de los Estados Unidos y que se embarcaron por el Ferrocarril de Panamá á otras partes de los Estados Unidos ó á países extranjeros, fué de $12,000,000 á $15,000,000. Las mercancías que se enviaron de Nueva York á puertos del oeste de los Estados Unidos se valuaron aproximadamente en $4,000,000, y las que se embarcaron de Nueva York á los países de la América Central y del Sur, en la costa del Pacífico, se valuaron como en $7,000,000, en tanto que el valor de las que se enviaron de San Francisco á los puertos del este de los Estados Unidos ascendio como á $2,000,000 á $3,000,000. Los embarques de mercancías de Nueva York vía Panamá á los puertos de la Costa Occidental de los Estados Unidos fueron distribuídos en los siguientes puntos: San Diego, Santa Bárbara, Los Angeles, Oakland, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle y Spokane, y las que se enviaron á países extranjeros por dicha vía fueron á Chile, Perú, Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, Panamá, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, México y los puertos de la Colombia Británica del Canadá. Estos artículos comprenden prácticamente toda clase de mercancías, pero especialmente canes, harina, géneros de algodón, aceite



Muy barato y mejor luz artificial producido.
Para residencia inglesias salas tiendas y todas lugares un que un seguro economico y brilliante luz esta deseado 600 potencia de candela producido con cada mantle á el coste de solo un media centos por hora por cada luz usado. Cada lampara produce y quema su gaso. E mejor qué el gaso iluminado del commercio ó la luz electrico y á menor que un media coste.
Fabricado solamente por El dos Cortes Manufacturando Co., Kansas City, Mo., Unidos Estados.
Agentes reliable descedo todas partes.

Direct Lighting by Gasoline.

From Popular Mechanics.

Direct lighting by gasoline is as far advanced today over the smoking gasoline flare light of fifteen years ago as the electric lamp now used is ahead of the first incandescent electric lamp invented by Thomas Edison.

Today incandescent gasoline gas lamps, fed by the direct system, are used in thousands of homes and business places. The system which is now considered safe, efficient and economical is as follows:

Any number of fixtures or chandeliers, almost identically the same as the gas fixtures, with the addition of a common generator, can be lighted or turned at will. Each burner has its separate generator and shut-off valve, which makes it possible to turn the light up and down. This generator, usually placed just above the light, where it is heated by the light itself, changes the gasoline as it passes through it into gas fit for burning on the mantles. On the large inverted arc lights, which have from 2,000 to 3,000 candle power, the generator is placed in a vertical position just below the mantles, and is heated by the heat concentrated within the globe.

The generator is a brass or copper tube, from a quarter to half an inch in diameter, and from 6 to 8 inches long. This is packed with copper cable, or asbestos, as the case may be, with a brass gauze attachment at the end. As the gasoline enters this tube it vaporizes and in the form of gas spreads over the mantles and makes a clear, strong light. It is impossible for the raw gasoline to reach the mantle when burning.

The gasoline tank or reservoir is placed in any part of the building desired and driven by compressed air, the gasoline passes through a copper alloy tube about one-eighth inch in diameter, or larger, to each light. A few strokes of an air pump attached to the tank will make a sufficient air pressure to run the system for a period of from one to two days. If a portable lamp is desired a small tank is connected with the fixture above the light and the gasoline carried to the generator by gravity.

mineral, maquinaria para minas, artefactos de hierro y acero, y artefactos diversos. Los embarques que se hicieron de San Francisco por la vía de Panamá á los puertos orientales, se enviaron á Tampa, Filadalfia, Nueva York, New Haven y Boston, y consistieron de vinos, plomo en lingotes, azogue, cueros, pieles y mercancías diversas.

La Produccion de Azucar en la America Latina.

La "Revista Brasileña" correspondiente al 3 de diciembre de 1907 publica un cuadro que muestra la producción de azúcar en varias regiones de la América Latina, así como la producción europea. Sólo se tienen en cuenta las cifras relativas á 1907-8, pero se reproducen como una comparación con la producción del año anterior.

	1907-8	1906-7
	Toneladas	*Toneladas*
América Central	24,000	19,000
República Argentina	120,000	119,000
Brasil	185,000	215,000
Cuba	1,260,000	1,428,000
Haití y la República Dominicana	60,000	60,000
México	115,000	108,000
Perú	145,000	140,000

Naranjos Enanos.

Estos curiosos arbolitos constituyen un adorno nada vulgar en los salones y pueden obtenerse fácilmente del modo siguiente:

Cuando un naranjo está en flor, se escoje una rama bien cargada de azahares; con un alambre de hierro recocido y dulce, se le hace á esta rama una atadura, y retorciéndola con una tenacita, se deja el alambre bien apretado al rededor de dicha rama, de manera que quede extrangulada en este punto, impidiendo el paso de la savia. A los pocos días se forma más arriba del alambre y en todo el rededor, una fuerte hichazón de la corteza; en este rodete, con un instrumento bien cortante se hacen cuatro ó seis incisiones que penetren la corteza, y en sentido y dirección paralela al eje de la rama. Al día siguiente, se recubre toda esa parte ya cortada con una buena catidad de tierra fertil de jardín, que se mantiene en su lugar por medio de una pequeña maceta de barro que se asierre con facilidad en dos mitades de arriba abajo, por medio de un serrucho de costilla. Se sostiene esta maceta por medio de un estante y se conserva la tierra con moderada pero constante humedad.

A los dos meses se corta la rama por bajo de la maceta, con una sierra bien cortante y sin bruscas sacudidas, á fin de que no caigan las naranjillas; ya cuajadas; se abren las secciones de la mecetita y se coloca con su tierra en la maceta más grande, también con buena tierra, donde sigue vejetando hasta la madurez de sus hermosos frutos. Conviene suprimir algunas naranjillas si son muchas, y dejar solo 5 ó 6 de las más desarrolladas.

La Industria Azucarera Europea

En 1906-07 y 1907-08

Acaban de publicarse los informes relativos á la industria azucarera europea en 1907-08, recogidos por la comisión internacional de investigaciones. Publicamos más abajo las cifras principales de esos informes, acompañándoles de las correspondientes á la zafra de 1906-07.

En la zafra de 1907-08, que empezó el primero de Septiembre último, funcionaron en Europa 1273 fábricas de azúcar (contra 1206 en la zufra anterior.) Alemania posee el mayor número de fabricas: 365 (contra 369.) La sigue Rusia con 277 (281.) Francia con 261 (272) y Austria-Hungría con 201 (206)

La cantidad de remolacha cosechada de la actual zafra se calcula en unos 42 millones de toneladas, contra 44,316,100 en 1906-07, lo que significauna diminución de 7.3 por ciento, y la producción es avaluada como sigue (toneladas de azúcar bruto:)

	1907-08	1906-07
Alemania	1,997,200	2,241,100
Francia	704,100	747,100
Austria-Hungaria	1,393,900	1,330,600
Bélgica	238,200	281,800
Dinamarca	50,000	67,000
Holanda	166,500	179,400
Rusia	1,397,980	1,433,900
Suecia	111,600	155 ,000
Italia	140,000	115,000
Suiza	3,000	3,640
España (remolacha)	109,000	89,000
España (caña)	11,000	16,000
Otros países	35,000	58,000

Alfabeto Femenino.

Yo seré:
Amable siempre.
Bella cuanto sea posible,
Caritativa con todos.



Talking Machines

You can't begin to realize what wonderful entertainers these machines are. Just think, over $12,000,000 worth of Victors were sold in 1906. We are the largest talking machine dealers in the Middle West. Our stocks include hundreds of machines and thousands of records. We sell the Victor at factory prices on easy terms. Write us regarding

OUR SPECIAL $20.60 OUTFIT

(Fine machine complete with horn, latest scientific sound-reproducer, and six records of your own selection.)

Write us for catalogues of machines and records, mailed free.

THE KNIGHT-CAMPBELL MUSIC CO.

Established 1874.
(The Largest Music Concern in Colorado)
The Entire Building at 1625-27-29-31 California St., Denver, Colo.

Nuestra casa lleva el surtido mas grande de fonografos en el Oeste. Escribanos con respeto á nuestra oferta especial por $20.60 damos un excelente fonografo un reproductor de sonido y seis cilindros ó discos que ud. escoja. Escribid hoy por un catalogo.

L. & V. Furniture and Desk Repairing Co.

Phone Main 2741 **12 E. 20th Ave.**
DENVER, COLO.

Dealers in Second-Hand office furniture. First-Class upholstering and Furniture repairing. Mattresses remade. Carpets cleaned. Interior decorators. All work guaranteed and prices lowest. Mail orders promptly attended to.
Goods packed for shipment and stored.

Comerciantes de segunda mano para oficinas rehabilitadores de primera clase de muebles, y colchones, hacemos decoraciones interiores etc., etc. Garantizamos nuestro trabajo y damos pronta atencion á todo pedido por correo.

CLARKE MILLINERY SCHOOL

The entire trade thoroughly taught on fine materials.

A short time diligently spent in our work room will make you a competent trimmer or capable of going into business for yourself. For particulars write

MISS A. CLARKE,
827 16th Street **DENVER, COLO.**

Se enseña el oficio de modista. Podemos hacer á Ud. una buena modista en muy corto tiempo si Ud. emplea ese tiempo industriosamente en nuestra escuela.

Stenographers



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In 10 weeks you can write rapidly enough for any ordinary office position. In 4 months you can be an expert.

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DENVER, COLORADO.

Dócil conmigo misma.
Erudita en lo necesario.
Franca sin pretenciones.
Generosa con el menesteroso.
Hacendosa en mi hogar.
Inteligente sin pedanteria.
Jovial, pero respetuosa.
Luz de mi casa.
Madre no Madrasta.
Necesario á los mios.
Optimista auoque lleve fuego:
Prudente en mis guces.
Quijotes antes que cruel.
Refinada sin afectacion.
Servidora hasta cierto límite;
Tierna con quien debo serla.
Ufana de ser quien soy.
Valiente para defender mi cata.
Yerba buena de mi jardín,
Zalamera con mi dueño.

DOLORES.

Que Tal.

Entre amigas:

No me hables de los hombres. Los odio á todos.

Pero, ¿por qué?

Ah! ¡Si se pudiera recluir á todos los hombres en un país y á todas las mujeres en otro, poniendo entre ambos lugares mucha agua, se modificariían las costumbres de la sociedad!

Lo que sucedería es que sería incalculable el número de ahogados.

Pensamientos.

El principio que concede al hombre el derecho de elegir, es gran principio.

Vamos á verlo.

El hombre elige:

Sus amigos.

Su mujer;

Sus criados.

Rara vez encuentra un amigo; por casualidad tropieza con una mujer á su gusto; todos los días está cambiando de criados.

El hombre no puede elegir.

Ni á su padre:

Ni á su madre;

Ni á sus hijos.

Rara vez encuentra un mal padre; ó una mala madre, sus hijos son siempre los mejores.

El principio será una gran cosa; pero se vé que el hombre tiene muy mala mano para elegir.

Sorprendido el novio de una muchacha por el amo de su propia casa, trató de disculpar su presencia diciendo que era su padre.

—¡Pero hombre!—le dijo aquél. —¿Si es Ud. más joven que Nicanora?

—No lo extrañe Ud.—le contes tó con desparpajo.—En nuestro pueblo se usa, que las hijas tengan más edad que los padres.

Maximas Amorosas.

Un majadero nunca debe pretender ser amado.

Las almas débiles aman á todos: las tiernas sólo aman al ser que sabe comprenderlas.

La mujer ama más que el hombre porque se sacrifica más.

El amor puro ó desinteresado es la afición noble de las almas bellas: es la privación de egoismo.

La mujer ó ama ó aborrece: el hombre admira ó desprecia.

El deseo de gozar no es amor por lo común.

El amor se desflora con la publicidad: el secreto le conserva su virginidad.

El amor verdadero hace castos sus placeres; es más bien una virtud que una pasión.

El amor tiene una amiga inseparable: La melancolía. El amor triste es el más bello amor.

El amor es una gota celeste que los cielos han vertido en el cáliz de la vida para endulzar su amargura.

El amor es el rey de los jóve nes y el tirano de los viejos.

El amor es el más orgulloso de los déspotas, y tiene por divisas: ó todo ó nada.

Sucede con el amor lo que con el fuego: cuando más encerrado está, más se conserva.

El amor es como los licores espirituosos, cuanto menos se exhalan ó se evaporan, más fuerza adquieren.

El amor tiene un carácter tan particular que no se le puede ocultar donde existe, ni fingirlo donde no exite.

La mujer ama con el corazón, el hombre con el entendimiento.

El Trabajo de los Pajaros.

El trabajo humano no es comparable con el de la mano de los animales.

Para dar una prueba de la verdad de nuestro aserto, vamos á citar unos cuantos ejemplos de la labor diaria que realizan algunos pájaros.

El tordo deja el sueño á las dos y

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC



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 s eeks for some time, until they repeated eve 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 ep ptic attack in February, 1902. After he w eated by our physician our pastor recommen Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and since kes it had no more attack since last October 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 epared by the REV. FATHER KOENIG, of Fort ayne, Ind., since 1876, and now by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.
100 Lake Street.

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

In Denver by

SCHOLTZ DRUG COMPANY

Mi 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 eccles'astico 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 gratis. Preparada por el Rev. Padre Koenig de Fort Wayne, Ind. desde 1876 y ahora por, la

KOENIG MED. CO.

100 Lake St. 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

En Denver por Scholtz Drug Co.

DR. HAMER



Cures Rupture

The American Truss
Made in Denver

It is easy as an old shoe. It is the only adjustable Truss for all forms and varieties of Rupture.

It does not chafe or irritate, and it begins to cure as soon as it is applied.

It is the only Truss made that can be worn with comfort day and night.

It will never wear out; no iron, no steel springs, no stretch, no slip, no hurt, no swear, no fret, no strangulation.

A boon to women, a quieter to babies and an ever present help to men in time of need.

It is the Dr. Hamer truss.

Send for descriptive literature.

309-311 Mercantile Bldg.,
DENVER, COLO., E. U. A.

Note: The editor of this paper is now wearing one of these trusses and finds it is all that is claimed for it.

Este Cendage, de uso muy comodo, se adapta admirablemente a cualquiera forma de hernia No molesta para nada y empiera a curar desde luego. Es el unico Cendage que puede usarse dia y noche sin molestia. Nunca se acaba, nunca molesta.

Una providencia para las mujeres, la tranquilidad para los ninos y una ayuda siempre lista para los hombres. Tal es el Cendage del Dr. Hamer. Pidan instrucciones.

Nota: El Editor de este magasine, usa uno de esto cendages, y lo enculatro superior inmejorable 309-311 Mercantile Bldg., Denver, Colo., U. S. A.

media de la mañana y emprende su tarea que no abandona hasta las nueve y media de la noche, lo que supone un trabajo de 19 horas. Durante este tiempo da de comer á sus voraces hijos 209 veces.

El mirlo se pone á trabajar al mismo tiempo que el tordo, pero deja de hacerlo dos horas antes. En las diecisiete horas de tareas de do comer cien veces á su prole.

El herreillo se afana en sus cuidados de tres de la mañana á nueve de la noche, y pasan de cuatrocientas las veces que lleva comida á sus crías, que se alimentan de insectos.

Hasta la fecha no sabemos que ninguno de estos infatigables obreros haya perdido la jornada de ocho horas, que tanto ambicionan los obreros de la humanidad.

Librepensamiento.

¿Qué es librepensamiento?
—Puro viento.
—¿Y qué canta con su lira?
—La mentira.
—¿Y es la razón su mentor?
—Sí, señor.

Pues al librepensmiento
le condena la razón,
por no tener corazón
y por formar su elemento
viento mentira y pasión.

Cosas de la Vida.

Dos ciegos están implorando la caridad á la puerta de una iglesia.

¿Quién es —preguntó uno, es señor que acaba de darte la limosna?

No sé, lo conozco sólo de vista.

Pensamientos.

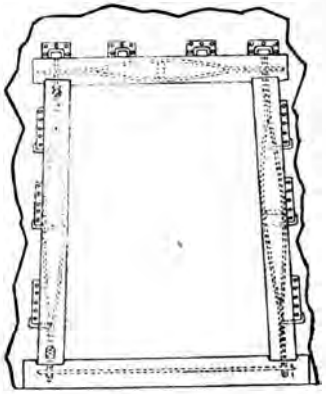
Una disposición alegre disipa los mas oscuros nubarrones de la vida.

Un buen humor es la salúd del alma; la tristeza es el veneno.—Stanislaus.

Para igualar á un predecesor uno debe tener doble su valor.—Gracian.

Hambre en Suecia.

En el Distrito de Lapland, Suecia, uno de los que más hierro producen, se ha iniciado la plaga del hambre, llegándose á tal grado, que los habitantos están matando perros y gatos para alimentarse.



A New Cement Mine Support.

Mr. D. W. Shepard, Denver, Colo., has invented a support of cement to take the place of the old wooden mine timbers. This pillar is so superior to the mine timbers now in use that it will no doubt meet the approval of all mine owners and superintendents, as there are so many valuable points in the construction of this concrete pillar. The parts are less cumbersome, and much more safe, being a preventative of fire in the mine, this being entirely avoided, and will appeal at once to people in the mining industry. Many of the mines are handicapped by being so far from timber, as the forests of Colorado are rapidly decreasing, and in the face of this great scarcity of lumber, concrete will be a valuable substitute. So great is the strength of this material used in the invention that it will withstand the wear and tear, and last as long as the rock surrounding the mine.

This invention will be manufactured in Denver. Mr. Shepard is now planning the erection of a plant for this useful appliance, which can be installed where timber is plentiful at the same price, and where there is very little lumber the price can be made for one-half the regular scale, and it can be used in any part of the workings where timber was formerly required. The tops and sides cannot cave in, thus making the surroundings more safe than the old way of construction.

Mr. I. Rude, one of Denver's prominent and enterprising citizens, is interested in this invention.

Invest $150. or More and Draw 25% for Life.

Buy San Gabriel stock and share in the profits of an established sugar manufacturing business in Mexico.

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Three Hundred years experience.

Safe and successful. Earning dividends now.

Treasury stock offered for enlargements.

Write for full particulars.

San Gabriel Company.

Cooper Bldg. Denver, Colorado, E. U. A.

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Geo. LaMunyon, Manager



Winter term begins January 6th. The following are some of the reasons why you should attend this school:

A strong business practice course, including actua business practice; large complete typewriting department (every machine new and of the latest model); railroad wire in telegraph department and all the printed railroad forms for the use of telegraph students; large shorthand department; best teachers money can hire; individual instruction; positions secured; day and evening classes.

No school in the West is offering greater adv ages for so reasonable a price. Write or call an tim

Las clases de invierno comenzaren el 6 de Enero. Las siguientes son algunas de las razones porque Ud. debe matricularse en esta escuela: Un excelente curso practico de negocios, en el cual se incluye la practica verdadera, un departamento extenso y completo para escribir en maquina, etc, etc.

Ningun colegio en el Oeste ofrece las ventajas que este.

MODISMOS.	IDIOMS.
Andar á pié.	To walk.
Andar á caballo.	To ride horseback.
Andar en coche.	To ride in a coach.
Andar con Dios.	To go in peace.
Andar de dares y tomares.	To be put out at trifles.
A mi me parece.	It seems to me.
Atarse las manos.	To bind oneself to a promise.
Á sus anchas.	At one's ease.
Allá se las haya.	That's his own business.
Azotar las calles.	To loaf on the streets.
A medida de sus deseos.	According to his desires.
Á tuertas y á derechas.	Right or wrong.
Á lo que salga.	Whatever may be the result.
Apretar los talones.	To take to one's heels.
Azotar el aire.	To act to no purpose.
A trompa y talega.	Helter skelter.
Bajar los brios á uno.	To humble one.
Bajado del cielo.	To come unexpectedly.
Bañarse en agua rosada.	To be highly pleased.
Beber las palabras de otro.	To listen attentively.
Boca á boca.	Face to face.
Buscársela.	To live by one's wits.
No caber en el mundo.	To be puffed up with joy.
Caer de piés.	To be well received.
Caer de cabeza.	To be ill received.
Caer de suerte.	To fall to one's lot.
Caer un color con otro.	To match one color with another.
Caer en una cosa.	To understand a thing.
Caer en gracia.	To take one's fancy.
Cardarle á uno la lana.	To win a large sum at play.
Cerrado como pié de muleto.	To be as stubborn as a mule.
Chanzas aparte.	Jests aside.
Comer de mogollon.	To live at another's expense.
Comer á dos carillos.	To enjoy two positions.
Con mil amores.	Most willingly.
Con su pan se lo coma.	That's his own business.
Contar con alguno.	To depend on someone.
¿Con que, hasta la vista	So, till we meet again.
Dar con una persona.	To meet a person.
Dar calabezas.	To jilt.
Dar en el blanco.	To hit the mark.
Dar por sentado.	To take for granted
Dar chasco.	To disappoint.
Dar el pésame.	To condole.

MEXICO

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DENVER, COLO.

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Room L, Toltec Block, Denver, Colo.



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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

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Special ratings, collections and lists of names furnished f any place in the world.

FRANK BRADY, Prop. **205 McClelland Blk. Denver, Colo.**

MODISMOS.	IDIOMS.
Dar la enhorabuena.	To welcome.
Dar márgen.	To give cause for.
Dar músico á un sordo.	To labor in vain.
Dar voces.	To scream out.
Dar fianza.	To give bail.
Darse por culpado.	To acknowledge oneself to blame.
De buena fé.	With sincerity.
De mala fé.	Deceitfully.
De intento.	On purpose.
De día en día.	From day to day.
Días ha.	Days ago.
Dicho y hecho.	No sooner said than done.
Echar á perder algo.	To spoil anything.
Echar á uno á puntapiés.	To pick one out.
Echar la capa al toro	To expose oneself to danger.
Echar la culpa.	To blame.
Echar de ménos.	To miss anything.
Entre burlas y veras.	Between joke and earnest.
Estar con las orejas caidas.	To be down in the mouth.
Estar de fiesta.	To be merry.
Estar á sus anchas.	To be at one's ease.
Faltar á su palabra.	To fail in one's word.
Hablar á bulto.	To speak at random.
Hablar á tontas y locas.	To speak indiscreetly.
Hacer de las suyas.	To show off one's tricks.
Hacer caso de.	To pay attention.
Hacer gala.	To make a show.
Hacer papel.	To act a part.
Hacer saber.	To make known.
Hacer bulla.	To make a noise.
Hacer la maleta.	To prepare for a journey.
Hacerse el bobo.	To pretend ignorance.
Ir á medias con alguno.	To go halves with someone.
Ir de mejor en mejor.	To get better and better.
Ir de peor en peor.	To get worse and worse.
Ir buen puesto.	To go well dressed.
Irse de la memoria.	To escape the memory.
Van veinte pesos.	I bet twenty dollars.
Limpio de polvo y paja.	Free from all incumbrances.
Llevar á mal.	To take anything amiss.
Le llevaron veinte pesos.	They charged him twenty dollars.
Mal su grado.	In spite of him.
Meterse á caballero.	To assume the gentleman.
Meterse á sabio.	To pretend to be learned.
Meterse en negocios de otro.	To meddle with other people's business.

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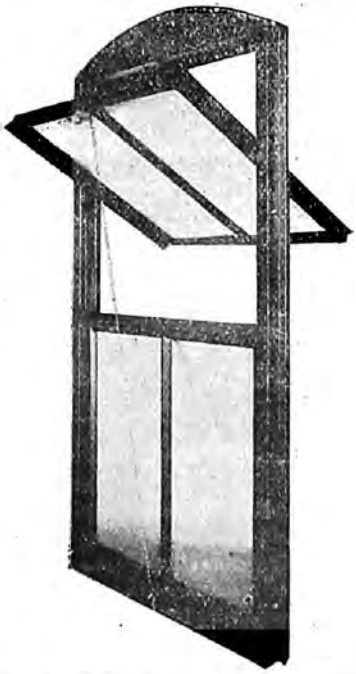
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MODISMOS.	IDIOMS.
Mal que le pese.	In spite of him.
Manos á la obra.	To set to work.
Meterse á caballero	To assume to be the gentleman.
Meterse á sabio.	To affect learning and knowledge.
Meterse con alguno.	To pick a quarrel.
Meterse en camisa de once varas.	To meddle in other peoples' business.
Meterse en todo.	To meddle with everything.
Mirar de hito en hito.	To look at things steadfastly.
Nada se me da de ello.	I care nothing about it.
No cabe mas que desear.	Nothing more to be desired.
Nacer de cabeza.	To be born lucky.
No estar para fiestas.	To be out of temper.
No se me da un bledo.	I don't care a straw.
No le pesa de haber nacido.	He has no mean opinion of himself.
No tener arte ni parte en alguna cosa.	To have no hand in anything.
Perder cuidado.	To make one's self easy.
Querer decir.	To mean.
Quedarse en blanco.	To be left in the lurch.
Quedarse en la calle.	To be without resources.
Quemar las cejas.	To study intently.
Sacar fuerzas de flaqueza.	To make a virtue of necessity.
Sacar provecho.	To turn to account.
Sacudirel yugo.	To shake off the yoke.
Salir á luz.	To be published.
Salir con algo.	To gain one's end.
Salga lo que saliere.	Come what may.
Salirse con la suya.	To have one's way.
Santo y bueno.	Well and good.
Sin mas acá ni mas allá.	Without ifs and ands.
Sobre la marcha.	Off-hand.
Tener á uno á rayo.	To keep one at bay.
Tan claro como el sol.	As clear as daylight.
Tener buen diente.	To have a good appetite.
Tener algo en la punta de la lengua.	To have a thing on the tip of the tongue.
Tomar el cielo con las manos.	To be enraptured, or to be enraged.
Tomar la ocasion por el cabello.	To profit by the occasion.
Tomar las de Villadiego.	To take to one's heels.
Vamos claros.	Let us understand one another.
Venir á menos.	To decline in any way.
Venir el caso.	To come to the point.
Venir con las manos lavadas.	To wish to enjoy the fruit of another's labor.
Vestirse en veinte cinco alfileres.	To be dressed in style.
Vivir de gorra.	To live at another's expense.
Vivir á sus anchas.	To live at one's ease.



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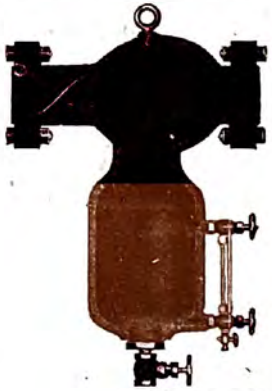
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MAY 10 1908



A COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE

Vol. 9 No. 9 MAY, 1908 English and Spanish



AVENIDA DE MAYO, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

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Pan-American Notes, English
Spanish Lessons
Pan-American Notes Spanish
English Lessons

This Publication Circulates in the Southwest, Mexico, Central and South America, West Indies and Philippines



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MAY, 1908

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Pan-American Notes.

Bolivia occupies the first place among bismuth producing countries. Bismuth and tin are closely related, are often combined, and abound in the same zones in the eastern part of the Andes to Apolobamba, and at Palca, Chacaltaya, Huayna, Potosi, Sorata, etc. Bismuth is also found in the cordilleras of the Chorolque and Tazna.

The Agricultural Department of the Argentine Republic, in considering the possibility of the profitable culture of rice, from a commercial standpoint within the limits of the Republic, fixes the total native production for 1907 at 13,000,000 kilos, and the total area under cultivation at 4,352 hectares.

The cultivation of coffee is less developed in Honduras than in any of the other Central American Republics, due not to any difference in the soil, climate, and general conditions of Honduras in comparison with its Sister Republics, but to the lack of means of communication with the interior, and especially to the preference given to the cultivation of bananas.

The number of immigrants at the port of Rio de Janeiro during the year 1907 was 31,173, or 4,026 more than last year. During the month of December alone there entered 4,236, or 1,514 more than in the same month of 1906. The number of voluntary immigrants arriving in Brazil in 1907 was 9,339 greater than the average of the last seventeen years.

The climate and fertile soil of Salvador enable coffee, cacao, sugar cane, tabaco, pineapples, maize, and other valuable agricultural products to flourish and grow to perfection in the tropical region of the Republic, and to produce at the same time a rich variety of medicinal plants and useful resinous substances. One of these articles, the celebrated balsam of Peru, which, although not grown in Peru, bears the

name of that distant Republic, is worthy of special mention.

United States Consul Alfred A. Winslow, of Valparaiso, reports that the Chilean merchant marine is increasing very rapidly, and at present is exceeded by that of only one South American country—Brazil—which has a tonnage of 211,194 against 156,316 for Chile. Of the Chilean shipping 107,727 tons are steam and 48,589 sail. It is mostly engaged in the west coast trade of South America. During the year 1906 there was an increase of 30,122 tons in vessels flying the Chilean flag.

The Mexican Congress has approved the recommendation of the Department of Foreign Relations concerning the establishing of new consulates in Central America and the following consuls have been appointed by the Department: Sr. Fidel Rodriguez Parra, Consul in Guatemala; Sr. Juan B. Delgado, Consul-General in Nicaragua; Sr. José M. Chaparro, Consul-General in Costa Rica; Sr. José Manuel Gutiérrez Zamora, Consul-General in Honduras, and Sr. Bernardo Ceballos, Consul-General in Salvador.

On January 26, 1908 the inaugural session of the International Congress of American Students, was held in the city of Montevideo, Republic of Uruguay. The following countries were represented: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay, the number of delegates exceeding 100. Doctor Miranda, of Uruguay, was elected President of the Congress; and the President of the Republic, President Roosevelt of the United States, and the Ministers of Foreign Relations, and Public Instruction were elected honorary presidents.

United States Consul Thomas P. Moffat, of La Guaira, reports a recent concession by the Venezuelan Government, granting the exclusive privilege, for a period of twenty-five years, of exporting magnesite found on private lands in the island of Margarita. The Government is to receive 1 bolivar (19.3 cents) on each ton exported. It is estimated that the annual output will be from 12,000 to 15,000 tons. Work has been commenced on several properties, and shipments will probably be made very soon. A private contract is said to have been made between the grantee and an American company for the entire quantity exported.

Cuban revenues collected during 1907 amounted to $29,118,827, received mainly at the port of Havana. This statement is of interest in connection with the recently promulgated plan for the paving and sewering of the city of Havana, the cost of which is to be met by 10 per cent of the customs revenues of that port. Six years will be required to complete the work, and it is calculated that 10 per cent of the receipts during the period will aggregate $12,000,000. Various modifications of the customs tariff of the Republic became effective on February 28, 1908, covering mainly machinery and apparatus for the sugar and kindred industries.

The Castro government has something that beats government by injunction all to pieces. His plan is government by confiscation and it causes an immediate howl.—Monterey News.

Coffee grows everywhere in Nicaragua, especially on the slightly elevated places. According to an approximate estimate there are 60,000,000 trees planted in the various departments of Nicaragua. The planting of coffee in the departments on the Atlantic slope would develop greatly if there were better and less costly means of communication. The creation of new plantations on this slope will increase wonderfully with the building of the railroad from Matagalpa to Leon, and especially with the completion of the line from San Miguelito to Monkey Point with branch line to Acoyapa. The annual coffee production of Nicaragua is about 28,000,000 kilos, of which 7,000,000 are for home consumption, leaving about 21,000,000 kilos for exportation.

Total imports by the United States of coffee during the calendar year 1907 aggregated 940,247,312 pounds, as against 857,031,585 in the preceding year. Of the quantity imported, 727,187,465 pounds, or 77.34 per cent, was furnished by Brazil, and the American continent supplied nearly 98 per cent. South American countries other than Brazil furnished 103,536,649 pounds; the

Central American States, 67,704,098 pounds, and Mexico, 14,822,658, leaving a little over 2 per cent of the supply coming from the East Indies, Europe, Africa, and other parts of Asia. The per capita consumption in 1907 was nearly 11 pounds, and the average import cost as reported to the customhouse was 7.64 cents per pound.

The value of the native products of Ecuador, such as cacao, rubber, hats, etc., increased in the world's market, during 1907, with advantage to commercial conditions, and the advance of the Puerto Bolivar and Machala Railway into the cacao districts has rendered the transport of the article to the seaport more easy. The Guayaquil and Quito Railway, whose contract with the Government is under discussion by an arbitral board, has been made the subject of an executive decree, whereby the payment of the semi-annual coupons dated January 2, July 2, 1908, and January 2, 1909, is to be met by a new bond issue, the funds for which are guaranteed by the salt revenues of the Republic. This article was shipped profitably during 1906-7 to Colombian ports.

A new short line from Chicago to the coast may be the outcome of the plans of John D. Spreckels, who visited Mexico two weeks ago and secured a concession for a fifty-mile dip into Mexico with his San Diego-Yuma line. The latest report in railroad circles is that when the Spreckels line is completed the El Paso and Southwestern road will build from Benson, Arizona, to Yuma, and connect with the new road, forming a through line in conjunction with the Rock Island from Chicago and St. Louis to the Pacific. It is said that the matter has been under consideration for some time, and interest is revived since the San Diego-Yuma line is assured.

Chilean Government official report shows there have been 7,854 copper claims worked in Chile at different times, of which only 748 were worked during the last year.

The important branch of public communication is receiving governmental attention in Chile as is indicated by the decree promulgated in January, 1908, providing for the construction of the Longitudinal Railway at a cost of $37,000,000, and the appropriation of $15,500,000 for Government lines during the year. On July 1, 1907, of the 927,639 kilometers of railroads projected by the national authorities, 707,233 kilometers were under survey by the Bureau of Public Works. In same ratio, the growth of the merchant marine service is being fostered, and at present, Brazil alone, among the countries of South America exceeds the tonnage reported for Chilean ships, which aggregates 156,316 tons.

The wealth of the Bolivian tin mines is wonderful, and its development is handicapped by the lack of capital, railroads, and public roads which would facilitate the transportation of the product to the seaport. This mineral is frequently found in the eastern strip of land of the high plateau from the neighborhood of Lake Titicaca to near the southern frontier of the Republic. The best known tin deposit in the north is Moho in the Peruvian province of Huancane, on the northwest boundary of Lake Titicaca. Other rich tin mines are found at Milluni, in Huayna Potosi, Quime, Colquiri, and the whole province of Inquisivi, Oruro, and adjoining country, Leon hill and Avicaya, and in the province of Poopo at Chayanta, Potosi, Porco Tazna, Chorolque, Chocaya, and Catagaita. There are four tin producing districts, namely: La Paz in the north; Oruro in the center; Chorolque in the south, and Potosi in the east.

In accordance with a decree recently issued by the Ministry of Industries, a commission charged with the revision of the Uruguayan mining code has been appointed. The specified task of the commission is to propose such reforms as may be deemed necessary as regards the mode of acquiring property in mines, the regulation of prospecting, conditions to which mining concessions should be subject, rights of discoverers conditions and effects of registration, obligations and rights of the registrar and the denouncer, abandonment and loss of mines and all steps necessary for the regularization of mining property and concessions. The mining industry of the country, though believed to be capable of vast development, has never yet been worked on an important scale, and it is believed that many of the obstacles to development may be removed by the establishment of a satisfactory and comprehensive legal code.

The signing of a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation by the Governments of Colombia and Ecuador, and the exchange of ratification thereof on October 24, 1907, mark an important era in the development of both Republics. The Colombian colony in Ecuador numders more than 40,000, and the treaty in reference covers all questions of international law that might arise between countries so closely allied by natural ties.

The principal cotton-growing section of Mexico is comprised in what is known as the "Laguna district" which includes the southern portion of the States of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, Tamaulipaz, Durango, Zacatecas, and San Luis Potosi. In this district is produced probably 85 per cent of the cotton grown in the Republic. The experimental growth of Caravonica cotton, a staple of unusual length and quality, especially adapted to tropical localities, has recently been successfully undertaken in the State of Veracruz.

There are many rich mines in Bolvia in which are found almost all the minerals known in the world. The mountains of Bolivia contain great veins of precious metals, constituting the most varied combinations, and these metals are exploited on a large scale. Owing, however, to the great scarcity of labor, as well as of capital and railroads, a complete exploitation can not be made. Notwithstanding these difficulties, it may be said that the mining industry in Bolivia is carried on in accordance with the latest improvements, and that the best miners in South America are to be found in the Republic.

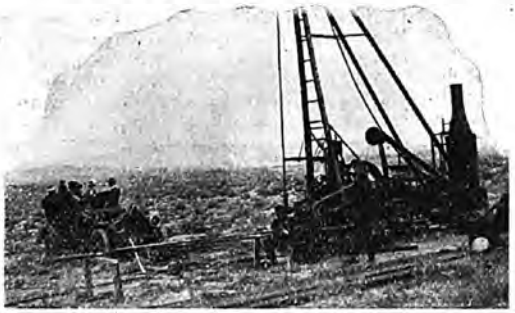
Statistics compiled by the "United States Tobacco Journal" from the monthly returns of the internal-revenue receipts of the country show a decrease in the number of cigars manufactured in 1907 of 20,258,907, as compared with 1906, the figures for the years being 7,353 232,089, and 7,373,-490,996, respectively. What are known in the trade as "little cigars" increased in number from 994,791,203 to 1,069,-079,350, a gain of 74,288,147, while cigarettes showed an advance of 930,-061,509 in 1907 over 1906, the figures for the two years being 5,298,790,528 and 4,368,729,015.

The total foreign trade of the Republic of Panama, during 1907, aggregated $19,165,648.69, according to the Treasury Report of the Government. On the import list of the United States figures for $5,196,964.38 out of a total of $17,204,983.77, exclusive of $7,640,-533.86 credited to imports into the Canal Zone from New York without payment of duties. United States statistics record shipments to Panama valued at $18,665,323 during the year. Total exports were valued at $1,960,-664.92, the recorded increase being $842,643.92. The United States is practically the sole recipient of Panama products.

The only railroad operating in Paraguay at present is the Paraguay Central Railroad, a single track line of 5 feet 6 inches gauge, running from Asuncion, southeasterly to Pirapo, about 155 miles. An extension of 60 or 70 miles has recently been commenced, which, when completed, will bring the road to Vlila Encarnación, on the Parana. Opposite Vlila Encarnación is Posadas, the terminus of the Argentine Northeastern Railroad, a standard gauge line running north from Buenos Aires. When the Paraguay Central connects ultimately with the Argentine Northeastern at Posadas, it will bring Asuncion within 50 hours of Buenos Aires, by an all-rail route. All traffic, however, will be subjected to two transfers—the first ferry being at Villa Encarnación, and the second from Ibicui, in the Province of Entre Rios, to Zacate, in the Province of Buonos Aires. According to the United States Consul at Asuncion, undoubtedly the completion of this all-rail route to Buenos Aires will be of great importance to Paraguay, but it will not supply the needs that exist for the direct easterly outlet to the Atlantic, nor would the completion of this route affect the workings or traffic of the line to the coast.

It can be said without exaggeration that of the mineral wealth of Bolivia, copper represents one of the most important products, due to its abundance and grade. The cupriferous formations are found mainly in the eastern chain of the Andes from Lipez, where white copper is found, Porco, Chayanta in the Department of Potosi; in Arque and Colcha in the Department of Cochabamba, and through Turco,

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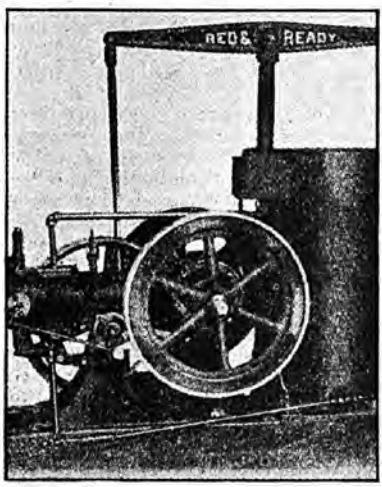
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Poopo, and Oruro, thence to the northwest in the direction of Corocoro, passing through Chacarilla. From Corocoro it extends through the province of Omasuyos, Munecas, and Caupolican, to the boundary line of Peru through Apolobamba. The Corocoro copper district is the richest and the most actively exploited of the copper zones of Bolivia. These 5 minerals—gold, silver, tin, bismuth and copper—constitute the chief mineral wealth of Bolivia though other mineral substances, such as wolfram, antimony, lead, borate of lime, etc., abound. The mining law of Bolivia protects foreign capitalists, who enjoy all kinds of privileges in the exploitation of mines. All foreigners may acquire mining claims on the same conditions as Bolivian citizens. All machinery imported for use in the mining and agricultural industries is free of duty, and all ores are exported free of export duties, except copper, tin, silver, gold, and bismuth, which are subject to a small export tax.

A British consular report on asphalt deposits in the Republic of Mexico states the production of this article is chiefly confined to the Tuxpam and Tampico districts on the Gulf of Mexico. A considerable amount of development work is being carried on, especially in the Tuxpam district, the product ranking very high in the world's markets. At the present time the demand is in excess of the supply. Small shipments are occasionally made to Europe, with Germany as a principal destination. The average price of Mexican asphalt is about $55 Mexican per ton. The Tampico product is chiefly the residue from the oil produced by the Mexican Petroleum Company at Ebano, about 40 miles west of Tampico. The distillate of this crude liquid asphalt is used for fuel oil. The Ebano distilling plant has a capacity of about 50 tons of asphalt per day, but owing to the limited supply of barrels procurable for shipping purposes this quantity has not yet been produced. There are said to be hundreds of thousands of tons of asphalt in the Tampico and Tuxpam districts, but the production is as yet in its infancy. The demand for asphalt is rapidly increasing throughout the Republic in the larger cities and the next few years will, it is anticipated, witness a great development in this branch of activity. The completion of the Tuxpam Canal will also greatly simplify the difficulties of transport from the asphalt zones to the port of Tampico.

The most important coffee plantations of Guatemala are found on the Pacific coast. The principal centers of cultivation are, according to their importance: Costa Cuca, 100,000 quintals; Barberena, 65,000; Pochuta, Costa Grande (1) Costa del Cucho and Tumnador, 60,000; Chuva, 50,000; Xolhuitz, 41,000; Chicacoa, 35,000; Malacatan, San Marcos, 30,000; Panan, Escuintla, Fuego, 25.000; Moran, 16,000; La Antigua, San Vicente Pacaya, 15,000; Amatitlan, Sumatan, 12,000; Zunil, 10-000. On the Atlantic slope: Coban, Alta Verapaz, 40,000; Montagua Valley 4,0000; Department of Santa Rosa, 2,000. The export duty is 1 dollar gold or $6 paper per quintal of 46 kilos on shelled coffee and proportionately per quintal of coffee in husks. The maritime freight on coffee from the Pacific coast of Guatemala to Havre is about 75 francs per 100 kilos. The average yearly production of Guatemala coffee is 35,000,000 kilos; 52 per cent of this quantity going to Germany (Hamburg and Bremen), 32.95 per cent to the United States (San Francisco, New York, and New Orleans), 12.760 per cent to England (Liverpool and London), 0.614 per cent to Chile (Valparaiso), 0.507 per cent to Austria (Trieste), 0.244 per cent to Italy (Genoa), 0.233 per cent to France (Havre and Bordeaux), 0.209 per cent to Honduras (Belize). The average shipments of 800,000 quintals of coffee exported from Guatemala can be credited to the following ports: Champeric, 405,000; San José de Guatemala, 235,-000; Ocos, 134,000; Livingston, 34,000, and Puerto Barrios, 2,000.

There are three auriferous regions in Bolivia containing gold in abundance. The first one extends from the eastern border of the Republic, in the basin of the Inambary, to the eastern frontier in Upper Paraguay. This region comprises the whole mountainous zone of the provinces of Caupolican, Munecas, Larecaja, Cercodo, Yungas, Inquisivi, and Loayza of the Department of La Paz, continuing through the Department of Cochabamba, and extending through Santa Cruz. Also the famous placers of the river San Juan del Oro, Suches, Tipuani, Cajones, and Chuquiaguillo; the mines of Araca, Yani, Ca-



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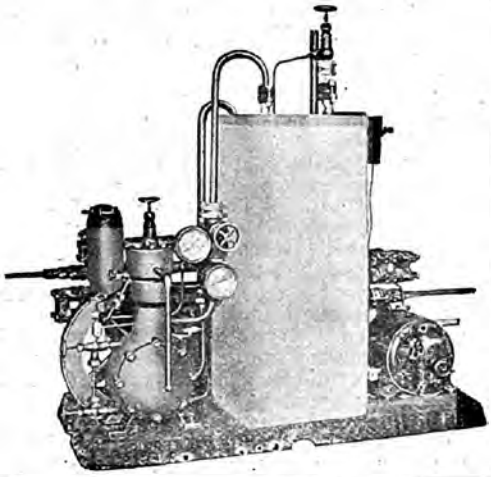


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vari, Ayopaya San Simon, San Javier, Sorotoco de Chiquitos, and others belonging to this group. The second region begins in Lipez, continues through the southern part of the provinces of Chayauta, Sur Chichas, Department of Potosi, Mendez, Department of Tarija, Cinti y Acero in Chuquisaca, to the plains of Santa Cruz. In this region are located the véins and placers of Amayapampa, Suipacha, Esmoraca, Chuquichuqi, San Juan River, and the tributaries of the Guapay. The third region, which is perhaps the richest of all, is not at present being exploited, but it extends to the northwest of the Republic to Corabaya, in Peru, and the sources of the rivers Madre de Dios, Acre, and Purus. From 1540 to 1759, a period of two hundred and twenty years, the Bolivian gold mines produced £420,000.00. From the latter date to the early part of the nineteenth century the mines and placers of the provinces of Larecaja and Caupoliacan produced $14,000,000 gold, and from 1818 to 1868 they produced 150,776 ounces of gold. It is estimated that the output of the other mines and placers of the Republic, from the middle of the eighteenth until the latter part of the nineteenth century, amounted to £25-000,000.

The Spanish-American Federal Smelting and Refining company has been organized to erect a smelter of 1,200 tons capacity at Nogales, Ariz., just on the line. The opening of big territories by the extension of railroads to the south is expected to make this point a good one for this purpose. The company is backed by Texas capitalists, J. H. McKenzie, of Midland, Texas, being president; J. V. Smith, secretary and treasurer; F. A. Schneider, general manager, and J. T. Stapleton, attorney all of El Paso.—Mexican Developer.

The Ouro Preto School of Mines in its bulletin for 1906, states that the existence of platinum in Brazil has been known for over one hundred years and was for a long time confounded with palladic gold. It has been found as rare disseminations in the gold obtained from the "*jacutinga*" of Gongo Socco in the proportion of from 0.04 to 0.12 per cent; also in the auriferous quatz formations of the crystalline schists of the region of the River Bruscus in Pernambuco; in association with diamonds derived from conglomerate quartzites on the slopes of the Serra de Espinhaco from eastern Itambé do serra; and the River Abaete and its affluents of the left bank, probably having been derived from olivine rocks. In the first, second and fourth sections referred to the platinum is primary, but that of Serra do Espinhaco is secondary, having been deposited from a solution of decomposed pyrites. It occurs to the alluvium of rivers having their rise on the eastern slope, and is found in conjunction with gold in the Lages stream. The wide beds of these streams are covered by cascalho from 1 to 2 meters in thickness, composed of hard pebbles and quartz sand with slate and a little white clay, containing heavy minerals with gold and platinum, the former being identical with those found in the diamond-bearing cascalho of Diamantina. The native platinum is never rolled, but appears sometimes as mammillated grains, sometimes in globular form, but more frequently in thin foliated crusts having the characteristic structure of hematite. The specific gravity of the platinum is from 18.13 to 20.48 showing it to be very pure. The deposits of this section do not appear to be very thick, but they occupy a relatively extensive line and are well worthy of systematic exploration. They are rich in palladium, and contain no iron, being comparable as regards density to the Russian platinum, differing from it in the absence of iron. The platinum of the Rio Abaete is strongly magnetic, very rich in iron, and free of palladium. It occurs in thin plates strongly rolled and dissolves readily in aqua regia, leaving an absolute residue of iridosmine and a few small insignificant crystals of perowskite.

From the sixteenth century Mexico has been famous for the amount of silver it produces; this metal, in one form or another, was almost the only article of export. When the price of silver went down the whole nation expected a financial crisis, but to everybody's surprise the situation improved as silver went lower and lower. The silver not required by other nations remained in the country to benefit industries and agriculture, and foreign debts were paid with coffee, tobacco, sugar, etc. As an example of the way in which agriculture has increased, it may be mentioned that twenty years ago Spain sent large quantities of peas because the Mexicans could not produce enough;

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600 Candle Power with each mantle at cost of one-half cent per hour.

The Marquis Safety Lighting System brings to the people in towns or country, a convenience of the city and makes it possible for the merchant or farmer to have light superior to ordinary illuminating gas or electric light, and at one-tenth of the cost. One burner will give as much light as ten ordinary kerosene oil lamps or six 16-candle power electric light bulbs, increases strength and brilliancy of light and decreases cost 50 to 75 per cent.

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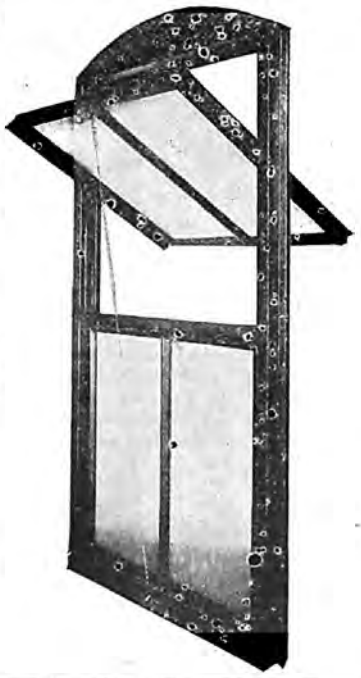
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today the Mexicans produce enough for their own consumption and export peas to the extent of £900,000, principally to Spain. Within three years that figure will be doubled. Silver is still the principal product, although it will soon take a back seat with the increase of copper and gold. The foreign trade has more than doubled in twelve years. The import trade has largely increased of late and will continue to do so.

Odds and Ends

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If you work industriously, tell the truth, and keep your record clean, you will some day get paid for it. You may not receive it today or to-morrow, but some day, in some shape or other, you will get value received.

WHERE SWEARING HELPS.

An auto once a preacher bought,
A pious man was he;
In just a month his churchmen found
He swore most awfully.

He lost his place for cussing so,
He'd broken the church rules;
But right away he got a job
Driving Missouri mules.

HIGHEST TUNNEL IN THE WORLD.

Chilean End of Transandine Tube Is Inaugurated.

Santiago, Chile, March 16.—The minister of public works and an official committee of American engineers attended the inauguration ceremonies today of the Chilean section of the transandine tunnel in connection with the railway from Africa, Chile, to La Paz, Bolivia.

The tunnel pierces the summit of the Andes and will be the highest in the world.

YOAKUM MAKES BIG LAND DEAL.

Buys Right of Way for an Extension to Mexico City.

Galveston, Texas, April 4.—A deal involving nearly $1,000,000 worth of land in Mexico has been consummated and the title passes to the syndicate representing Yoakum's Frisco-Rock Island railway system. The concession affords a right of way for the Frisco's extension to the City of Mexico. The plan of Yoakum is to extend the Frisco from Brady to Brownsville, Texas, and with the Mexican extension to give the straightest and shortest line by more than 400 miles from St Louis and points east to Mexico City.

MEXICO'S RENOWNED JESTER. GENERAL AGRAMONTE'S TEN COMMANDMENTS.

Written But Not Practiced By the Author.

1. Thou shalt not in any wise boast, brag, bounce or bluster, or the wise man will hold thee in low esteem.

2. Thou shalt not permit thy wife to be living at the rate of $1 000 a year when thy business is not yielding more than $999; nor shalt thou withhold from her the business information which, as a helpmeet, she is entitled to receive.

3. Thou shalt not mock the unsuccessful man, for he may be richer in his poverty than thou art in thy boasted abundance.

4. Thou shalt not carry the counting house into the domestic circle, nor in any wise spoil the children's hour by recapitulating the bankruptcies of the day.

5. Thou shalt not hobnob with idle persons nro smoke with them, nor encourage them, nor approve their evil life.

6. Thou shalt not keep company with an unpunctual man, for he will certainly lead thee to carelessness and ruin.

7. Thou shalt not forget that a servant who can tell lies for thee may one day tell lies to thee.

8. As to hours of slumber and sleep, remember the good old rule:

Nature requires five,
Custom gives seven,
Laziness takes nine,
And wickedness eleven.

9. Neither a borrower nor a lender be, but give where well bestowed right cheerfully.

10. Be honest in copper, and in gold thy honesty will be sure.

Dairy Maid Cream Separator.



The most convenient form for handling milk, cheaper than Pans and Crocks. It seperates thoroughly—there being no loss of butter fat. By using this separator all butter makers cannot fail to make first-class, sweet butter, and thereby command the best price. It is simple in construction, easily operated and cleaned. By its use you take the butter fat, or cream, from the milk, fresh from the cow, while warm, in your own door yard, and only a few minutes required for separation. Made of first-class material and will last for years. Requires no power or chemicals to operate; and no labor, other than straining the milk into the Separator.

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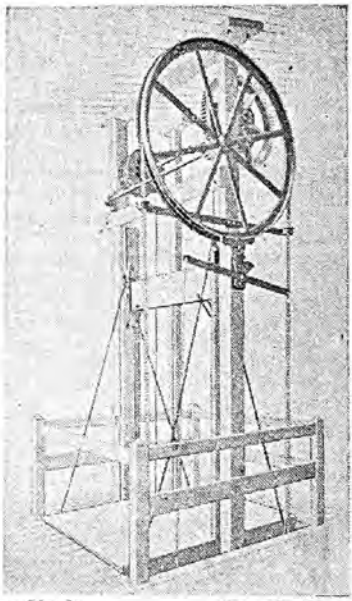
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ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

EGYPTIAN COTTON IS A SUCCESS IN GREAT SOUTHWEST.

Washington, April 3.—After years of unsuccessful effort to introduce Fgyptian cotton into the United States, the bureau of plant industry of the department of agriculture reports that promising results have been secured in New Mexico and Arizona. Several million dollars worth of Egyptian cotton is annually imported into the United States and it has been the desire of the department to develop its cultivation in this country.

Dr. Webber, now of Cornell, experimented with the Egyptian plant in South Carolina and Northern Georgia, but the climate in those sections proved too severe. Hybrids cultivated by Dr. Webber also were unsuccessful. It is still believed, however, that the plant can be successfully cultivated in Northern Florida and Southern Georgia.

The experiments of Dr. Carson of the department of agriculture in the Colorado river basin within the past few years have proved successful, as much as 900 pounds of lint having been secured from one acre last year.

The Egyptian cotton, while not as valuable as the best grades of Sea Island cotton, is considerably more valuable than the inland specimens of Sea Island and the upland varieties. It is the strongest variety of cotton, of good length, and is used largely for fine laces and the best grades of undergarments. It takes the mercerization process better than other cottons and makes a very strong thread. Seeds from the successful growths in Arizona are being distributed by the department.

DIFFICULTIES BY EXPRESS.

Consul General Gottschalk Gives Valuable Advice.

Consul-General A. L. M. Gottschalk, of Mexico City, invites attention to the fact that his office is frequently in receipt of complaints from persons in the United States who, having intrusted to some American express company goods for forwarding to Mexican points, discover that after weeks the goods have not been received by the consignees. He therefore explains the difficulties involved and how they may be overcome in the following communication to Washington:

Although the goods may have been sent "expressage prepaid" from the United States, the consignees in Mexico justly refuse to pay the local charges at the Mexican end of the line or to receive the goods.

In a country like the United States, where so many firms advertise that they will sell goods on monthly installments or subscription, delivering them to the purchaser, "all charges prepaid," it would be well that shippers, as well as the American living abroad, understood that trade between nations, "international" or "export" trade, cannot be carried on in the same fashion as between towns in the states, and that they should not ignore such rudimentary requirements as those of the consular invoice, the payment of import duties in foreign lands, local municipal charges in foreign cities, etc.

Certain express companies in the United States would do well to inform themselves as to the local laws and customs of Mexico before allowing their customers to believe that they have "prepaid all charges" on express packages which are being sent to Mexico. The acceptance of such a commission on the part of an American express company amounts almost to a misrepresentation. The shipper, after such an assurance, writes in all good faith to his consignees that he has "prepaid all charges"; the consignee in this country on being confronted with the bills for freight from the American frontier to the point of delivery, duties, stamp charges, certificates of origin, internal revenue, or storage (through the American shipper's delay to send down original bills of lading), naturally refuses to accept the goods; and everybody concerned writes indignantly to the consulate-general.

The matter would seem to be a particularly important one, as a great number of firms in the United States who desire trade with Mexico make it a practice to ship samples by express to firms or persons in the country who naturally have no desire to pay charges for the privilege of examining American goods.

Editor Sister Republics,

Denver, Colo,.

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Filberto Trujillo,

Trinidad, Colo.

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Senor Frank Brady,
Denver, Colo.
I enclose you a list of eight subscribers, will send more soon.
Pablo Le Royal, Agent,
Orizaba, Mex.

Incluso le mano una lista de suscriptóres, enveara más pronto,
Pablo Le Royal,
Orizaba, Mex.

Por un decreto de 9 de enero de 1908, el Congreso Brasileño aprobó la resolución que fué firmada en la Tercera Conferencia Panamericana, adhiriéndose á la Convención Sanitaria Internacional de Wáshington.

Según las cifras proporcionadas por la Junta de Sanidad de Río de Janeiro, en 1907 hubo una notable disminución en la motalidad de dicha ciudad, á pesar de haber habido un aumento considerable en su población. La mortalidad de 1906 y 1907 fué 13,960 y 12,106, respectivamente.

Á partir del 1º de enero de 1908, se ha establecido el servicio de giros internacionales entre Chile y el Japón. Los giros podrán hacerse sobre cualquier punto del Japón, incluso las Islas Formosa, Pescadores, y Sakhalien japonés, y deberán establecerse en francos y céntimos, de acuerdo con las equivalencias prescritas para el caso. El maximum del valor será de 1,000 frncos.

Según cifras publicadas en "El Auxiliar del Comercio," del Callao, Perú, del 25 de enero de 1908, la aduana de Mollendo recaudó durante el año de 1907 una renta total de £176,564.3.40, en comparación con la de £160,372.6.15 percibida en 1906, ó sea un aumento de £16,192.7.25 á favor de 1907. La renta de 1904 ascendió á £135,453.0.40, y la de 1905 á £145,364.1.82.

El 20 de marzo se celebró una reunión muy interesante en Filadelfia, bajo los auspicios de la Academia Americana de Ciencia Política y Social, presidida por el Director de la Oficina Internacional, á la cual concurrieron varios representantes diplomáticos de la América Latina. El rasgo principal de dicha reunión fué el importante y erudito discurso que pronunció el Prof. L. S. Rowe, que trabaja con tanta fidelidad y éxito por fomentar relaciones más íntimas, sobre todo desde el punto de vista intelectual y de educación, entre los Estados Unidos y sus Repúblicas hermanas.

Según un informe del Cónsul-General del Perú en Nueva York, el comercio entre aquella República y el puerto mencionado durante los nueve primeros meses de 1907 fué como sigue: Importaciones recibidas del Perú en Nueva York, $4,308,683; exportaciones enviadas al Perú por el puerto de Nueva York $3,794,093. Comparando estas cifras, se verá que la diferencia está á favor del Perú, ascendiendo á $514,590.

Los varios rastros y establecimientos de refrigeración de carne de la República Argentina anuncian que en 1907 se mataron 931,048 cabezas de ganado vacuno, 2,761,696 carneros, y 12,261 cerdos. Se importaron 2,900 toros, 3,950 ovejas, 785 caballos, y 111 asnos. Del ganado vacuno importado fué necesario matar un 9 por ciento, á causa de la tuberculosis, en tanto que de los 2,997,100 ovejas, que fueron inspeccionadas en Tablada, se encontró que había 45,554 que tenían garrapatas, y fueron rechazadas.

En los once meses transcurridos de enero á noviembre del año común de 1907, el valor total de las importaciones que hizo el Brasil ascendió á $183,000,000, en comparación con $146,000,000 en 1906. El valor de las exportaciones en los dos períodos comparados fué $252,000,000 y $238,000,000, respectivamente. El café y la goma en la lista de exportaciones representan un valor de más de $192,000,000, es decir, $131,000,000 y $61,000,000 respectivamente.

Según los datos estadísticos publicados por la Sociedad Azucarera, en 1907 la caña que se molió en los 29 trapiches de la Provincia de Tecumán ascendió á 1,403,817 toneladas, que produjeron 91,150½ toneladas de azúcar. Las cif-

The Cyclone Core Drill.



We wish to call special attention of our readers to the drill as shown in above illustration. This machine has many superior points when compared to others and can be inspected and purchased from the S. G. Shaw Co., 1420-27, Wazee Street, Denver, Colorado, the popular machinery dealers, who are well known throughout the Southwest and Mexico, being agents for the drills and other machines built by the Cyclone Drill Co. We take pleasure in recommending the following list manufactured by this firm and sold by Messrs. S. G. Shaw & Co.

Cable, Hollow Rod and Rotary Drills for Prospecting and Well Drilling, Contractors' Drills for Blast Holes.

Blast Hole Loaders, Water Tanks, Gasoline and Steam Engines, Boilers, Drilling and Fishing Tools.

The Cyclone Drill entered the drilling world on the 12th day of January, 1892, a rather crude affair, but with principals involved that have placed it in the lead and far in advance of any similar type drill on the market. These drills are now being used in almost every civilized country on the globe. Since their first introduction improvements were rap'dly made as fast as the defective or objectionable features were discovered, as is common in every piece of machinery that has ever been built. No expense or labor has been spared to bring these drills to perfection, as they stand today; they have long since passed the experimental stage and are endorsed by the largest and best known concerns throughout the country, and we court a thorough investigation of their merits.

In the construction of these Drills are embodied many features that go to make a machine of the best type and most perfect construction throughout.

The principal features of theHollow Rod and Cable Drills are the Tilting Bar or Spudding device; Worm Gear Feed for letting out slack; all Operating Levers placed handy for operator; Simplicity of Construction; Equalized Load; Few Working Parts; Perfect Design and Proper Proportion of Parts; Light Power required to Operate; Strong Wagon; Substantial Derrick; Turned and Ground Sheave Wheels; Few Parts to Wear; High Speed; Superior Drop; Low Price.

Some special features of the Cyclone Diamondite Core Drill.

Use Diamondite for drilling soft formations and Chilled Steel Shot in the harder formations.

Cuts at a payable rate any and all rocks from the soft shales to taconite and jasper.

Does its work from 30 to 50 per cent less per foot than the diamond drill.

Removes any size cores up to 30 inches in diameter and to any depth.

Gives perfect double record of the drilling.

Makes perfect and absolutely reliable coal tests.

The only drill using Chilled Steel Shot with Water Pressure Regulator and Automatic Shot Feed.

The most perfect Core Drill on the market in point of construction, ease of operation, portability and results obtained.

Our Core Drill system is adapted for working in combination on any of our regular types of Cable and Hollow Rod drills.

A perfect combination of Cable, Hollow Rod and Core systems all on one machine, working in combination or singly.

Our Core and Combination Drills embody many new ideas and these inventions are protected by Letters Patent issued and pending.

Parties writing or calling on Messrs. Shaw & Co. will receive the most prompt and courteous attention.

We made a visit to Fort Logan recently and enjoyed a very pleasant and interesting past-time among our noble officers and soldiers. We cannot too highly commend these boys of Uncle Sam, they are certainly a credit to our beautiful state, being thoroughly gentlemanly, neat and courteous. We learned there is a good sized Spanish class conducted by the popular Chaplain, James Ossewarde, assisted by Mr. A. de la Mora of the 21st Regiment band. This worthy assistant is ably qualified to do this work and we wish the boys success.

ras correspondientes á 1905 meustran que se molieron 1,575,646 toneladas, que rindieron 113,745 toneladas de azúcar, ó sea un rendimiento de un 7.22 por ciento. En 1906 se molieron 1,671,338 toneladas de caña, que rindieron 100,745 toneladas de azúcar, ó sea un 6 por ciento, en tanto que la proporción del rendimiento de la zafra de 1907 ascendió á un 6.55 por ciento.

El día 15 de febrero de 1908, se promulgó el contrato celebrado entre el Gobierno de la República de México y la Comoañía Empacadora Nacional Mexicana, para establecer en la República dos almacenes refrigeradores y cuatro mercados ó depósitos para la refrigeración, conservación y manejo de productos alimenticios. La cantidad mínima del capital que deberá invertir la compañía en estos establecimientos está fijada en 200,000 pesos. Los concesionarios podrán, además, establecer otros almacenes y mercados en los lugares de la República que conviniere á sus intereses, previa la aprobación de la Secretaría de Fomento. La duración del contrato es de diez años.

Es muy grato anotar la ratificación—por una mayoría de los Gobiernos Centro-Americanos—de los tratados y convenciones que fueron firmados en la Conferencia de Paz Centro-Americana que se celebró recientemente en Wáshington. Esta actitud de los Gobiernos Centro-Americanos no puede menos de dar lugar á que se hagan los más encomiásticos comentarios en todos los ámbitos del mundo, llamando así la atención hacia sus grandes posibilidades de desarrollo y progreso. Según repetidas veces se ha indicado la América Central en conjunto puede considerarse como una de las regiones que posee mayores recursos naturales del Hemisferio Occidental, y sólo espera abundante capital, más ferrocarriles, mejores vías de comunicación acuáticas, y un gobierno estable y permanente, para obtener un grado de progreso y prosperidad que ha de asombrar al mundo.

Conforme á la reciente iniciativa presentada por la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores al Congreso de la Unión, este poder aprobó la creación de nuevos consulados mexicanos en Centro-América. Las designaciones de nuevos consulados y los nombramientos de Cónsules fueron hechos por la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores en la forma siguiente: Guatemala: Cónsul, Señor Fidel Rodríguez Parra. Nicaragua: Cónsul-General, Señor Juan B. Delgado. Costa Rica: Cónsul-General, Señor José M. Chaparro. Honduras: Cónsul-General, Señor José Manuel Gutiérrez Zamora. Salvador; Cónsul-General, Señor Bernardo Ceballos.

La Oficina Central de Telégrafos, Telefonos y Cable de la República del Salvador ha publicado recientemente las siguientes cifras, relativas al servicio durante el año de 1907, en comparación con el de 1906. Producto total en 1906, 123,793.98 peso; en 1907, 127,243.75 pesos; aumento á favor de 1907, 3,449.77 pesos. Los gastos en 1906 asendieron á 123,748.08 pesos, en tanto que los de 1907 no fueron más que de 111,185.27 pesos, lo cual dá una diferencia á favor de la caja de 12,562.81 pesos. A pesar de las economías que se introdujeron durante el último año, la marcha general del servicio no se resintió en manera alguna, y ha sido muy satisfactoria.

La inauguración del ferrocarril que va de Jujuy á La Quiaca, estación terminal del Ferrocarril Central del Norte á la frontera boliviana, se ha efectuado en conformidad con el contrato que se celebró en 1903 entre el Gobierno Argentino y los Sres. Luis Stremiz y Cía. La República Argentina, por virtud de un tratado con Bolivia, ha de construir por su cuenta una línea de empalme desde la frontera boliviana hasta una de las principales ciudades de Bolivia. La longitud de la línea ferroviaria de Jujuy á La Quiaca es 284 kilómetros, ó sean más de 166 millas, y el costo de construcción asciende á $6,884,659. Partiendo de Jujuy, en un punto que está á 1,258 metros sobre el nivel del mar, el ferrocarril asciende por el valle atravesado por el Río Grande, el cual se cruza varias veces en los 34 primeros kilómetros. En la expresada distancia ha sido necesario construir 125 alcantarillas y puentes que varían desde 2 á 210 metros, al paso que en una extension de 10 kilómetros, en la cual la pendiente representa un 60 por cada 1,000, el ferrocarril se ha construído con arreglo al sistema de vía de Abt. En esta sección de la vía se han de emplear poderosas locomotoras que se adhieren á los rieles y que, además de la máquina y ténder, pueden transportar un tren que pese 150 toneladas á una velocidad de 10 kilómetros por hora. En la estación de Punamarca el ferrocarril

Stenographers



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esta á una elevación de 2,208 metros sobre el nivel del mar, y en Negra Muerta, á la entrada del valle, la elevación llega á 3,343 metros. En Tres Cruces, que queda á una distancia de 184 kilómetros de Jujuy, se llega al máximo de elevación, que es 3,690 kilómetros. Desde allí la línea comienza á descender gradualmente hasta La Quiaca, donde la elevación asciende á 3,443 metros sobre el nivel del mar.

El Director General de Inmigración de la República Argentina presentó á fines de enero de 1908 su informe estadístico de la inmigración correspondiente á 1907, del cúal han sido tomados los datos que se publican á continuación. El total de entradas, comprendiendo pasajeros é inmigrantes, de ultramar y Montevideo, alcanzó á 329-122 personas, que se clasifican en la siguiente forma. La nacionalidad de los inmigrantes fué como sigue: Italianos, 90,282; españoles, 82,606; rusos, 9,530; turcos, 7,436; franceses, 4,-125; austriacos, 3,439; alemanes, 2,322; ingleses, 1,659; húngaros, 1,220; portugueses, 1,118; argentinos, 1,016; griegos, 500; suizos, 486; brasileños, 482; búlgaros, 442; montenegrinos, 450; dinamarqueses, 378; norteamericanos, 393; rumanos, 223; belgas, 209; marroquíes, 180; holandeses, 178, y menor número de otras nacionalidades. De los 209,103 inmigrantes de ultramar, 82,007 llegaron agrupados en 25,369 familias, y solo 109,106 hombres y 17,-990 mujeres.

Bolivia no pertenece todavía á la Unión Telegráfia Universal, y sus relaciones con los demás países las rige y determina únicamente el interés recíproco. Sin embargo ha celebrado convenios y tratados con varias naciones de América y con compañías particulares para facilitar y garantizar este servicio.

Según datos publicados por la sección de estadística del Departamento de Hacienda y Crédito Público de la República Mexicana, el valor de las importaciones durante los cuatro primeros meses de 1907-8 (julio á octubre de 1907), ascendió á $82,798,007.66 en moneda mexicana, suma que, comparada con la de $68,374,700,19 en que estuvieron avaluadas las del mismo período del ejercicio anterior, demuestra un aumento de $14,423,307.47 en favor del corriente. El valor de las importaciones que se hicieron durante el mes de octubre de 1907 fué de $21,890,617.23, que en comparación con $18,282,732.61 del mismo mes de 1906, representa un aumento de $3,607,884.62. Las exportaciones estuvieron avaluadas en la cantidad de $86,373,450.26 en moneda mexicana, que arroja un aumento de $13,604,458.35, comparada con la de $72,768,991.91 á que ascendió el valor de las despachadas durante los mismo meses de 1906-7. Los productos que se exportaron durante el mes de octubre de 1907 representaron un valor de $21,-568,413.86, comparado con el $19,001,-191.17 de las exportaciones del mismo mes de 1906, es decir, un aumento de $2,567,222.69.

El Periodista.

Al Eximio Escritor Francisco Diaz.

En este Siglo inquieto y agitado,
En que el error y la mentira impera,
El periodista, es inclito soldado,
Que empuña del Progreso la bandera.
La Verdad es su ideal, la Fé su escudo.
La débil pluma el vengador acero
Con que se lanza en el combate rudo,
Y asesta el golpe rápido y certero.

Y á la ignorancia de su altar derriba,
El Poder y el Derechio resucita,
Y la Razón es la potencia viva
Por quien su noble corazón palpita.

Nada le importa que con saña impía
La turba estulta, la canalla necia,
Burle su anhelo, cuando el bien loguía
La envidia y los vejámenes, desprecia.

Pues sabe,—valoroso combatiente:—
Al soñar con el triunfo y la victoria,
Que las espinas que hoy ciñen su frente
Formarán la diadema de su Gloria.

Maria Moreno
Mascota, Jalisco

Marcial.

Al dulce acento de los clarines
Y al eco grave de los tambores,
Pienso en la patria y sus defensores,
En el combate y los paladines.

Ved cómo marchan los zapadores
De la calleja en los adoquines
Al dulce acento de los clarines
Y al eco grave de los tambores.

Llevan polainas los gastadores,
Los oficiales sus espadines
Y van marchando entre los rumores
Del eco grave de los tambores
Y al dulce acento de los clarines.

Luis Castillo.



Cured Completely in Mexico. 4

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 years 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.

Caturina 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.

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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CURA-ENTERA-EN-MEXICO.

San Pedro Cont., Mexico.

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 Spaulding, Neb., escribe que ha estado usando el Tonico de Paster Koenig hace 18 años para los nervios, y que le ha hecho mucho bien.

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 gratis. Preparada por el Rev. Padre Koenig de Fort Wayne, Ind. desde 1876 y ahora por, la

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Note: The editor of this paper is now wearing one of these trusses and finds it is all that is claimed for it.

Este Cendage, de uso muy comodo, se adapta admirablemente a cualquiera forma de hernia. No molesta para nada y empiera a curar desde luego. Es el unico Cendage que puede usarse dia y noche sin molestia. Nunca se acaba, nunca molesta.

Una providencia para las mujeres, la tranquilidad para los ninos y una ayuda siempre lista para los hombres. Tal es el Cendage del Dr. Hamer. Pidan instrucciones.

Nota: El Editor de este magasine, usa uno de esto cendages, y lo enculatro superior inmejorable 309-311 Mercantile Bldg., Denver. Colo., U. S. A.

La Sal y La Belleza.

La sal y la leche de vaca son el mejor cosmético para con servar la belleza según las últimas pruebas experimentales de la ciencia.

Lo que hay que hacer es lavarse todas las noches la cara, busto, brazos y manos con agua bastante caliente, empleando la sal molida como si fuese jabón en polvo, esto es echando en el hueco de la ma no un puñadito de dicha sus tancia, y humedeciéndola luego antes de friccionarse, con un poco de agua caliente.

Una vez hecha la fricción teniendo cuidado de que no penetre la agua salada en los ojos, porque escocerían á ra biar, y hayque lavarse con agua fría y secarse perfectamente. Pero esto no es todo. Antes de irse al lecho, debe aplicarse sobre la epidermis una mixtura compuesta de una cucharada de sal y dos de leche de vaca, abstenién dose de secarla. Luego por la mañana se hace desapare cer esto sencillo cosmético lavándolo cou agua fría. Siguiendo este método—así lo asegura Mistress Clancorty—se endurecen las carnes de un modo extraordinario y ad quieren la lozanía y la tersura de la primera juventud.

Quien había de sospechar, verdaderamente, que la cocina ocultase un secreto de to cador tan trascendental.

Curiosidades Mexicanas.

En Amajac, cerca de Hostotipaquillo, los sapos s on más grandes que un conejo.

En Sonora, las gentes del desierto, se tropiezan con los alacranes, llamados, conchuchudos. porque parecen armadillos.

En Colima los sombreros de balma, tienen un metro de diátro por cincuenta centimetros de alto.

En san Luis Potosi, las tunas se comen con cáscara y se calcula un consumo de cien diarias por cabeza.

En Michoacán un solo camote hace la carga de un burro.

En la feria de Mérida, las tamaleras, solo tienen un tamal relleno con un puerco, y lo venden en tajadas ó pedazos.

La serpiente boa de Tehuantepec, tiene un kilómetro de larga.

Un plátano grande de Tabasco, alcanza para alimentar una familia.

En Tehuantepec, los hombres descansan y cuidan la casa, mientras la mujer se gana la vída como puede.

En Chihuahua las calabazas crecen tan grandes, que una sola sirve para dar de comer á cien hombres y las cáscaras sirven de chalupas en los rios.

En Veracruz las cañas de azúcar tienen hasta quince metros de largo y las piñas pesan trienta libras.

Calzado Femenino.

Nada sienta mejor á las mujeres ni les dá más gracia, que un calzado de tacón alto.

El tacón bajo es ordinario y vulgar: rebaja física y moralmente á la que lo lleva.

Una mujer joven, calzada con descuido, envejece.

Una mujer de cincuenta años, bien calzada, quita los lustros de edad.

El tacón de color dá carácter aventurero á la que lo usa.

El tacón torcido significa pobreza.

El tacón excesivamente alto es cursi, revela el ansia de tener alta estatura.

La mujer que no marcha con facilidad sobre un tacón alto, demuestra que sale poco de su casa, ó que va siempre en coche; debe ser hacendosa ó rica. Pero la que finge que no puede andar, es tonta ó busca un brazo en que apoyarse.

La que arrastra los tacones, si no es vieja, es sucia. Salvo el caso de que sea gorda.

La alpargata y el zueco son calzado impropio de la mujer; matan la gracia del pedestal femenino.

La zapatilla es insoportable.

La sandalia sobre el pié vestido, es artística y poética.

La babucha bien hecha y bien llevada, es calzado casero que conviene á una mujer elegante.

El zapato bajo es muy malicioso ó inocente; pero con gala se convierte en un calzado subversivo.

El zapato blanco no va á ninguna parte

Deberes de los Padres.

La educación de sus hijos y el hacerlos aprender un buen oficio ó dedicarse á alguna profesión liberal, es el primer deber que tienen que cumplir los padres de familia para que sus hijos sean ciudadanos dignos útiles para si para sus fama para la sociedad y la pátria. La ignorancia los humillará, la educación los pondrá al nivel de cualesquiera otro y los hará satisfechos y felices Padres de familia no olvidéis vuestro primer deber.

Corte Juvenil y Lugar de Detencion.

Á causa de la tendencia de los tiempos una parte de la imberbe juventúd

Invest $150. or More and Draw 25% for Life.

Buy San Gabriel stock and share in the profits of an established sugar manufacturing business in Mexico.

Backed by Capable Men.
Three Hundred years experience.

Safe and successful. Earning dividends now.

Treasury stock offered for enlargements.

Write for full particulars.

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Modern School of Business

Charles Bldg., DENVER

Geo. LaMunyon, Manager



Summer term begins June 15. The following are some of the reasons why you should attend this school:

A strong business practice course, including actua business practice; large complete typewriting department (every machine new and of the latest model); railroad wire in telegraph department and all the printed railroad forms for the use of telegraph students; large shorthand department; best teachers money can hire; individual instruction; positions secured; day and evening classes.

No school in the West is offering greater advantages for so reasonable a price. Write or call any time

Las clases de invierno comenzaren el 6 de Enero. Las siguientes son algunas delas razones porque Ud. debe matricularse en esta escuela: Un excelente curso practico de negocios, en el cual se incluye la practica verdadera, un departamento extenso y completo para escribir en maquina, etc, etc.

Ningun colegio en el Oeste ofrece las ventajas que este.

es precoz y muy desarrollada en infracciones menores de la ley, se reconoce generalmente como necesario, especialmente para centros grandes de población en el Territorio que la próxima sesión legislativa pase una ley estableciendo una corte juvenil y lugar de detención para reforma en las ciudades de aplicar para niños abajo de 16 años quienes se muestran incorregibles y mal ejemplosos. La cárcel pública no es lugar para jóvenes de tierna edad, por que en lugar de correjirse alli se endurecen y pervierten; mas por lo tanto es deseable un término medio y propio.

Regla Practica.

En ninguno de los libros de educación que he leido y analizado, hallé jamás cosa que valiese tanto, como esta receta que os remito, oh madres, deseosas de la educación de vuestros hijos.

Para qualquiera que sea el niño que deseeis formar bueno y virtuoso:

Haced el bien delante de él.

Haced el bien á él mismo.

Haced que pratique el bien.

Conservad á vuestros hijos en este régimen, retenedlo constante y pacietemente en esta atmósfera de ver, recibir y obrar el bien, no le hara resistencia.

Verdadades Viejas y Buenas.

El padre que no enseña a su hijo un oficio, lo prepara para ser ladrón.

El que sabe un oficio tiene pa saporte para viajar por todo el mundo.

El que de lo que gana economiza un centavo diario, al fin tendrá capital.

El envidioso y el codicioso viven atormentados y están listos para hacer todo negocio ilícito.

Maximas Morales.

No darse por entendido de la in juria, es una inocente venganza.

—Injuriar puede el más flaco sufrir sólo puede el más fuerte,

—Los buenos los hace quien los premia; y los malos quien no los castiga.

Quien aborrece los delito es justo; quien aborrece á los delin cuentes, es cruel.

—No hagas un agravio á quien hiciste favores, porque una injuria borra mil beneficios.

Lo Que Debe Saberse.

La chirimoya con toda clase de ácidos es venenosa.

El plátano con toda clase de alcohol es venenoso.

Lo mismo el aguacate con le che.

El huevo estreliado ó tibio con jocoque.

Las tunas blancas con leche.

Generalmente todas las plantas lechosas son venenosas.

Elote asado y suero, causan un fuerte miserere.

El mismo efecto hacen las tunas blancas con cualquier caldo ó caldillo, especialmente si es de res, carnero ó gallina.

Hay que abstenerse de comer hongos blancos porque han cau sado á muchos la muerte. Para saber si son venenosos ó nó, se ponen á cocer con dos ajos, y si estos después de haberse hecho el cocimiento estan negros, señal será de que los hongos tienen veneno.

Es venenoso el aguacate con alcohol, y la chirimoya con sal ó carbonato.

Todas las frutas que al poner les alcohol se ponen negras, serán de fatales efectos ingeridas en el estómago.

Es bueno conservar siempre limpios los cubiertos porque si se dejan sucios ó en los potajes suelen despedir sustancias veneno sas.

Comer jocoque antes ó después de comer sandia es venenoso.

Comer cacahuates crudos ó se millas de calabaza, originan retención de orina, y á veces taparse las dos vias.

Tomar higos y leche es venenoso.

Aplicar más de ocho gotas de láudano á un enfermo adulto, y cuatro á un niño, sin orden del médico, es correr peligro de en venenarlos.

Las Tres Cualidades.

El hombre debe ser honrado en primer lugar y además de ser honrado, debe ser valiente. Y estas dos cualidades no bastan.

Por honrado y valiente que sea el hombre, si es insensato de nacimiento, es poco lo que se puede realizar por medio de él. Recuérdese el órden en que mencio no estas tres cualidades. Prime ra la honradez, segunda el valor, y tercera, criterio. Todas indis pensables.

Procuremos mejorar las condiciones de la vida y hacer que el mundo sea mejor, aunque sea solamente un poco mejor por haber nosotros vivido en él.

Teodoro Roosevelt.

MEXICO

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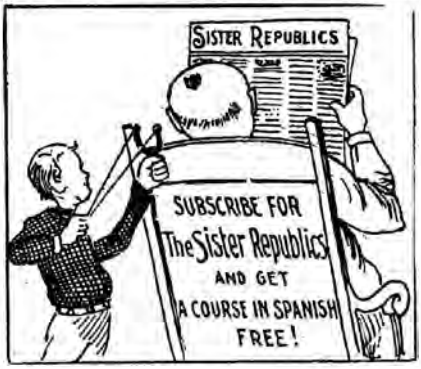
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The magazine reading public is the live, up-to-date, busy, enterprising, inquisitive public. The magazine is the business man's and the housewife's literature. It is the recreation of the leisure hour, and the mirror of the world's events, when these 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

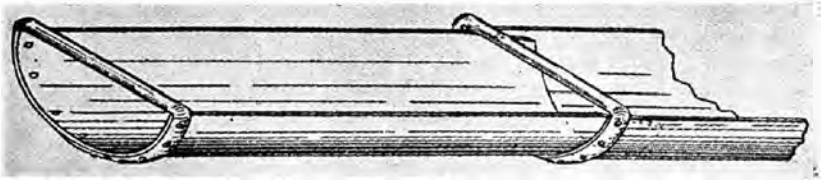
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REFRANES.	PROVERBS.
A lo hecho pecho.	What is done can not be helped.
A quien se hace de miel las moscas se le comen.	Smear yourself with honey and you will be devoured by flies
A quien madruga, Dios le ayuda.	The early bird catches the worm.
Al fin canta la gloria.	Shout victory when it is won.
Antes que te cases, mira lo que haces.	Look before you leap.
Aunque la mona viste de seda; mona queda.	Although a monkey is dressed in silk, it is still a monkey.
Cada oveja a su pareja.	Birds of a feather flock together.
Debajo de una mala capa se encuentra un buen bebedor.	Under a ragged coat will be found a hearty drinker.
Dime con quien andas y te diré quien eres.	Tell me with whom thou goest, and I will tell the who thou art.
En boca cerrada no entran moscas.	A closed mouth catches no flies.
En tierra de ciegos, el tuerto es rey.	In the land of the blind the one-eyed man is king.
Gato escaldado del agua fria huye.	A burnt child dreads the fire.
Ir por lana y volver trasquilado.	The biter bit.
Hombre prevenido nunca fué vencido.	Forewarned, forearmed.
La mucha familiaridad es causa de menosprecio.	Familiarity breeds contempt.
La necesidad carece de ley.	Necessity knows no law.
Lo que no se puede remediar, se ha de aguantar.	What can't be cured must be endured.
Mas vale tarde que nunca.	Better late than never.
No es oro todo lo que reluce.	All that glitters is not gold.
Quien mucho habla mucho yerra.	Who speaks much often blunders.
Quien no se aventura no pasa la mar.	Never venture, never win.
No hay mal que no bien venga.	It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.
Ya que la casa se quema, calentémonos.	Let us make the best of a bad job.
Tu enemigo es de tu oficio.	Two of a trade never agree.
Gobierna tu boca, segun tu bolsa.	Govern thy mouth according to thy purse.
A buena gana, no hay pan duro.	Hunger needs no spice.
De la mano á la boca desaparece la sopa.	There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.
Del fraile toma el consejo y no el ejemplo.	Take a monk's advice but not his example.
Donde entra beber, sale saber.	When the wine is in, the wit is out.
La pintura y la pelea desde léjos las ojea.	A picture and a battle are best seen at a distance.
No se acuerda el cura de cuando fué sacristan.	The priest forgets that he was ever a clerk.
Huéspeda hermosa, mal para la bolsa.	A handsome landlady is bad for the purse.



A New Sheet Metal Flume and Watering Trough.

Geo. Freund & Co., 1016-18th St., Denver, Colorado, directed our attention to their Sheet Metal Flume Watering Troughs, which they have been putting on the market for the past fifteen years. Like all other inovations the metal flume suggested itself as a necessity. Mr. Laybourn, the inventor, is a practical irrigator, and his idea was well received by the farmers of Northern and Western Colorado, The men who first used it were like Mr. A. J. Eaton, of Greeley and Eaton, Colo., and the late W. J. Wilson who used them extensively in the Bear River country. As the proof of the pudding is the eating, so it is in the using of the Metal Flume, for when once used it always takes the place of the old wooden ones, and when the metal ones appeared it was the cause of all wooden ones disappearing from their farms to make way for this superior trough. A metal flume once put in not only stops expense for repairs but it delivers all the water and the supports last infinately longer and every irrigator knows only too well that just at the time when a man is needed to repair a flume he may be used to much better advantage in the field, which really means double profit. One important point not to be overlooked is that lumber is becoming more scarce and of an inferior quality and more expensive as time passes it is only a question of a short time when lumber must be abandoned for use as a trough, the future of our metal trough is very bright as it will be heartily welcomed and indorsed by the farmers and all others who use this article. Mr. Fruend informed us their flume is so constructed it cannot be injured by weather exposure, but it is put upon the market so it may be placed in position withut skilled help, which is a point well worth consideration. Please note advertisement in an other part of this paper. Write us for sample of joint and prices.

The enterprising and reliable firm of M. J. O'Fallon, Supply Co., wholesalers of Plumbing and Steam Apparatus, are one of the largest and most thoroughly equipped houses of their kind in the west. This firm started in a small way, and their close attention to business, and courteous and fair treatment to customers have won for them first place in the ranks of Denver's Leading Business Houses. This establishment is located at 1518 Wynkoop Street, Denver. Colorado, and they are always pleased to mail their catalogue to any firm wishing to purchase anything in their line and also invite the purchasers to inspect their complete list of everything in the wholesale Department of their company's house.

Frileras Asiaticas.

Entre las alhajas que ha deja do el difunto Shah de Persia, figuran cuatro sacos de diamantes una espada con enormes esmeral das en la empuñadura, un cinturón con cincuenta brillantes, un rubi del tamaño de un huevo de gallina y un collar de perlas de un color rosa maravilloso. Estas frioleras están tasadas en trecien tos millones de francos.

Cemento Para los Aisladores.

Azufre, plomo ó yeso de París, mezclado con un poco de liga, para impedir que se endurezca rápidamente.

Manchas de Alquitran.

Frótese la mancha con un pedazo de tela y un poco de manteca y segui damente desgrasese con la vencina el eter de petroleo.

Two Hundred Per Cent.

A Machine of any kind is the concrete expression of a certain order of brain power, and it works cotinuously; so that in buying machinery, you are in a sense, buying brains.

Let us assume that as a manufacturer you are wearied with importunities to purchase tools and machinery.

Upon reflection, you will agree that there are but three questions which apply to the purchase of any part of your equipment, viz.—

First, "Do I need it?"

Second, "Is it the best?"

Third, "Can I afford it?"

With respect to untried devices, there is an opportunity here for unlimited discussion, but reducing this to the matter of Safety Automatic Feed Water Regulators, Pump Governors and steam traps—the answer to all three of these questions is found in the practice of those eminently successful organizations that have tried these things for a series of years and duplicated their orders time and time again.

A list of the names of those who have used the product of the Williams Guage Company would fill a book, but out of consideration for your time and our space, we ask you, for the sake of an argument, to consider briefly the few following condensations.

The Pressed Steel Car Co., writes—"**They are saving us from 8 to 12% in fuel (and) have materially reduced the cost of our labor and repairs.

Jones & Laughlin Limited, write—"**The saving effected by these machines will average from 6 to 15% in fuel, not to speak of the increased longevity of boilers as a very material reduction in labor required."

The Rocky Mountain Paper Co., says—"**The thirteen Safety Feed Water Regulators you sent us are three more than we require, as the saving that ten of them effect enables us to get along without the other three boilers."

It does not follow that a small manufacturer is always justified in buying what the largest concerns have tried and approved, because of the difference in their resources, but there is no one who is able to buy fuel for a boiler who cannot find the price of a machine that will reduce the amount of his fuel bill—"from 6 to 15%", and thus pay for itself, in a period of t'me which will vary only with the amount of the fuel that he burns.

ROOSEVELT'S MEASURES.

But there is another, and probably more popular, although not inherently stronger, reason for the rapidly spreading favor with which his candidacy is accepted. The people know that Mr. Taft is in full sympathy and harmony with their dearest beliefs in matters of public policy. If there is one established fact in the political life of this country today, it is that the immense majority of the people are vigorously and enthusiastically in favor of that program of governmental action known as the "Roosevelt policies."

Theodore Roosevelt is the master political diagnostician of the generation. With absolute certainty he puts his finger on the pulse of the people and follows the current of their beliefs and aspirations. He has done more than merely diagnose prevailing sentiment; he has detected and directed the trend of ideas. But in the main his activities have been along one well-defined line. He, more than any other public man, led in recognizing the cause of the unrest and dissatisfaction that has permeated the body politic during the last twelve years. He has pointed out and focused attention upon the source of the evil. And then he led the fight for the remedy. He attacked the wrong in its citadel and the people rose in one great mass to give him support. Trusts, combinations, the development of all-powerful and overmastering corporations that stifled competition and rode roughshod over the rights of others were only the symptoms. Special privilege was the disease.—From "Taft as a Presidential Candidate," by Frank H. Hitchock, in the May Metropolitan Magazine.

Frank Brady,

Publisher The Sister Republics,

I enjoy your magazine very much and hope to send you some new subscribers soon.

Mrs. Susan E. Wiley,
Teacher of Spanish,
1433 Franklin Street, Denver.



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and district to ride and exhibit a sample Latest Model **"Ranger"** bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. *Write for full particulars and special offer at once.*

NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. *without a cent deposit* in advance, *prepay freight*, and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and *you will not be out one cent.*

FACTORY PRICES We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save $10 to $25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of *factory prices* and *remarkable special offers* to **rider agents.**

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the *wonderfully low prices* we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with $1.00 profit above factory cost.

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SECOND HAND BICYCLES. We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from **$3** to **$8** or **$10.** Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

COASTER-BRAKES, single **wheels, imported roller chains** and **pedals,** parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at *half the usual retail prices.*

$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF SELF-HEALING TIRES $4.80 A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY

The regular retail price of these tires is $3.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for $4.80 (cash with order $4.55).



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NAILS, Tacks or Glass will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is $8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only $4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D," also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make—SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

We will allow a **cash discount** of 5 per cent (thereby making the price **$4.55** per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. We will also send one nickel plated brass hand pump. Tires to be returned at **OUR** expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

IF YOU NEED TIRES don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

DO NOT WAIT but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it **NOW.**

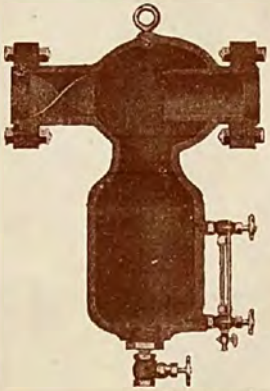
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JUN 22 1908

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A COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE

Vol. 9 No. 10 JUNE, 1908 English and Spanish



Hell Gate, Colo. Midland Ry.

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If you desire to know how little it costs to install a marquis Safety Lighting System at your home or business place.

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El alumbrado mas economico conocido.

Un poder de 600 velas concada manguito á un costo de medio centavo por hora. El sistema de "Alumbrado de Seguridad-Marquis" dá al pueblo de las aldeas y granjas una conveniencia de las ciudades, y hace posible el que el comerciante ó ranchero tenga una luz superior á la luz ordinaria de gas á de electricidad, y á una décima parte del costo. Un quemador dá tanta luz como diez lámparas ordinarias de petróleo ó 6 ampolletas de poder de 16 velas; aumenta la fuerza y brillo de la luz, y disminuye el costo de 50 á 75 por ciento. Si deseais saber cuan poco cuesta instalar un sistema de "Alumbrado de Seguridad-Marquis" en el domicilio ó taller, escribia nos pidiendo literatura descriptiva, precios y términos. Diríganse á The Two Edge Manufacturing Co., 313 Junction Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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THE SISTER REPUBLICS

JUNE, 1908

Issued the Tenth of Each Month.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

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THE SPRING OF '68

Frank Brady, Pub., Denver, Colo.

The Sister Republics Received, it takes me back to '68, when I crossed the plains, viewed cherry creek and Pikes Peak, then crossed the mountains from Trinidad to New Mexico, over Raton Pass quin sabe, (who knows) what the next 50 years will do for the Great West. On account of you being one of the Great West citizens, I wish to continue your magazine.

M. H. Ward, Thatcher Medicine Co.
Chattanooga, Ten.

Pan-American Notes.

Argentina has a 54-miles horse railway. It is the largest in the world.

A rubber tree four feet in diameter yields 20 gallons of saps, making 40 pounds of dry india rubber.

Lard is one of the chief Mexican imports from the United States. The figure for 1907 was nearly 7,000,000 pounds.

According to figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Cuba, there were in the island on June 30, 1907, 2,584,877 head of cattle, 413,937 horses, 50,637 mules, and 2,810 donkeys.

The Department of Industry has approved the project for the establishment of a colony on public lands situated on the Alto Braco do Norte, an affluent of the Tubarao River, in the State of Santa Catharina, Brazil. These lands comprise about 60,000 hectares, and are admirably adapted for the cultivation of cereals.

From customs, the receipts of the Costa Rican Government during the year 1907 shows a steadily advancing ratio. In the nine months from April to December total receipts were $300,000 in excess of those reported for the same period of 1906, a monthly average of $210,000 being maintained, while in January, 1908, the month's receipts were nearly $240,000.

The hanging or suspension bridge which crosses the Chiapa river in the state of Chiapas, connecting the towns of Chiapa and Tuxtla, is about completed and was inaugurated in May. The bridge is one of the largest of its kind in Mexico, being seventy-two meters in length.

The Colburn mines and Development Company, of Oakland, Cal., with an authorized capital of $100,000, has established an office in San José, Costa Rica, for the purpose of mining, smelting, and refining of ores and metals, and the purchase, development, and operation of mining properties in the Republic. The company is represented by Mr. Enrique Clare Lopez, of San Jose.

The indicated gain of Brazil's foreign trade in 1907 over 1906 was $54,000,000, the total for the two years being $494,000,000 and $440,000,000, respectively. Both imports and exports figure in this increase, though by far the greater proportion is credited to the former. Note-worthy gains are cited for shipments of coffee and cacao, but the other great staple on the export list—rubber—shows a decline.

Bananas form the chief export item of Honduras, the number of bunches sent abroad being 4,266,567, valued at $930,916.36. Mineral ores, with a valuation of $444.332.61, rank next, followed by live animals, $136,016.31; bar silver, $132,168.24; hides, $66,313.89; cocoanuts, $62,760.26; dye and cabinet woods, $41,268.14, and rubber, $38,745.25.

It is reported that work on the Cacequy and Uruguayana Railway is progressing rapidly, and that the construction of the bridge over the Santa Maria River has already been begun. This bridge is 17.80 meters long and the first of its kind in South America. When this line is completed, it will be possible to make the trip from Rio Grande or Porto Alegre to Buenos Aires in less than four days, and to Montevideo in about five days.

Advices received from the United States Consul at Para, under date of February 11, 1908, report that the tax levied upon commercial travelers by the municipal council of the city has been reduced, to be effective up to and including December 31, 1908. The new tax, together with the percentage charged for hospitals, stamps and other fees, amounts to $117.74, and any evasion thereof is subject to a heavy fine as confiscation of samples.

President Castro of Venezuela issued a decree on January 22, 1908, regulating the exploitation of rubber and balata gum in Rio Negro and El Caura. The felling of rubber trees is prohibited, and rubber gathering is confined entirely to the system of incisions. Belata gum may be collected by cutting down the balata trees during the gathering season, if the trees are fully developed, provided two balata trees are planted for each one destroyed. The cutting down of small balata trees under 8 years of age is forbidden, unless fully developed.

In a recent report to his Government Mr. Julio Acosta, Consul of Costa Rica in Salvador, states that the most promising industry in Costa Rica at the present time, and whose only rival is the cultivation of bananas, is the raising of cacao. The demand for this valuable product is constantly increasing in the markets of the world, and the Atlantic coast of Costa Rica, especially the great extent of fertile lowlands in Sarapaqui and San Carlos, is particularly suited for the growing of cacao.

On January 17, 1908 the Government of the Argentine Republic, represented by its Minister of Foreign Relations, and the Government of Bolivia by its Minister in Buenos Aires, exchanged ratifications of the railway convention celebrated with Bolivia on May 18, 1907, under the terms of which the Northern Central Railway is to be extended into Bolivian territory, and a railway is to be constructed from Potosi to Tupiza. The work of construction will now be pushed forward in conformity with the terms of this convention.

According to the report of the Chilean Consul-General in Rio de Janeiro, the commerce between Chile and Brazil during the year 1907 was as follows: Exports from Chile to Brazil, 1,575,148 kilograms of merchandise, consisting of kidney beans, lentils, potatoes, chick-peas, walnuts, small cocoanuts, and wines; as compared with 1906, there was a decrease of 280,-

477 kilograms. The imports into Chile, from Brazil, consisted of 1,016,040 kilograms of coffee, valued at £37,746.-18.6, showing an increase over 1906 of £12,243.11.5.

Seventy-one new companies were floated during the year 1907 in the city of Buenos Aires, with an authorized capital of $4,550,000 gold and $47,770,-000 paper. The subscribed capital at the time of registration of statutes was $2,445,050 gold and $13,575,245 paper. The tramway companies of the city report receipts for the year of over $22,500,000 (national currency.) Of the electric system, there are 526 kilometers in operation and of animal traction, 18, making a total of over 338 miles.

Beneath the soil of the South American republic of Colombia there have been brought to light some remarkable buried treasures in the line of curios animal-shaped pottery, each incised and made of black clay. These specimens are perhaps the only vestiges left of the vanished empire of the Chibehas, which flourished in this region in pre-Spanish times.

Hereafter the world will know it as mosquito fever instead of malaria. Delegates to the Third International Sanitary Congress, representing the principal countries of Central and South America, held in Mexico City, where almost unanimous in directing that the name of the disease should be changed, so that the public might know the real cause of the disease and work in harmony with the sanitary authorities for its extinction.

The Argentine Republic has long been known as one of the greatest pastoral countries of the world. For many years her stock has supplied large quantities of hides, bones and tallow for the oversea markets. In a later period jerked and salted meats has been added to the animal products of the country; and then live animals and frozen meat were exported. Railways all over the country increase the speed in transportation; and to-day the products can be marketed within a day or two from the time they are taken from the plantation or farm.

The Chilean Department of the Interior has received the report of the Census Commission, in which it is shown that as a result of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the Republic the population at the close of the year 1907 had increased by 526,864 over the preceding census of 1895. the figures for the two years being 3,239,009 and 2,712,145, respectively. The two centers of population are the Departments of Santiago and Valparaiso, the former comprising 408,126 and the latter 188,455 inhabitants at the close of the year. For Santiago a gain of nearly 100,000 is reported, while Valparaiso shows an increase of 50,000 in the twelve years' period.

On December 30, 1907, the Government of Ecuador contracted, subject to the approval of the Congress, with E. Catefort for the organization of a company entitled Compañía de los Ferrocarriles Agrícolas al Oeste, to build a 60-centimeter-gauge railway from Daule to Santo Domingo de los Colorados. The length of the line will be about 230 kilometers. The company is authorized to issue bonds for construction purposes to the amount of $10,000 per kilometer, the Government guaranteeing thereon interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. Construction must begin within one year from the date of the permanent approval of the contract, and the entire line must be completed within a period of six years.

The progressive spirit animating the Chilean Government under President Montt's initiative is showing itself not only in extensive railway contracts and local improvements, but a subsidized steamship service between Valparaiso and Panama has been authorized, for which the Government guaranty is $100,000 annually. It is especially stipulated in the terms of the bill that the trip shall be made within eight days, thus establishing, via the Panama Isthmus, speedy traffic between the east and west coasts of the continent. The census returns of the country show an increased population in twelve years of over 500,000, and industrial establishments in increasing numbers call for an outlet for native products. A trade increase for 1907 over the preceding year is reported of $2,516,079, bringing the total up to $182,862,896.

The Government of Panama has granted a concession to Stephen S. Simpson for the establishment of a

large, modern equipped brewery in the city of Panama. All the materials, machinery, tools, utensils, apparatus, chemicals, and raw products necessary for use in the construction and operation of the brewery are admitted free of duty for a period of twenty-five years. The concessionaire agrees to pay to the Government $0.75 per barrel of beer of 32 gallons manufactured in the brewery and offered for sale in the Republic or exported therefrom. Construction must be commenced before December 18, 1908. The Government obligates itself to grant no more favorable concession to any person or persons during the life of this contract. The Government must be advised before a transfer of the concession is made to a third party.

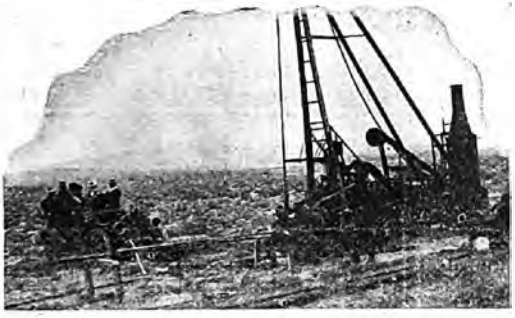
Exports from the United States to Cuba have increased 123½ per cent since 1903, and imports from that island increased 61½ per cent during the same period. The total value of merchandise exported from the United States to Cuba in the calendar year 1907 was $52,500,000, against $23,000,000 in 1903, an annual average of $25,000,000 in the five years ending with 1903. The imports from Cuba in 1907 were $92,500,000, against $57,225,000 in 1903 and an average of $43,000,000 per annum in the five years ending with 1903. This increase in imports occurs chiefly in sugar, tobacco, cigars, bananas, and copper. In the exports the increase occurs in a large variety of articles, but especially in manufactures of iron and steel, cars and carriages, cotton manufactures, boots and shoes, lumber, coal, coffee, meats, eggs, and breadstuffs of all sorts.

According to figures published by the statistical division of the Department of Finance and Public Credit of Mexico, the total value of imports during the first half of the fiscal year 1907-8 (July-December, 1907,) was 122,977,698.70 pesos ($61,488,849.35,) as compared with 107,746,708.51 pesos ($53,873,354.25) in the same months of the previous fiical year, an increase of 15,230,990.19 pesos ($7,615,495.09.) The exports were valued at 127,786,511.63 pesos ($63,893,255.81,) showing an increase of 9,902,574.45 pesos ($4,951,287.22) in comparison with 117,883,937.18 pesos ($58,941,468.59) during the same period of 1906-7. This increase in imports is very notable, cosidering the fact that they had undergone an important decrease during the fiscal year of 1905-6 and 1906-7.

On February 19, 1908, the Mexican Government authorized George F. Archer, or the company he may organize, to exploit, for a period of ten years, in accordance with the concession granted him on September 18, 1906, the guano deposits in the Arcas Islands, near the Campeche coast, as well as those situated in the Arenas Islands to the northwest of Punta Palma, 22° 7′ north latitudes near the coast of Yucatan. The guano concession granted to Harry J. Earle, or his assigns, on September 26, 1907, was modified on February 22, 1908, by withdrawing the permission given him to exploit the guano beds on the Arenas Islands, and by authorizing him to work the guano deposits found in the Contoy, Cancum, Chinchorros, Alacranes, Desterrada, Cornezuelo, and Perez islands near the coasts of Quintana Roo, Yucatan, and Campeche. A commission has been ordered to make a report to the Government concerning the commercial value of the guano beds located on the islands along the Mexican coast with the purpose of exploiting to the fullest extent this source of public revenue.

From the private letter of a gentleman interested in the development of Guatemala it is learned that the work of construction of a branch of the Northern Railway—recently inaugurated—from Zacapa to the Salvador frontier is now about commencing, a contract for this construction having recently been arranged between the Government and the representative of the Northern Railway. The authorities at Puerto Barrios shall undertake the sanitation of that port, and follow the suggestions of the United States Marine-Hospital Service and take the precautions necessary in maintaining proper health conditions at that important seaport. This work will be carried on under the direction of Doctor Harrison, of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, who is regularly stationed at Belize, in British Honduras. The Government has arranged with the railroad officials for the immediate erections of a light-house near Pureto Barrios, and have buoys on the shoals in that vicinity. These manifestations of good feeling and desire to promote the welfare, development, and progress

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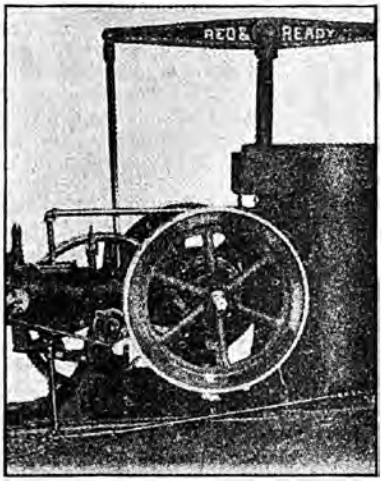
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of the Republic shown by President Cabrera give assurance of the continued prosperity and progress for this rich Republic.

The National Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Nicaragua has recently approved the following concessions:

Contract with the American-European Finance and Development Company for the sale of lands the products from sale to be exclusively applied to the construction of Matagalpa Railroad; contract entered into with Generals Ascencion Flores, Carlos A. de Zubiría and others granting them the right to own and exploit all mineral deposits situated within a zone on the Atlantic coast; contract with Dr. Manual Vidaurrázaga for the introduction into the country of Chinese and Japanese immigrants for agricultural work; contract with Mr. James Dietrick for the introduction of Chinese immigrants to be employed in railroad construction and other works specified in the contract; contract with Señor Juan Heattasch for the establishment of a porcelain factory, and contract entered into with Don Juan Carlos Serrano granting him exclusive privilege for the manufacture of paper of all kinds from such raw material as he may acquire in the country, and also from cotton, rags, sawdust, barks, and all other materials.

GOLD PLACERS IN THE REPUBLIC, OF HAITI.

Recent discoveries in Haiti, to the north of the placer deposits in the Gosseline River, by L. Gentil Tippenhauer, a civil engineer and geologist of repute, have established the probable source of the gold supply of the island. More than one hundred years ago the existence of gold and iron in this part of Haiti was reported, but the exact location was not defined.

One of the more important gold placer districts is situated in the southern part of the island, near the town of Jacmel in the region lying between the coast and the mountains of Morne de la selle, which reach a height of over 9,000 feet. The Gosseline River has its origin in several springs flowing out of the La Selle Mountairs, and in its total length of 20 miles passes for the first quarter through steep and rugged cliffs, the remaining 15 miles being easily traveled. One of it main tributaries, to the right, is the Mabial, at whose entry the river widens considerably and descends by an easy grade to the seaport town of Jacmel. For the entire distance gold has been discovered, and analyses made in 1900 yielded from a sample of 155 pounds of sand over $4.50 gold per cubic yard.

About 1½ miles from the sea the Gosseline connects with the Grande River, in which gold has also been found as well as in the alluvial sands near Jacmel. The basalt outcroppings in the Gosseline yielded on assay 3 grams gold to the ton and it is believed that richer parts will be encountered when a thorough survey of the region has been made. Gold nuggets measuring 2 to 3 millimeters have been found in the tributaries of the river.

Plans are being perfected for the thorough exploitation of the deposits under titles granted in perpetuo by the Haitian Government.

GENERAL AGRAMONTE.

Mexico's Great General Has a Word to Say, we just Cant Stop Him.

The man who spends his life trying to get something for nothing, works hard and usually dies poor.

"Kansas From a Car Window," is the title for a new "book." While the Anglo-American does not care to take sides in this matter it is probably about the best way to see Kansas.

A Baltimore man who was suffering from appendicitis, acording to the doctors, was found to have no appendix. But the operation, of course, was successful, for the doctors got their fees.

Two young women in Denver have been arested for swindling an old lady out of $20,000. Women are certainly breaking into men's occupations in some sections of the country.

A magazine which circulates widely in the republic carries an advertisement whidh reads "Turn your face into silver dollars." But what is a person to do who has a face that looks like thirty cents.

The Denver convention hall, where the Democratic hosts are to meet, is a mile from the nearest saloon, but on the tramways. Still Bryan has the nerve to state that he is opposed to railway interests.

Governor Hughes, of New York, insists that men are nine-tenths good. Possibly they are in New York but the



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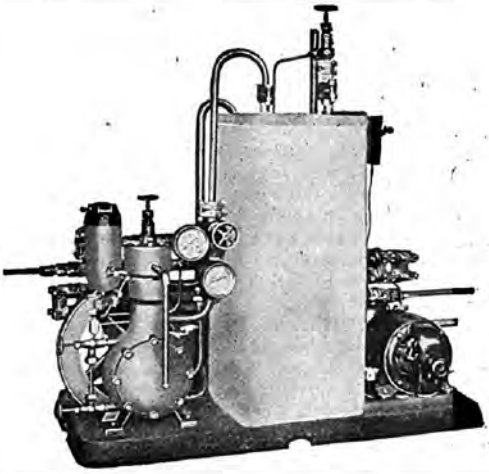
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same rule will not apply to all communities. Down this way some of them are about ten ninths the other way—and proud of the fact.

A Kentucy woman claims to have seen the spirit of the late Col. Robert G. Ingersol. We doubt it very much. If there is anything in orthodox Christianity people do not get out of the place where Col Ingersol went when he left this earth.

Odds and Ends

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

"Bryan first, last and all the time," says the Laramie Boomerang. That's right. Bryan is always the first man after the nomination, the last man in the race when the votes are counted, and is a candidate all the time.—Post.

PEANUTS A STAPLE FOOD.

In German hospitals, it is said, the peanut is used as a staple article of food and cooked much as dried beans or peas would be. Flour is made from the nuts and used in China and Germany for bread or cake.

In 1810, nearly a century ago, there were 359 newspapers in the United States. In 1905 there were 26,422 printing and publishing houses in the country. These represented $385,008,604 of invested capital and turned out products valued at $496,061,357. The growth for the five years since 1900 doubled the growth of the 10 years previous.

COMMERCIAL COURAGE.

There is a possibility of being too much afraid of running into debt. Fear of debt is, after all, a virtue of feeble folk. The man who makes progress and lifts his structures to strike the sky is no more afraid of debt than of any other device for stealing strength from an opulent to-morrow.—Canadian Courier, Toronto.

STEEPEST RAILROAD IN THE WORLD.

The Virglbahn cable railway up the side of a mountain in the Southern Tyrol, Austria, is the steepest railway in the world with a grade of 70 per cent at its upper end and an average grade of 66 per cent. In the run of 945 feet the grade rises 640 feet. The road construction is comparatively light, as the cars are small. The experiments in automatic vacum braking showed that cars freed from the cable could be stopped without shock within a distance of but four feet. The cars seat thirty passengers, and the road cost about $1,000 per running foot.

NAIL WOUNDS.

If every one knew of this remedy there would not be so many cases of lockjaw. Cleanse the wound well with warm water to remove all particles of dirt. Then take the yolk of an egg mix thick with salt, spread one-half of the mixture on a piece of clean cloth, apply to the wound, leave on for ten or twelve hours. Then apply the rest of the mixture. In nearly every case the wound will be well in 24 hours.

CANDIED ORANGE PEEL.

Peel oranges, cutting the peel into long strips. Lay in a saucepan and cover with cold water, put on the stove, bring to a boil and drain. Allow sugar in the proportion of a cup and a half of sugar to six good-sized oranges and to each three cups of sugar allow two of cold water; put sugar and water over the fire and bring to a boil. Add the orange peel and boil down quickly, watching that it does not burn. Simmer until the liquid is almost cooked away, and then take the saucepan from the stove and stir in a cupful of granulated sugar. When almost cold pick out the strips with a fork and lay on a plate.

VALUE OF LIME WATER.

Lime water, being easy and inexpensive to prepare, should be kept in every household. To make it, place a piece of unslacked lime the size of an egg in an earthen vessel and pour over it one quart of clear, pure cold water. Allow it to stand a few hours then filter through blotting paper, rejecting the sediment. Put it into a clean bottle, cork and keep in a dark, cool place where it can be easily found when required. Lime acts very energetically on water and a teaspooful of lime water put into a cupful of water or milk almost entirely destroys any deleterious substance there. A

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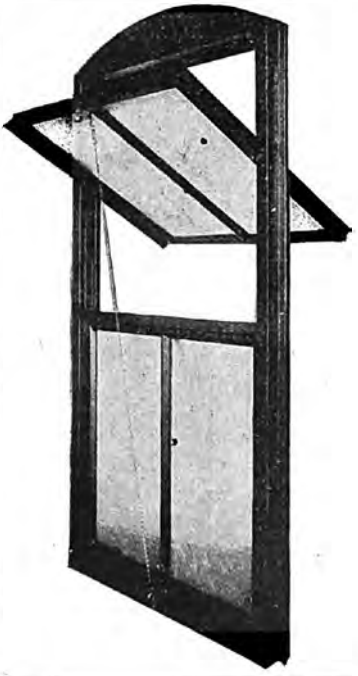
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teaspoonful in a cupful of milk is an excellent remedy for delicate children whose digestion is weak. It is also very beneficial in cases of acidity of the stomach. It gives no unpleasant taste to anything in which it is used.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

According to an exhaustive statistical work by a German, the population of the world today is 1,503,300,000. The average density of population is about twenty-five persons to one square mile, and the distribution among the contents is as follows: In Europe, 392,-264,000 people, or 100 inhabitants for each square mile; in Asia, 819,559,000 inhabitants—forty-five to a square mile; in Africa, 140,700,000 inhabitants—thirteen to a square mile. North America, including the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, Panama, as well as the United States and Canada, is credited with 105,714,000 inhabitants—thirteen to one square mele.

CAUSE OF HEART DISEASE.

Medical men in England are enquiring into the increase in the number of deaths from heart disease. The cause assigned are business pressure, quick lunches, haste on every side, running up stairs, intense worry and deprivation of sleep. Another and pregnant cause, which has come in with the last ten years, is the abuse of the coal tar medical preparations which undoubtedly relieves pain, but relieves it at the expense of the normal action of the heart. Phenacetin, an example of these preparations, is a deadly peril when unduly used by the layman without proper medical advice. And it is accessible to anyone who wants it, in any quantity. It would be advisable if the city business man would take things a little more coolly than he does—if he would prefer slow lunches to quick ones, would walk upstairs, would let the other fellow do the worrying. But it would also be advisable if he would refrain from weakening his heart by means of painallaying medicines taken without a physician's prescription.

TO TRY BANANAS NEAR MEXICAN BORDER.

Senor Manuel Cuesta, Mexican consul, has plans maturing for a series of experiments at Mexicali, just across the international line, to demonstrate the fitness of the soil and climate for rasing pineapples, bananas and Smyrna figs. He has experimented on a small scale in this line and within a few week will have experimental gardens installed at the Mexican town, which gave promis of becoming one of the show places of the imperial valley. Consul Cuesta is convinced that a highly profitable industry in the growing of bananas and pineapples can be developed in the Mexican territory, and that the growing of heniquen or sisal hemp will also prove a source of much profit. He has samples of fiber and rope manufactured from it produced near here which he claims is superiar to much of the fiber now on the market. Another feature of Senor Cuesta's experimental garden will be an attempt to mature coffee plants.—Los Angeles Times.

RECOMMEND EXPERIMENTS.

Seed of Cninese Plant Distributed in Mexico.

The seed of a Chinese plant called in that country kuen-tse-chon, which produces vegetable fat, has been recently received from the Orient by the department of fomento, and will be distributed among the camaras agricolas of the country, which will be recommended to distribute it among their members, who may be disposed to make a careful trial of its cultivation. The plant produces two kinds of fat and one of oil which the Chinese use among other things in the manufacture of soap.

The department of fomento continues propagating the cultivation of jute, and has recently imported directly from France and Hungary sedes of the best varieties of the mulberry-tree, which have been distributed with a view to aiding the development of silk-growing in those regions of the country suitable for the industry.

DRY FARMING IN PARRAL MEXICO.

Dr A. H Whattley has demonstrated that barley can be grown riget here in Parral without irrigation. He has on his ranch just out-side of town, a patch of barley that averages two feet in height which has grown in the dry soil which was plowed only with a turning under plow and has had no water except the one or two showers we have had here this spring.—Parral Miner.

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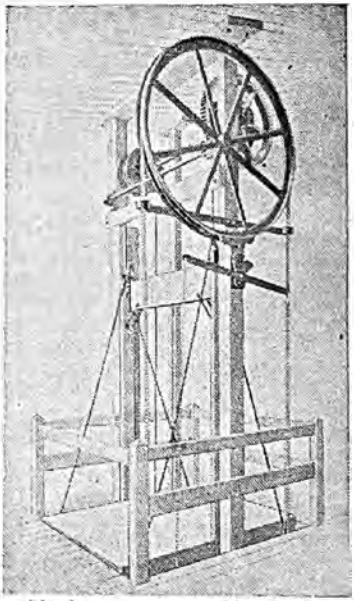
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THE REAL HEIGHT OF MEXICAN MOUNTAINS.

To the tarvelers in Mexico, who may perhaps contemplate the ascension of some of Mexico's most noted peaks, the following figures in regard to the elevation of the various mountains may be of interest:

Mountains.	State.	Feet.
Popocatepetl	Mexico	17,240
Orizaba	Veracruz and Puebla	17,362
Toluca	Mexico	15,019
Ixtaccihualtl	Mex, and Puebla	15,076
Colima	Jalisco	14,363
Zapotlan	Jalisco	12,743
S. Martin or Tuxtla	Veracruz	4,921
Tancitaro	Michoacan	12,467
Jorullo	Michoacan	4,265
Tacana	Chiapas	7,436
Guarda	Federal District	9,731
Ajusco	Federal District	13,628
Cofre de Perote	Veracruz	13,415
Zempoaltepec	Oaxaca	11,141
Pico de Quinceo	Michoacan	10,905
Veta Grande	Zacatecas	9,140
Malinche	Tlaxcala	13,514

TEXAS FINDS CACTUS WELL KNOWN IN MEXICO.

San Antonio,—When Luther Burbank a year or so ago announced that he had suceeded in growing a thornless cactus plant all the world wondered. Some time since explorers in the wild country penetrated by Devils River in Southwest. Texas discovered a thornless variety of cactus of the prickly péar type growing there in great abundance. Some of these plants have been transplanted in this country and are growing and multiplying rapidly. This variety of cactus even with the thorns is eaten by the cattle in times of drought and when the thorns are burned off makes splend id food.

Dr. David Griffith of the United States Department of Agriculture declares that the cactus is acre for acre better food than hay, hence the development of this thornless prickly pear, which is said to be hardy enough to crowd out the old thorny variety, will be a great Godsend to the farmers of Southwest Texas. This cactus is also being used in this city to manufacure candy; it is also used as a substitute for citron. A number of farmers are planting this cactus and experts declare a new crop will be developed from it.

TALKS OF GUATEMALA CITY.

New Orleans Cotton Merchant Makes Prediction.

Washington, D. C., Marion C. Littlefield, a cotton merchant of New Orleans, who is spending several days in Washington, is very much interested in the progress of Guatemala, in speaking of this Mr. Littlefield said:

"It may be of interest to the people of this section of the country to know that with the recent completion of the Guatemala railroad, only a short gap of twenty-six miles remains to be built until one can make an all-rail trip from New York to Guatamala City.

"I was in Guatamala at the time of the completion of the road, and it was an occasion of such national importance that a general holiday was declared by the government. The City of Guatamala, the capitol of the country, is about 5000 feet above sea level. It is one of the most modern up-to-date cities in Central America, and has a population of 100,000. I am of the opinion that the city, because of its climate, development in recent years and opportunities for money making, will attract many Americans who will establish homes there, as they have in Mexico.

WILL GROW TEA IN THE STATE OF OAXACA MEXICO.

A company of American capitalists, known as the "Missouri Coffee Growers," has been formed for the purpose of growing tea in the state of Oaxaca.

It is said that the company has already planted 75,000 tea plants, and the plans of the company are to plant at least 20,000 plants every year.

They are actually installing machinery, most of which has been imported from England.

While this company is one of the largest in that part of Mexico, they are not the first as Adolphe and Eugenio Poillon, well known Frenchmen of that district, have two large tea plantations known as Concepcion and Union Francesa in the Cuicatlan district.

Frank Brady, Pub., Denver, Colo.

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Enclosed please find one dollar for my subscription, for the Sister Republics.

H. C. Harrison,
Mining and Mechanical Engineer,
Cerralvo N. L. Mexico.

Mr. Frank Brady,
Publisher Sister Republics,
205 McClelland Block, Denver Colo.,
Muy Señor Mio,

Hé recibido su muy apreciable á Commercial Magazine por algunos años y lo hé encontrado muy agredable por lo tanto doy las mas sinceras gracias á Asted yo puedo no sus cribiremas quedo de usted con el mas alto respecto y Amigo.

Dionescio Truyillo,
Park View N. M.

En sesión del Consejo de Ministros celebrada el 5 de marzo de 1908 el Gobierno de la República acordó introducir importantes economías en el presupuesto de gastos para el año de 1908, y como resultado de las cuales, ha sido reducido de $16,244,384.20 á $14,237,-997.08, realizándose así una economía total de $2,006,315.12.

Durante el año de 1907 la aduana de Salaverry, República del Perú, recaudó una renta total de £43,989.4.79, de cuya cantidad £39,782.0.81 fueron por derechos de importación, £3,173.6.93 por el recargo de 8 por ciento, y la suma restante por varios conceptos.

Según el resultado oficial del censo de la población de la República de Chile, levantado en noviembre de 1907, el número total de habitantes asciende á 3,239,009, en comparación con 2,712,145, cifra que arrojó el censo tomado en 1895.

Las aduanas de la República de Chile recaudaron durante el mes de enero de 1908 una renta total de 9,269,159.11 pesos, cantidad que, comparada con la de 11,808,981.60 percibida en el mismo mes del año anterior, arroja una disminución de 2,539,822.49 pesos.

La renta en bruto que se derivó de los ferrocarriles de Venezuela en 1906 ascendió á 8,983,629 de bolivares, ó como $1,769,725, es decir, el transporte de la carga y de los pasajeros rindió 7,403,163 y 1,580,466 de bolívares, respectivamente. La carga que se transportó durante el año ascendió á 179,185-475 de kilogramos y se transportaron 536,553 pasajeros.

Por el pago anual de 25,000 bolívares, el Gobierno le ha concedido al Señor Luis F. Hernandez, por un período de dieciseis meses, el derecho exclusivo de explotar ó subarrendar para la explotación, la pesca de perlas de la Isla de Margarita en el Golfo de Cariaco y en la Costa de Punta de Araya. La explotación deberá efectuarse mediante el sistema de dragado, y se suspenderá en los meses de julio, agosto y septiembre.

El Presidente Montt, de la República de Chile, con fecha 13 de enero de 1908, presentó al Congreso Nacional un importante proyecto de ley cuyo artículo único es como sigue: Articulo único. Se autoriza por un año al Presidente de la República para contratar hasta por el término de cinco años, con alguna empresa de navegación, el servicio entre Valparaíso y Panamá en el plazo máximo de ocho días, mediante una subvención que podrá alcanzar hasta 20,-000 libras esterlinas anuales. El servicio de navegación entre Panamá y Valparaíso se efectúa actualmente en el termino de veinte días más ó menos.

"El Peruano," diario oficial de la República del Perú, en su número del 16 de octubre de 1907, publica el texto de una ley aprobada por el Congreso el 6 de septiembre de 1907 y promulgada por el Presidente Pardo el 7 del mismo mes, que dispone la suma de £7,428.5.74

para establecer la telegrafía inalámbrica en la región de la Montaña hasta la ciudad de Iquitos.

Según la memoria del Cónsul General de Chile en Río de Janeiro, las exportaciones de Chile al Brasil consistieron en frejoles, arvejas, lentejas, patatas, garbanzos, nueces, coquitos, y vinos cuyo peso total fué de 1,575,148 kilogramos, cantidad inferior á la de 1906 en 280,477 kilogramos. Chile importó del Brasil 1,016,040 kilogramos de café, con un valor de £37,746 11s. 6d., suma que arroja un aumento de £12,243 12s. 5 d.

Por ley del Congreso Nacional de Chile promulgada por el Presidente de la República el 9 de diciembre de 1907, se ha autorizado á éste para que haga acuñar hasta la cantidad de 10,000,000 de pesos en monedas de plata de 40, 20, 10 y 5 centavos con ley de 4 décimos de fino. La misma ley autoriza al Presidente para que mande acuñar hasta 1,000,000 de pesos en monedas de níquel de 10 y de 5 centavos. La ley de referencia prohibe además la exportación de la moneda fraccionaria de plata bajo pena de comiso.

El Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Pará anunció el 11 de febrero de 1908 que la contribución impuesta á los agentes viajeros comerciales por el consejo municipal de la ciudad ha sido rebajada y estará vigente hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1908, inclusive. La nueva contribución, junto con la proporción que se cobra por hospitales, sellos y otrosderechos, asciende á $117.74, y quienquiera que trate de eximirse de su pago estará sujeto á una multa de consideración así como á la confiscación de las muestras que traiga.

El día 1° de febrero de 1908 se inauguró en La Paz, Bolivia, la Bolsa de Valores, constituída en forma de sociedad anónima con un capital suscrito de 70,000 bolivianos, siendo el autorizado de 100,000 bolivianos. Esta institución es la primera de su género que se crea en la República, y no sólo se dedicará á las operaciones usuales de bolsa, sino que también promoverá la formación de compañías industriales, dará colocación dentro y fuera del país á los empréstitos que necesiten la República ó los municipios, constituirá jurados arbitrales que resuelvan cuestiones comerciales, y se dedicará á funciones que tiendan á fomentar el desarrollo del comercio y la industria en la República.

El Gobernador del Estado de Sáo Paulo ha secundado la acción del Gobierno Federal del Brasil, creando una junta administrativa agregada al Departamentó de Agricultura, Comercio y Obras Públicas de Sáo Paulo, que se encargará de hacer un estudio de los centros consumidores de café del mundo y proponer medidas encaminadas á fomentar nuevos mercados y á conseguir los ya existentes. Para ayudar la propaganda á favor del café se harán concesiones á individuos particulares ó á compañías que anunciaran y recomendarán el uso y venta del café de dicho Estado, pero se estipula que los derechos de una propaganda semejante por parte del Gobierno Federal serán completamente reconocidos y respetados.

La depresión que prevaleció en el mundo comercial á fines de 1907 afectó notablemente el precio del estaño de Bolivia en los mercados extranjeros y disminuyó la producción de este metal. En conformidad con la escala fluctuante que se adoptó como modelo en cuanto al valor del estaño en la colonia inglesa de la Indo-China, en 1907 el valor total de la producción de estaño ascendió á $15,000,000, ó sean $3,000,000 menos que en el año anterior, en tanto que hubo una merma de 1,865 toneladas en la producción.

En 1907 hubo un aumento de $54,000,000 en el valor del comercio extranjero del Brasil, comparado con 1906, por cuanto el valor total de dicho comercio en los dos años de referencia ascendió á $494,000,000 y $440,000,000, respectivamente. En este aumento de valor están representadas tanto las importaciones como las exportacions, por más que el valor de las importaciones fué mucho mayor. No se citan aumentos notables en cuanto á los embarques de café y cacao, pero hubo una merma en el valor de la goma, que es el otro producto importante en la lista de exportaciones.

Los datos estadísticos publicados por el Departamento de Hacienda de Cuba muestran un estado satisfactorio del comercio de la República, puesto que el valor de dicho comercio en el año común de 1907 se ha calculado en $208,529,972, contra $201,933,135 en 1906. Tanto en el valor de las importaciones como en el de las exportaciones, hubo un aumento respecto del año anterior. Se

gún las cifras publicadas por la Oficina de Estadística de los Estados Unidos, el valor de las importaciones de este último país representa una proporción de aumento de 123.55 por ciento en comparación con 1903, y un aumento de 61.52 por ciento en el valor de las exportaciones á Cuba. La renta de aduana del año de referencia arroja un aumento de $1,000,000 en comparación con 1906.

El Señor Miguel R. Dávila, que desde el 1º de abril del año anterior había desempeñado las funciones de Presidente Provisional de Honduras, el día 1º de marzo de 1908 tomó posesión de su cargo de Presidente Constitucional de la República, y con este carácter pronunció un discurso oficial ante la Asamblea Nacional, en el cual hace un bosquejo de su política y de los fines que se propone obtener. Las noticias particulares que se han recibido de dicho país indican que su estado económico en general es satisfactorio, por más que el valor del comercio extranjero en el último año económico es un tanto menor que el que se anunció en 1905-6, puesto que sólo ascendió á $4,343,926.65, en comparación con $5,389,353 en 1905-6.

El Señor Charles M. Pepper, Representante Especial del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo, que ha viajado extensamente por Colombia, Ecuador, Perú y Bolivia, regresará dentro de poco tiempo á los Estados Unidos. Los informes que el Señor Pepper ha preparado sobre Colombia y el Ecuador son muy valiosos, por cuanto contribuyen notablemente á que se tenga un conocimiento exacto del estado y del progreso de la Costa Occidental del Continente sudamericano, y ya se esperan con ansiedad los informes que ha de presentar acerca del Perú y Bolivia. Hay muy pocos norteamericanos que estén mejor enterados que el Señor Pepper de los asuntos latinoamericanos, y su obra ha de contribuír mucho al desarrollo del comercio y tráfico entre los Estados Unidos y sus Repúblicas hermanas.

La Academia Americana de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales celebró una importante sesión el día 20 de marzo en el Salón de Witherspoon, en la Ciudad de Filadelfia, Estado de Pensilvania. Hallábanse presentes en dicha sesión los Ministros—en los Estados Unidos—de Bolivia, la República Argentina, Perú, Colómbia, Uruguay y Chile, y pronunciaron discursos apropiados al acto. El acontecimiento principal de esa reunión fué el discurso que pronunció el Doctor L. S. Rowe, Catedrático de la Universidad de Pensilvania, y el acto de conferir la Universidad Nacional de La Plata, de la República Argentina, al expresado Catedrático, el grado de Doctor en Leyes, y también la insignia de la Cátedra Honoraria que le confirió la Universidad de San Marcos, de Lima, Perú. El Señor John Barrett, Director de la Oficina Internacional, presidió dicha sesión. El auditorio se componía de muchas personas prominentes de Filadelfia y Nueva York.

Durante el primer semestre de 1907 las exportaciones de cacao que se hicieron por los diferentes puertos de Venezuela ascendieron á un total de 7,993,080 de kilogramos, valuados en 9,692,604.65 de bolivares, ó sea $1,928,520.93. Los embarques que se hicieron de los puertos de La Guaira, y Carúpano, respectivamente, ascendieron á 4,604,701 y 2,023,027 de kilogramos y los que se hicieron de todos los demás Puertos Venezolanos ascendieran á 1,365,352 de Kilogramos. Del número total de Kilogramos exportados, 4,476,882 fueron enqiados á Francia, 1,174,930 á España, 1,088,079 á la Gran Bretaña y sus colonias, 1,085,102 fueroná la América del Norte, 87,681 á Alemania, 63,138 fueron á Holanda y sus colonias, 56,512 fueron á Italia y 756 aPuerto Rico.

El Gobierno de Ponamá le ha hecho una concesión á Stephen S. Simpson, para que establezca una fábrica de cerveza grande, moderna y bien equipada en la ciudad de Panamá. Todos los materiales, abastecimiento, maquinaria, herramientas, utensiios, aparatos, substancias químicas y materia prima necesaria para usarse en la construcción y operación de la fábrica de cerveza, entrarán libres de derechos durante un período de vienticinco años. Los concesionarios se comprometen á pagarle al Gobierno $0.75 por cada barril de cerveza de 32 galones que se fabrique en dicha cervecería y que se ofrezca en venta en la República ó que se exporte de esta última. La construcción de los edificios necesarios deberá comenzarse antes del 18 de diciembre de 1908. El Gobierno se obliga á no hacerle á ninguna persona ó personas una concesión más favorable durante la vigencia de este contrato. Esta concesión no podrá ser traspasada á un tercero sin el previo consentimiento del Gobierno.

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ALPHBETICAL LIST OF THE REGULAR VERBS.

Abrir, to open.
acabar, to finish.
aburrir. to be disgusted.
aceptar, to accept.
acercarse, to approach.
acompañar, to accompany.
acomodar, to accommodate.
aconsejar, to advise.
acostumbrar, to accustom.
acudir, to hasten to.
acusar, to acknowledge receipt of; to accuse.
adivinar, to guess; to divine.
admirar, to admire; to be astonished.
admitir, to admit.
afectar, to affect.
afeitar, to shave.
afianzar, to fasten; to prop.
afirmar, to affirm.
agradar, to please.
agregar, to add to; to aggregate.
aguantar, to bear with; to put up with.
alcanzar, to reach; to catch up with.
amar, to love.
amenazar, to menace.
armar, to arm.
animar, to animate.
añadir, to add to.
aplicar, to apply.
apreciar, to appreciate.
aprender, to learn.
apresurar, to hurry one up.
aproximar, to approach.
aprovechar, to take advantage of.
apurar, to hasten.
apoyar, to sustain.
arrojar, to pull out.
asegurar, to assure oneself.
atacar, to attack.
atreverse, to dare.
atropellar, to run over; to cross.
aventurarse, to venture.
ayudar, to help.
Bajar, to descend.
bañar, to bathe.
barajar, to shuffle, as cards.
barnizar, to varnish.
batallar, to quarrel with weapons.
beneficiar, to smelt; to benefit.
barrer, to sweep.
beber, to drink.
bailar, to dance.
blandear, to soften.
blanquear, to whiten.
bordar, to embroider.
borrar, to rub out; te erase.
bravear, to defy.
brillar, to shine, as the sun.
brincar, to jump.
brindar, to drink to the health.
brotar, to blossom.
bruñir, to burnish.
burlarse, to make fun of one.
buscar, to look for.
Cabalgar, to ride horsback.
calcular, to calculate.
calificar, to qualify.
calmar, to calm.
calumnar, to calumniate.
calzar, to shoe.
callar, to be silent.
cambiar, to change.
campear, to camp.
cancelar, to cancel.
cansar, to be tired,
cantar, to sing.
capturar, to capture.
cargar, to load; to charge.
casar, to marry.
castigar. to punish.
causionar, to caution.
causar to cause.
cavar, to excavate.
cazar, to hunt.
ceder, to cede, to give up to.
celebrar, to celebrate.
cenar, to sup.
cepillar, to brush.

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Nota: El Editor de este magasine, usa uno de esto cendages, y lo enculatro superior inmejorable 309-311 Mercantile Bldg., Denver, Colo., U. S. A.

cercar, to fence.
certificar, to certify
cesar, to cease.
cifrar, to cipher.
cinchar, to draw up tightly.
circular, to circulate.
citar, to cite.
civilizar, to civilize.
clasificar, to classify.
clavar, to nail.
cobrar, to collect.
cojer, to catch.
cojear, to walk lame.
colar, to glue.
colocar, to locate.
colonizar, to colinize.
colorar, to color.
combatir, to combat.
combinar, to combine.
comer, to eat.
cometer, to commit.
comisionar, to commission.
comparar, to compare.
compelir, to compel.
completar, to complete.
complicar, to complicate.
comprar, to buy.
comprender, to comprehend.
comprimir, to tighten.
computar, to compute.
comunicar, to communicate.
conceder, to concede.
concentrar, to concentrate.
condenar, to condemn.
condensar, to condense.
confesar, to confess.
confiar, to confide.
confirmar, to confirm.
conformar, to conform.
confortar, to comfort.
confundir, to confuse.
congratular, to congratulate.
congregar, to congregate.
conjugar, to conjugate.
conquistar, to conquer.
consagrar, to consagrate.
consistir, to consist.
conspirar, to conspire.
constar, to consist of.
constipar, to catch cold.
consultar, to consult.
consumir, to consume.
contemplar, to contemplate.
contentar, to content.
contestar, to answer.
continuar, to continue.
contratar, to contract.
contrastar, to contrast.
conversar, to converse.
convocar, to convoke.
copilar, to compile.
coronar, to crown.
correr, to run.
cortar, to cut.
corumpir, to corrupt.
cosechar, to harvest.
coser, to sew.
cotizar, to quote.
crear, to create.
criticar, to criticise.
cruzar, to cross.
cubrir, to cover.
cuidar, to take care of.
culpar, to blame.
cultivar, to cultivate.
cuñar, to mint.
curar, to cure.
curtir, to tan.
chancear, to chance.
charlear, to gossip.
chiflar, to whistle.
chocar, to hit up against.
Dañar, to damage.
deber, to owe.
declamar, to declaim.
decorar, to decorate.
decretar, to decree.
dedicar, to dedicate.
definir, to define.
degollar, to cut one's throat.

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defraudar, to defraud.
degradar, to degrade.
dejar, to leave stationary.
deleitar, to delight.
deletrear, to spell.
demandar, to demand.
demarcar, to survey land.
deplorar, to deplore.
depositar, to deposit.
deprimir, to depress.
derivar, to derive.
derramar, to spill.
derribar, to overthrow.
derrotar, to defeat.
desaguar, to unwater.
desafiar, to defy.
desear, to desire.
desanimar, to discourage.
descansar, to rest.
descargar, to unload; to shoot.
describir, to describe.
desembarcar, to disembark.
desembolsar, to make outlay.
desempeñar, to fulfill; to carry out.
desembarazar, to disembarass.
desengañar, to undeceive.
desertar, to desert.
desesperar, to despair.
desfalcar, to default.
deshonrar, to dishonor.
designar, to designate.
desister, to desist.
desollar, to skin.
despachar, to despatch.
desparramar, to scatter.
despreciar, to be unappreciated.
destilar, to distil.
destinar, to order for.
determinar, to determine.
devisar, to devise.
devorar, to devour.
dictar, to dictate.
dibujar, to draw; to draught.
dilatar, to loiter.
diluviar, to rain in torrents.
disfrutar, to enjoy the benefits of.
dividir, to divide.
disparrar, to shoot off.
doblar, to double.
dorar, to gild.
dudar, to doubt.
duplicar, to duplicate.
durar, to last.
dulcificar, to sweeten.
economizar, to economize.
echar, to throw; to pour.
edificar, to build.
educar, to educate.
efectuar, to effect.
ejecutar, to execute.
elevar, to elevate.
eliminar, to eliminate.
eludir, to elude.
embalar, to bale.
embarazar, to embarrass.
embarcar, to embark.
embargar, to embargo.
emborrachar, to get drunk.
embriagar, to get drunk.
embudar to stutter.
emigrar, to emigrate.
emitir, to emit.
empellar, to impe.
emplear, to employ.
emprender, to undertake.
empujar, to push.
empular, to have an impulse.
enamorar, to be enamored.
encabrestar, to bridle.
encadenar, to chain up.
encajar, to box
encantar, to enchant.
encanar, to become bald.
encarcelar, to jail.
encargar, to give charge of.
encojar, to walk lame.
encrespar, to curl the hair.
encuardenar, to bind, as a book.
enderezar, to straighten.
endosar, to endorse.

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endulzar, to sugar.
enfaldar, to prune trees.
enfermarse, to become sick.
enfilar, to file.
enfriarse, to become cold.
enganchar, to hook.
engañar, to deceive.
engordar, to fatten.
enjambrar, to hive, as bees.
enlazar, to be wedded; to lace.
enredar, to tangle up.
ensanchar, to spread out.
enseñar, to teach.
entablar, to undertake a business.
ensillar, to saddle.
entrar, to enter.
entusiasmar, to enthuse.
enumerar, to enumerate.
enviar, to send.
envidiar, to envy.
equipar, to equip.
escavar, to excavate.
esclavizar, to enslave.
escobar, to sweep.
escojer, to select.
esconder, to hire.
escribir, to write.
escupir, to spit.
escuchar, to listen.
espantar, to frighten.
especular, to speculate.
esperar, to hope; to expect; to wait.
espiar, to spy.
espumar, to foam.
estampar, to stamp.
estimar, to esteem; to estimate.
estofar, to stew.
estorbar, to disturb.
estrechar, to stretch.
evacuar, to evacuate.
evitar, to prevent.
exaltar, to exalt.
examinar, to examine.
exasperar, to exasperate.
exceptuar, to except.
exitar, to excite
excusar, to excuse.
explicar, to explain.
exprimir, to squeeze out.
exultar, to exult.
Fabricar, to build.
falicitar, to make easy.
facturar, to make out bills.
falsear, to falsify.
faltar, to lack.
facinar, to facinate.
fastidiar, to fatigue; to disgust.
fastigar, to fatigue.
fechar, to date.
felicitar, to congratulate.
feriar, to exchange.
fiar, to trust.
fijar, to fix upon.
finalizar, to end.
finjir, to sham.
firmar, to sign.
flaquear, to become thin; grow lean.
florear, to flower out.
formar, to form.
formular, to formulate.
forrar, to upholster.
fortificar, to fortify.
frequentar, to frequent.
fregar, to rub.
fumar, to smoke.
fundar, to found.
fundir, to smelt.
Galopar, to galop.
ganar, to gain; to profit by.
garantizar, to guarantee.
gastar, to waste; to spend.
generalizar, to generalize.
girar, to draw upon (draft).
golpear, to strike.
gomar, to gum up.
grabar, to engrave.
gradar, to grade.
graduar, to graduate.
gruñir, to growl; to groan.
guardar, to keep.

guiar, to guide.
gustar, to like; to please.
Habilitar, to habilitate; to set up.
habitar, to inhabit.
hablar, to speak.
hallar, to find.
heder, to stink.
heredar, to inherit.
hermosear, to beautify,
hilar, to thread.
herrar, to shoe (a horse).
hipotecar, to mortgage.
humar, to smoke (chimney).
hurtar, to steal.
Idear, to originate.
incitar, to incite.
identificar, to identify.
idolatrar, to idolize.
ilimitar, to be unlimited.
ilustrar, to illustrate.
imajinar, to imagine.
imitar, to imitate.
impeler, to impel.
implorar, to implore.
importunar, to importune.
imprimir, to imprint.
impugnar, to impugn.
inaugurar, to inaugurate.
inclinar, to incline.
incoporar, to incorporate.
indicar, to indicate.
iniciar, to initiate.
injuriar, to injure.
inocular, to inoculate.
inscribir, to inscribe.
insistir, to insist.
insultar, to insult.
intentar, to attemp'; to intend.
interceptar, to intercept.
interrogar, to interrogate.
interrumpir, to interrupt.
intimidar, to intimidate.
intitular, to entitle.
intrusar, to intrude.
inundar, to inundate.
investigar, to investigate.
invitar, to invite.
invocar, to invoke.
inyectar, to inject.
irritar, te irritate,
Jabonar, to soap.
jadear, to pant.
jugar, to play; to gamble.
juzgar, to judge.
juntar, to join; to gather.
jurar, to swear.
justificar, to justify.
Labrar, to work on a farm.
ladrar, to bark like a dog.
lamentar, to lament
laminar, to adorn.
lanzar, to launch.
lastimar, to hurt.
lavar, to wash.
leer, to read.
legar, to leave as a legacy.
levantar, to lift.
levantarse, to arise.
librar, to free
licensiar, to license.
ligar, to tie.
limitar, to limit.
limpiar. to clean.
liquidar, to liquify.
litografear, to lithograph.
lubricar, to lubricate.
luchar, to wrestle; to quarrel.
llamar, to call.
llenar, to fill.
llevar, to carry; to bring; to take.
llorar, to cry: to weep.
Macerar, to macerate.
madurar, to ripen.
magnificar, to magnify.
maltratar, to treat badly.
mamar, to suck.
mancar, to lack.
manchar, to stain.
mandar, to send.
manipnlar, to manipulate.

SPANISH POPULAR COUPLETS.

Anoche soñaba yo,
Que dos negros me mataban;
Y eran tus hermosos ojos
Que enojados me miraban.

Las estrellas del cielo,
No están cabales
Porque están en tu cara
Las principales.

Dáme la manita, irémos
Al sitio donde lloraste;
Y entre los dos cojerémos
Las perlas que derramaste.

El hombre que á mi me quiere
Me ha de venir á buscar;
Como el agua busca el rio,
Y el rio busca la mar.

Pájaros con muchas plumas
No se pueden mantener;
Los escribanos con una
Mantienen hijo y mujer.

Si me quieres, te quiero,
Si me amas, te amo,
Si me olvidas, te olvido,
A todo hago.

De tu ventana á la mia
Me tiraste un limon;
El limon cayó en la calle
El zumo en mi corazon.

No me case mi madre
Con hombre chico;
Que le llevo y le traigo
Como abánico.

Vale mas saber que haber
Dice la comun sentencia;
Que el pobre puede ser rico
Y el rico no compra ciencia.

Amigos, no hay amigos,
El mas amigo pega,
No hay mas amigo que Dios
Y un peso en la faltriquera.

Son como los mosquitos
Tus amores, Juan,
Que pican, hacen ronchas,
Cantan, y se van.

Si quieres que el dinero
Nunca te falta;
El primero que tengas
Nunca lo gastes.

Sus ojos son ladrones
Que roban y hurtan,
Tus pestaños el monte,
Donde se ocultan.

La nieve por tu cara
Pasó diciendo;
Donde no hago yo falta
No me detengo.

Los cipreses de tu cara
Están vestidos de luto;
Y es porque no tienen flores
Que ofrecerte por tributo.

Cuando vengas á verme
Ponte á lo oscuro,
Para que piense padre,
Que eres el mulo.

La esperanza de verte
Me tiene viva;
Que si no, ya tuviera
La tierra encima.

Cuando yo tenía dinero
Me llamaban Don Tomas,
Y ahora que no lo tengo
Me llaman Tomas, no mas.

No te cases con viejo,
Por la moneda;
La moneda se gasta
Y el viejo queda.

Si fueres á comprar paño,
Mira primero la muestra,
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THE SISTER REPUBLICS

A COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE

Vol. 9 No. 11 JULY, 1908 English and Spanish



OPHIR LOOP, ON RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN

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Pan-American Notes, English
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JULY, 1908

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Mrs. G. E. Howard,
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Pan-American Notes.

The Uruguayan Government has decreed that machinery for dealing with flax straw shall be admitted into the Republic free of duty.

Some 8,000,000 tons of moss peat are located in the bogs near Lake Texcoco, in Mexico.

The Uruguayan government has signed an extradition treaty with the United States.

According to statistics published in the "Revista Commerciale Financeira," there are 2,400 industrial establishments in Brazil, with a total capital of 575,000,000 milreis (approximately $189,750,000.)

The customs revenue of Uruguay for the eight months of the fiscal year 1907-8, from July to February, inclusive, amounted to $8,785,503, an increase over the same period of the preceding year of $409,783.

The Minister of Industry has appointed Dr. Lourenco Baeta Neves to represent Brazil at the International Congress on Irrigation and Forests, which meets at Albuquerque, New Mexico, in September, 1908.

A parcels post convention between the United states and Uruguay has been finally approved at the cabinet meeting and becomes effective, by being signed, in the near future.

In accordance with the plans and estimates approved by the President of Brazil, tne work on the port improvements at Bahia is to be completed at the end of 1912, work having been begun in November, 1906.

A decree of the President of the Argentine Republic, dated February 29, 1908, appropriates the sums of

$386,772 and $256,210.58 gold to be applied during the month of May, 1908, to the construction of the lines to Bolivia, and from Serrezuela to San Juan, respectively.

There will be an exhibit of Mexican corn and grasses at the National Corn exposition, which will be held at Omaha, Nebraska, from December 10 to 20, and a silver trophy will be offered by Zeferino Dominguez, the well known farming expert and the prime mover in the propaganda for better corn in Mexico.

On March 14, 1908, the representative of Salvador and the United States signed at San Salvador a convention determining the status of the citizens of either Republic who renew their residence in the country of their origin. This convention was approved by the President of Salvador on the same day that it was concluded, and has been published in the "Diario Oficial" of the 17th of March, 1908.

The Brazilian government has made a contract with the Northwest Brazil railway for an extension of its lines to the frontier of Bolivia.

Outside of Buenos Ayres, there are five cities in Argentina with a population of 50,000 or over, viz: Tucuman, 50,000; Bahai Biana, 60,000; Cordoba, 65,000; La Plata, 80,000; Rosario, 135,000.

The British vice consul at Rio de Janeiro reports that the whole of the elevated region constituting the center of the State of Minas Geraes, Brazil, is notably rich in iron ores, whose purity is remarkable, but the difficulty remains that the iron cannot be converted on the spot into commercial products until some economical method of smelting is discovered. It is said that electricity would be too expensive, but with the existing water power it seems that this would be the best solution unless the price of coke is considerably reduced. The School of Mines at Our Preto is shortly going to make some experiments in smelting.

The Mormons of Colonia Dublan, near Nueva Casas Grandes, Chiahuhua, Mexico have about seventy-five teams at work on the big canal which is to connect the flood waters of the Casas Grandes river to the natural reservoir east of the colonies, where the water is to be stored to irrigate from 10,000 to 15,000 acres of land. The work is being rushed as rapidly as possible, so as to be able to get the benefit of the coming rainy season, and have water stored for irrigation in 1909. This is a purely Dublan colony enterprise and like all the work in their colonies, the Mormons have never received any assistance from the state except $1,000 for the bridge over the Piedras Verdes river at Colonia Juarez, which structure for public use was built at a cost of over $8,000.

According to official statistics, the coffee exports from Costa Rica from September 30, 1907, to March 31, 1908, amounted to 7,903,056 kilograms, of which 7,754,291 kilograms were shipped through Puerto Limon, and 148,765 kilograms through Puntarenas. Great Britain alone received 6,848,564 kilograms of the total above mentioned.

Exports of balata rubber from Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela have reached the highest total ever known in 1907. The consequences of the fatal system of felling the trees to extract the gum are, however, now beginning to be felt by the more accessible forests becoming exhausted. The season for 1908 has also set in very dry, and it is therefore probable that the Balata shipment during the year will show a decline.

According to information received from the Nicarauguan Legation at Washington, the President of the Republic, in a decree dated March 3 1908, has appointed Señor Crisanto Medina and Señor Désiré Pector, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General respectively, of Nicaraugua in France as members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, in accordance with Article 23 of The Hague convention of 1899.

Considering that agriculture is the basis of the development of national industries, and that the creation of a special department will contribute efficiently to its promotion, the President of the Republic of Honduras, in a decree dated March 2, 1908, has ordered the organization of the Department of Agriculture, by virtue of the powers vested in him by articles 108 and 111 of the political constitution.

The question of railroad construction in Chile is as important as that of its maritime communications. The first railroad was built in 1851 by an American engineer, Wheelwright, to whom is due also the establishment of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the idea of the Transandine railroad, connecting Cladera with Copiapo. The first lines were built in the north, owing to the nitrate industry and the necessity of transporting the product to the sea.

Of the more than 500 mines registered in the Bureau of Statistics of Nicaraugua, 494 are producers of gold, while silver, copper, and quarries of valuable stone are scattered throughout the Republic. These resources are being exploited as rapidly as possible under various concessions held by natives and foreigners. While rubber is the main forest product whose exploitation is being successfully caried out, the country abounds with valuable medicinal plants and gums and resins having vast commercial possibilities.

James B. Haggin, multimillionaire turfman and mine owner of New York, California and Kentucky, will establish a horse breeding farm in South America at some place yet to be determined. He will make a shipment of horses in September. Some will be sold and others retained as a nucleus of a big plant. Haggin believes a great horse market is developing in South America.

Through scholarship funds the Paraguayan Government maintains about twenty young men in Europe and the United States. These young men, upon concluding their studies, are under an agreement to return to Paraguay and assist in the spread of education. Among these special students are civil and mechanical engineers, electric and hydraulic engineers, electricians, chemists, and veterinary surgeons, and those taking courses in agricultural science, arts and manufacturers and commerce.

The "Diario Oficial," of the Mexican Republic, for April 4, 1908, contains the text of a contract entered into between the Government and Mr. John D. Spreckles for the construction and exploitation of a railroad line in Lower California, starting from a point of the boundary line between Mexico and the United States near monument No. 255 thereof, and terminating at the ranch of Jacumba, near monument No. 232 of said boundary line The line must be completed within the period of six years, and its total length shall be 85 kilometers.

The report made to the Minister of Public Works of the Uruguayan Republic for the year 1907 shows that the French Mining Company at Cuñapiru treated 18,028 metric tons of ore from which gold to the amount of 117 kilograms, 917 grams was obtained. The proceeds from gold sales were $51,883.48 and the taxes paid amounted to $259.41. The mean value of the ore treated was 6½ grams per ton, equal to 4 pennyweights 4.308 grains. The most productive mines are the San Gregorio and the Ernestinita in Corrales.

The rapidly increasing price of rubber has caused the cultivation of groves of rubber-yielding trees in many parts of the world during recent years; but, says Harper's weekly, the bulk of the product still comes from the jungles. The Congo and Amazon valleys supply the greatest portion of the rubber crop. The most recent figures give the world's production of rubber for the season 1905-6 as 66,900 tons, Brazil leading in production with 40,000 tons. Bolivia, Central America and Mexico gave a combined total of 1,800 tons; Africa, 25,000 tons, and the balance came from Asia and the East Indies.

A recent number of the "A Lavoura," of Rio de Janeiro, contains an article on the fiber plant known as Gravatá, which abounds along the coast region of the States of Rio de Janeiro and Espirito Santo. This is a plant of the genus Bromelia and produces an excellent, strong, white, and silky fiber. By many the fiber of the Gravatá is considered superior to the heniquen of Mexico. In the northern part of the State of Rio de Janeiro the extraction of this fiber has been carried on, on a small scale for many years, but recently there has been given a new impulse to this industry, and companies have been formed for the cultivation and extraction on a large scale.

The solidity of Mexico banking institutions has been made the subject of a report furnished to his Govern-

ment by the United States Consul at Aguascalientes, who states the recent stringency in the money markets of the world did not prevent the banks of the Republic from meeting their obligations in cash. The proposed establishments of a national chamber of commerce, charged with the promotion of trade and the management of commercial affairs will, it is anticipated, further solidify the national credit, while the conference called by Minister Limantour for the discussion of economic measures by delegates from the various banks of the Republic has met with favorable response.

The growing application of rubber and allied products in industrial manufacturers renders of peculiar interest the recently published statements as to the Brazilian output in 1907. The total world's supply of this article is estimated for the year at nearly 69,000 tons and consumption at 66,000 tons. The bulk, or 40,000 tons, is of Brazilian origin, and though plantations are reported under production in various quarters of the globe, it is still from the Amazon region and its wild growth of rubber trees that the trade centers receive their raw material. Over $70,000,000 represent the value of Brazil's shipments of rubber during the year, nearly one-half of which is sent to the United States.

On March 11, 1908 the Venezuelan Government entered into a contract with Señor Manuel R. Azpúrua, by the terms of which the latter agrees to render navigable the Boca de Mangle and Capadare rivers fron Paso Real de Jacura, a point near the town of Capadare, to the mouth of the Boca de Mangle and San Juan rivers. The extension to be made navigable shall be from 20 to 25 kilometers. The concessionarie shall establish a line of vessels for the service of transportation in said rivers, and also a line of steam launches. The term of contract shall be fifty years, during which no other person or company may establish or operate a navigation line. At the expiration of this period the enterprise, with all its properties except the steamers, shall become the property of the National Government.

Among the various forest products of the Republic of Nicaragua which have been successfully exploited elsewhere none are more plentiful than the balsam plants. Copaiba, tolú, and the Peruvian balsam are found everywhere along the coast section, none of which are at present collected for exportation. Sarsaparilla, ipecacuanha, China root, serpentaria, and other medicinal roots abound, and condurango is found in some places in immense quantities. Gums and resins of various kinds are abundant, and the native camphor tree is said to yield a variety equal to if not superior to that produced in the Far East. Vanilla of an excellent quality grows freely, and senna grows wild in Chontales. Many of the sections producing these plants are covered by concessions providing for rubber exploitation, and as that is the main forest industry of the country, the development of the commercial possibilities involved is at present restricted.

The Department of Agriculture of the Argentine Republic has published recently interesting statistics relating to the increase in value of farming lands from 1903 to 1907. In the year 1903 there were sold 8,279,329 hectares of land for the amount of 116,592,556 pesos paper; four years after, in 1907, only 6,616,865 hectares were sold, valued at 162,041,358 pesos paper. This comparison shows that the increase of the price of lands has been considerable, as in 1907, while nearly 1,700,000 hectares less than in 1903 were sold, there was an excess in value of almost 50,000,000 pesos. A larger proportion of increase is noted comparing the statistics regarding mortgages on farming lands in the two years in reference. In 1903 there were mortgaged 6,376,702 hectares of land for 69,139,748 pesos paper, and in 1907, 6,527,711 hectares for 118,918,079 pesos paper.

The province of Buenos Aires is credited with the possession of 7,000,000 head of cattle and 48,000,000 head of sheep; Corrientes has 6,000,000 of the former and 1,400,000 of the latter; Entre Rios has 3,000,000 and 5,340,000, respectively; Cordoba, 2,500,000 and 2,800,000; Santa Fe, 2,500,000 and 1,800,000. Of horses, Buenos Aires has 1,700,000; Salta, 725,000; Entre Rios, 590,000; Corrientes, Cordoba and Santa Fe about 425,000 each. Cordoba has 120,000 of the mules and asses, and Jujuy, 57,000. The goats are most numerous in Cordoba (850,000); San Luis has 420,000; Santiago del Estero, 340,000; Salta,

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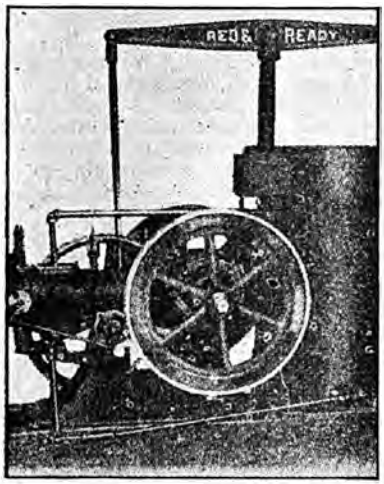
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Rioja, and Catamarca about 200,000 each. Santa Fe has 2,000,000 pigs, and Mendoza, Santiaga del Estero, and Entre Rios about 40,000 each. Cattle and sheep in the southern territories are increasing in numbers. The Pampa has 550,000 head of cattle and 7,000,000 sheep; the Rio Negro, 177,600 of the former and 3,620,000 of the latter; Chubut, 200,000 and 1,200,000; Santa Cruz, 100,000 and 3,000,000; Neuquen, 200,000 and 600,000, and Tierra del Fuego, 350,000 sheep.

Most of the nitrate industries of Chile have been organized with English capital and under English management. The railroads in the north of the country were in part established for the use of this enterprise. The two most important lines belong to the English Nitrate Railway Company, whose shares are quoted on the Paris bourse, and to the Antofagasta and Bolivian Railway Company. A French company in Dunkirk maintains a fleet of sailing vessels, which carry coal from Europe and return laden with nitrate. Other exports comprise animal, vegetable, and mineral products, beverages and liquors, spices and various products.

POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA IN 1907.

According to figures issued by the National Statistical Bureau of Costa Rica, the population of the Republic on December 31, 1907, was 351,179 distributed among the various provinces, as follows:

San Jose	111,003
Alajuela	85,809
Cartago	55,373
Heredia	39,921
Guanacaste	29,093
District of Puntarenas	18,052
District of Limon	14,925

The total copper production of Chile amounted in 1906, to 19,310 tons, worth $8,330,914, which were shipped to Great Britain, United States, France, and Germany. The exportation of this metal has decreased despite the high prices which it has commanded in recent years, falling from 39,000 tons in 1879 to 19,310 tons in 1906.

In his message of June 1, 1907, President Montt stated that the development in the cattle-raising industry is shown by the great increase in wool exports, whose value in 1906 amounted to $3,266,666, an increase of more than $866,666 over the exports of the preceding year.

PANAMA; TRADE OF BOCAS DEL TORO IN 1907.

United States Consular Agent L. F. Ryan, at Bocas del Toro, reports that out of a total value of $749,451.33 representing exports from his consular district to the United States in 1907, $790,737.50 were on account of banana shipments numbering 3,163,050 bunches destined to New Orleans or Mobile.

Hides, rubber, cocoanuts, limes, native curios, quaqua bark and Mahogua wood formed the other items of export with an aggregate value of $3,613.93.

To Europe were sent rubber, sarsaparilla, turtle shells, turtle meat, hides and cacao, valued at $32,275.

Imports from the United States are valued for the year at $873,188.96 and cover large quantities of lumber and codfish, besides various articles of food and clothing as well as locomotives, bridge and railroad material, tools, gasoline, etc. Among the goods returned to the United States, valued at $33,757.27, the principal articles were empty gasoline cans for refilling.

WILL VISIT MEXICO.

Advices received here are to the effect that the Commercial Club of Kansas City is planning a trade expansion trip to Mexico next winter. An effort should be made by the business men of Parral to have them include Parral in their itinerary.—Parral mines.

OLD PROPERTY REOPENED.

Yuma, Ariz.,—In reopening some of the old Spanish workings Yuma county prospectors have encountered a vein of molybdenum in the Polmosa range, 15 miles from Quartzite. This is the first instance where a vein of this metal has been discovered in Arizona to justify development and there are only a few mines of the kind in the United States.

MANY ORANGE GROVES SET OUT AROUND SAN ANTONIO.

San Antonio.—Orange groves continue to be set out in increasing numbers in this part of Texas. J. C. Short of Beeville has just put out six hundred trees, and twenty-five hundred additional trees have been shipped to Beeville for planting. Near this city a

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Japanese farmer named Endo has put out five hundred trees of the Washington Naval variety grafted on the Citrus Trifoliata. This is a Japanese tree imported here in large numbers some years ago, and belongs to the orange variety. It is a deciduous tree and when the sap falls, it draws sap from the Evergreen orange and enables it to withstand a temperture as low as fifteen degrees.

OIL FEVER IN HUASTECA.

Many Companies Float Stock for Drilling.

San Luis Potosi, Mexico.—Daily the fever for drilling oil wells is spreading over the Huasteca country. Any number of companies are being formed here to drill for oil, and oil has taken the place of gold as the more or less substantial basis of the promise of immense dividends soon.

The latest company to sign a contract and secure a concession from the department of fomento has an immense territory in the state which stretches over into Veracruz and Tamaulipas, and there the company plans to do considerable drilling.

PERMANENT EXHIBITS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES.

How About Denver?

The Mexican government, encouraged by the success of the exhibit at Trieste. Austria has decided to place permanent exhibits, under the charge of the Mexican consuls, in a number of important cities throughout the world, among which will be Montreal, San Francisco, Berdeaux, Hong Kong, Brussels, Santander, San Salvador, London, Bilbao, Phoenix, Havana and Puerto Cortez. These exhibits will be supplemented by carefully compiled catalogues descriptive of the fauna and floral of Mexico.

The work of getting the exhibits together is going forward at present and just as soon as completed they will be forwarded to destinations for immediate installation. The benefit to be derived from such exhibits has been revealed by the Latin-American society in Kansas City, St Louis and San Antonio, hence the decision on the part of the Mexican government, to make these permanent exhibits, commencing with the cities named above, and later on extending the work in other cities where Mexican consuls are installed.

ANCIENT OCHRE MINE TO BE OPERATED.

Postmaster Becomes Rich.

Prehistoric Men Worked it With Primitive Tools Centuries Ago; Located on Top of Mountain.

Parker, Ariz.—W. J. Rainey, postmaster at this place, is the sole owner of a great deposit of red ochre which has been discovered on Whipple mountain, which for years was passed up by prospectors owing to its precipitous formation. The deposit is 1000 feet wide, over 6000 feet long and its depth is unknown. Scattered through tunnels and shafts are stone hammers with which the primitive miners, of perhaps prehistoric days operated in the mine. There is only one other mine like it in the world, and that is in France and it has been worked for years at enormous profit. Mr. Rainey will start working at once.

VALUABLE KAOLIN MINE IS FOUND IN TEXAS.

San Antonio.—Texas kaolin which the Havilands of France and German experts pronounce to be the finest in the world, is now coming on the market and is being manfactured into fine china. The most valuable of these deposits near Lackey, Edwards county, Texas, was acquired last fall by the United Kaolin Properties Company of New York. This company has put in several traction engines and twelve praire cars and is hauling the kaolin down the canyon of the Rio Frio fifty miles to the railroad. This unique railless railroad with its "through" trains makes the round trip once every four days, the train operating between Leaky up in the mountains and Knippa on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Kaolin is fourd in many places in Texas, as well as in other parts of the United States, but nine-tenths of the kaolin deposits are of inferior quality and can be used to make the coarsest china only; this Edwards county kaolin, however is of such remarkable quality that it can be used to make the finest Sevres and Rose du Burry. on this account, it is considered the most valuable mineral deposit in Texas.

DIAMOND MINING IN MINAS GERAES, BRAZIL.

With the installation of dredging machinery at points along the Jequitinhonha River in the State of Minas

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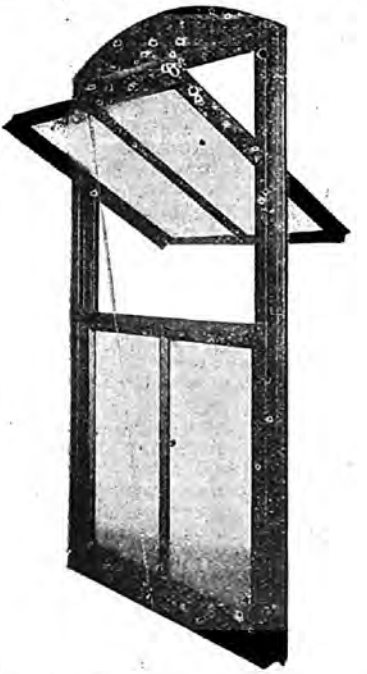
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Geraes a revolution in the mining industry of the diamond district of Brazil is practically effected which, in the opinion of United States Consul-General George E. Anderson, of Rio de Janeiro, will probably revolutionize the diamond markets of the world.

United States capitol has obtained possession of practically all the diamond-bearing territory in the Diamantina country. The success of the work means that millions of dollars will be spent in Brazillian diamond mining. Work on the mines already done has led to such a demand for improved transportation facilities that a United States egineer has been summoned to take charge of the construction of a highway from the end of the railway at Curalinho to the mining country and United States methods of construction are to be followed.

The city of Diamantina, which is the center of the diamond and gold mining activities for that portion of Brazil, is reached generally by two routes. One is by leaving the railroad at Curvello, Minas Geraes, and taking mule train for the three to four days' trip. This route ranges over some very rough country, including two rivers separated by high ridges, the main ridge reaching well toward 5,000 feet elevation where the trail crosses it. It can only be taken by mules or horses. The other route is by leaving the railroad at Curalinho, further north than Curvello.

It is stated that the State government of Minas Geraes will extend railroad connections to Diamantina, provided the Federal Government will not do so, but how soon there will be any betterment is doubtful. The cost of transporting machinery and supplies under present conditions is all but prohibitive. The introduction of United States rough-country wagon on the road from Curalinho to the Jequitinhonha River country, by one of the companies installing dredging machinery there, has been so successful as to attract the attention of the State government, and that government at present is making a strong effort to secure the general adoption of these wagons for all such work by the Brazilian population.

There has arisen a demand for United States agricultural machinery for development of the country to meet the requirements for forage and supplies, and the Government is also seeking United States capital for the construction and operation of a modern meat-packing plant with a view of furnishing supplies for industrial and agricultural colonies which it plans to establish in several portions of the State, especially near the diamond-mining district.

CASTRO AND HIS ROMANTIC LIFE.

President Castro of Venezuela, was born forty-eight years ago so near the boundary line between Venezuela and Columbia that even his intimate friends constantly declared themselves to be in doubt as to whether he first saw the light in Venezuela or Colombia, Castro himself permitted the matter to remain obscure, but it is known that he had no fondness for Colombia. Little has been gathered about his youth except that his parents were sturdy peasants of mixed blood, that he had an enormous number of brothers and sisters and that his time was devoted to the care of cattle and to the risky enterprises of frontier life. He was always short, active and talkative, and he acquired very early in life the reputation of being courageous. Money was not plentiful along the frontier, so when he grew up he drifted toward civilizatiou and secured a clerkship in a German store. He soon tired of business and took up politics. In time he managed to get himself sent to Caracas as a deputy, or congressman.

His poor clothes, his unpolished manner and exuberant eloquence attracted some attention, but no one considered him of any importance. Always quick to take in a situation he understood that he appeared ridiculous but he came to the conclusion that he had what everyone else in Caracas lacked, and and that was sufficient courage to fight his way right into the presidential chair. General Ansrade, a kindly but weak old gentleman, was at the time president of the republic, and was prepared to retire whenever his enemies made his position uncomfortable for him. Castro, learning that General Hernandes aspired to succeed President Andrade. returned quickly to his old frontier home, gathered about him forty friends and then started for Caracas, trusting that his force would be augmented as he proceeded. Adventurers all along the line of march flocked to his standard, and as he neared Caracas his army was so imposing that practically without serious opposition he entered the capital and proclaimed himself "provisional president."

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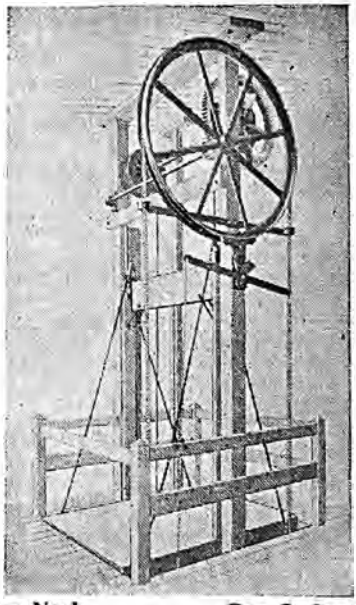
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ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Plaza Bolivar, and until his wife appeared, indulged in dances and convivalities that proved his Indian origin beyond a civil or a doubt. His wife, a very dignified and attractive women, induced him, shortly after her arrival, to remove to the place of Miraflores and to select for his cabinet at least several men of prominence in Caracas society. He found no difficulty in securing the cabinet, for portfolios are always attractive to Venezuelans, but to his trusted friends he gave the most lucrative position. Thus, his barber was transformed into his secretary general, a mule driver became his minister of the treasury and his lieutenant during the march from the frontier was given command of the army.

He learned the duties of his position with remarkable celerity and from the very first gave the cabinet to understand that they were not to govern or direct him, but to support and carry out his wishes and commands. As the treasury was empty, he called upon the merchants and banks for loans.

He tolerated no refusals and met with none, after he had provided several capitalists with cells in the city jail, where they might have plenty of time to reflect.

He cowed the whole city before even the city realized it, and then he proceeded to put down the revolution which Matos had started against him Since he has become dictator practically. Just what his career will be henceforth it would be dfficult to predict, but if he listens to the counsels of his wise devoted wife it will silence the selfish clamor of the politicians about him, will encourage the support and hopes and asperations of his people and will reform and dignify the institution of his country.

GENERAL AGRAMONTE OF MEXICO AT IT AGAIN.

HE MUST HAVE HIS SAY!

Who is paying Prince Helie's expenses! his backer or Anna?

Horrible thought! Suppose Castro were to attack Oyster Bay while the fleet is away on the Pacific?

It will be wet and decent, not dry and indecent. The people who forced the issue ought to be satisfied for a few weeks.

Now that we have the odorless onion let us hope that some genius will get busy and invent a dogless sausage.

Perhaps Booker Washington will explain why the Haitian republic does not do better generally.

The woman who says her husband was drunk 3,000 times in 10 years does not seem to be grateful for the 650 days when he was sober.

Depositors of a busted Japanese bank have formally requested the president to commit suicide, whereas in this country the depositors are expected to do that.

It seems that Mme. Gould defies her family. the "prince" defies Count Boni, and the absurdity of it all defies description.

Chancellor Day says the money of the rich gets back to the people eventually, but what the people don't like is parting with it in the first place.

A Kansas justice of the peace recently raided a poker joint and cleared $47. that is a real safe and sane way to play the game.—No doubt The General knows.

Professor Frederick Starr. of Chicago, says the African pigmies are the shortest people in the world. The professor might have made at least one exception from the general rule—himself.

The worthy shepherd of the Mission Methoist Church in a burst of passionate eloquence in denunciation of the world's wickedness declared: Hell is full of cocktail, high balls, ond peek-a-boo waists." Voice from the gallery: ,O' Death, where is thy sting!'

Several days ago a newspaper man had a counterfeit dollar passed upon him by an individual with an adjustable conscience. The editor contents himself with the thought, 'At last, after years of patient labor, I have a dollar I can keep; the only one I ever possessed."

Mr. Frank Brady,
Publisher, Denver, Colo.,

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Denver, Colo.,

I received your sample copy and am well pleased with it. Enclosed find 50 cents for which send me the Sister Republics. I am interested in knowing of Mexico and South America.

J. D. Niman,
Turlock, Cal.

El día 14 de marzo de 1908 los representantes del Salvador y de los Estados Unidos firmaron en la ciudad de San Salvador la convención para fijar la condición de los ciudadanos naturalizados de uno ú otro país que renuevan su residencia en el país de su origen. Esta convención fué aprobada por el Presidente del Salvador el mismo día en que fué firmada, y ha sido publicada en el "Diario Oficial" del 17 de marzo de 1908.

El Gobierno ha puesto en vigor medidas enérgicas para combatir las enfermedades contagiosas en la República, y se ha creado una comisión especial de saneamiento para la ciudad de Guayaquil, bajo la dirección de un oficial del Servicio de Sanidad Pública y Hospitales Marítimos de los Estados Unidos. Se instalará un sistema moderno de aguas y alcantarillado, para la construcción del cual se publicarán licitaciones en los Estados Unidos y Europa.

El superávit del Tesoro del Uruguay correspondiente al año de 1906-7, que se calculó en $2,149,934, queda comprendido en las siguientes asignaciones de capital además de la suma de $1,800,000 que ya se ha empleado: Para la primera cuota de la compra del edificio de la Universidad, $100,000; para la renovación parcial de armamentos, $100,000; para medidas sanitarias en las poblaciones, $50,000; para la inspección sanitaria de toda clase ganado, $50,000: para reparaciones, muebles, etc., de la Aduana, $49,986.

La Oficina de Estadística del Gobierno Argentino, en su Boletín regular que comprende el comercio extranjero de la República en 1907, muestra que el valor total de dicho comercio ascendió á $582,065,052 en oro; es decir $285,860,683 valor de importaciones y $296,204,369 de exportaciones. En la lista de países exportadores, el Reino Unido ocupa el primer puesto, y luego le siguen Alemania, los Estados Unidos, Francia, Italia y Bélgica, en el orden mencionado.

De las minas registradas en la Oficina de Estadística de Nicaragua, que son más de 500, 494 son de oro, al par que existen por toda la República varias de cobre s plata, y numerosas canteras de piedras valiosas. Estas riquezas son explotadas, con grande actividad, en virtud de concesiones otorgadas á ciudadanos y extranjeros. La goma es producto forestal principal cuya explotación se lleva á cabo con éxito, y el país abunda en plantas medicinales, resinas, etc., de gran valor comercial.

La cantitad gastada en 1907 por la República del Salvador en la instrucción primaria fué de $400,000 aproximadamente. Además de las escuelas públicas existen en la República muchos colegios particulares en donde se enseña la instrucción primaria y la superior. La instrucción facultaiva está á cargo de la Universidad Nacional de San Salvador con facultades de derecho medicina, farmacia, cirugía dental, ingeniería, etc.

El "Diario Oficial" de la República de México, del 14 de abril de 1908, contiene el texto de un contrato celebrado el 3 del mismo mes, entre el Gobierno y Mr. John D. Spreckles, para la construcción de un ferrocarril en el Territorio de la Baja California, que partiendo de un punto de la línea divisoria de México y los Estados Unidos de América, situado á inmediaciones del monumento 255 de dicha línea, y siguiendo hacia el oriente paralelo á la misma á una distancia no menor de 50 metros, termine en el rancho de Jacumba, cerca del monumento 232. Toda la línea deberá quedar terminada dentro del plazo de seis años, siendo su longitud total de 85 kilómetros.

El Gobierno de Honduras, en su deseo de fomentar por todos los medios á su alcance el desarrollo de las industrias nacionales, acaba de crear, en virtud de un decreto ejecutivo, el Departamento de Agricultura que estará encargado del fomento de este ramo, considerado como una de las fuentes de riqueza más principales del país. Otro paso hacia el progreso han sido los contratos sobre ferrocarriles que se construirán á través de las regiones bananeras, y para la colonización de los terrenos de la Mosquitia.

Con fecha de 4 diciembre de 1907, el Presidente de la República de México promulgó un contrato celebrado el 14 de agosto de 1907 entre el Gobierno y los señores Luís de la Barra y Juan Bringas par a la exploración de los criaderos de petróleo existentes en los terrenos de la propiedad particular, con la autorización de los respectivos dueños, en el Departamento de Pichucalco del Estado de Chiapas. Los concesionarios deberán invertir la suma de 100,000, por lo menos, en las exploraciones y explotación, objeto del contrato, dentro de los siete años siguientes á la fecha del mismo.

El Señor L. F. Ryan, Agente Consular de los Estados Unidos en Bocas del Toro, anuncia que en 1907 de un valor total de $794,451.33, de las exportaciones que se hicieron de aquel distrito concular á los Estados Unidos, $790,737.50 representaron los embarques de 3,163,050 de racimos de bananos con destino á Nueva Orleans ó Mobila. Los cueros, la goma, cocos, limas, artículos curiosos del país, corteza de quaqua y majagua, constituyeron los otros productos de exportación, cuyo valor ascendió á $3,613.93.

El informe que se le hizo al Ministro de Obras Públicas de la República del Uruguay, correspondiente á 1907, muestra que la Compañia Minera Francesa establecida en Cuñapiru sometió á tratamiento 18,028 teneladas métricas de Mineral, de las cuales se extrajeron 117 kilogramos 917 gramos de oro. El producto de las ventas de oro ascendió á $51,883.48, habiéndose pagado $259.41 por concepto de contribuciones. El promedio del valor del mineral que se sometió á tratamiento fué 6½ gramos por tonelada ó sean 4 escrúpulos, 4,308 gramos. Las minas más productivas son la de San Gregorio y la Ernestinita en Dorrales.

Medio millón de dólares es la cantidad asignad aen el peresupuesto del Paraguay para su Departamento de justicia é Instrucción Pública en 1907. El Gobierno sostiene cinco colegios y la Universidad Nacional de Asunción, fundada en 1890, que cuenta con facultades de derecho, ciencias sociales, medicina, farmacia y derecho notarial. En las escuelas nacionales se dedica atención especial á los ramos científicos cuyo estudio puede servir para desarrollar las riquezas é industrias nacionales: el Gobierno sostiene también una escuela de agricultura con una granja modelo. La Nación tiene pensionados en varics colegios de los Estados Unidos y Europa, y una escuela normal de maestros con un claustro de 58 profesores.

El Señor W. D. Shaughnessy, Consul de los Estados Unidos en Aguascalientes en un informe sobre los métodos que se emplean en las operaciones bancarias mexicanas y el estado financiero, dice que los bancos de la República son de los mejores del mundo en cuanto á su solidez y seguridad. La reciente escasez de dinero que se sufrió tanto en los Estados Unidos como en Europa, no ha impedido que los bancos mexicanos paguen sus obligaciones al contado, pero ha sido causa de un alza en el tipo de interés que ha llegado al 12 por ciento, ó sea un aumento de 2½ por ciento desde julio de 1907. La circular que ha expedido el Ministro de Hacienda invitando á los delegados de los bancos de la República para que se reunan con el fin de discutir los asuntos financieros, ha sido acogida favorablemente, y se espera que la expresada conferencia dé resultados prácticot.

La solidaridad de las instituciones bancarias de México es la materia de que trata un informe presentado á su Gobierno por el Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Aguascalientes, en el que manifiesta que la crisis monetaria que prevaleció en el mundo no impidió que los bancos de la República hicieran frente á sus obligaciones con dinero al contado. El proyectado establecimiento de cámaras de comercio nacionales, cuyo objeto principal será fomentar el comercio y dirigir los asuntos mercantiles de la República, contribuirá á consolidar el crédito nacional, y la conferencia que el Ministro Limantour ha convocado para la discusión de medidas económicas por delegados de los diferentes bancos del país ha merecido la aprobación unánime del pueblo.

Á la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas se le ha anunciado que en la ciudad Nueva York se ha establecido un centro que tiene por objeto distribuir informes completos y exactos relativos á la legislación civil, fiscal y administrativa, y á la estadística en general de cada una de las Repúblicas Americanas, así como toda clase de datos acerca de su desarrollo mercantil. En la circular de dicha empresa se hace constar que ésta se ha establecido por virtud de las crecientes relaciones comerciales entre los Estados Unidos y la América Latina, y en obsequio de los abogados, banqueros, comerciantes, fabricantes, capitaliatas é industriales de ambos continentes. Dicha institución se denomina "The Dependable Information Bureau", y tiene sus oficinas en el Núm 42 Broadway, Nueva York, N. Y.

El "Diario Oficial" de Colombia del 19 de febrero de 1908, publica un decreto del Presidente Reyes por el cual se reglamenta la producción de cigarrillos en el país. La fabricación del artículo queda declarada libre, pero con sujeción á las disposiciones y reglamentos sobre la materia. Cada fábrica tendrá denominación especial, pero en ningún caso será la misma de alguna extranjera cuyos productos se importen en el país. El diseño de las cajetillas deberá ser diferente tanto de las fábricas nacionales entre sí como de las extranjeras, de manera que no se pueda considerar como imitación. Se prohibe reempacar ó reenvolver cigarrillos de una marca para hacerlos figurar como de otra.

El Cónsul General del Perú en Nueva York ha anunciado á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas que en el consulado se ha abierto una oficina como biblioteca y para exhibir muestra de productos del Perú. Se ha destido una sección en la cual se conservarán catálogos de mercancías y maquinaaria que podrían introducirse con provecho en el Perú. Esta sección estará al servicio ó disposición de los peruanos que visiten el consulado, muchos de los cuales desean obtener informes acerca de los artículos fabricados en los Estados Unidos con el fin de emplearlos en sus negocios y empresas en el Perú El Señor Higginson invita á los fabricantes de los Estados Unidos á que envíen sus catálogos comerciales al cansulado para conservarlos en esta división, y además aconseja que dichos catálogos sean publicados en castellano, por ser éste el idioma que mejor entienden los compradores.

La Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americans ha sido informado por el Ministro de Bolivia en los Estados Unidos que en el día 4 de Mayo de 1908, el Señor Don Fernando E. Guachalla fúe elegido Presidente de la Repúblca por una mayoría de 20,934 votos, para suceder al Señor Don Israel Montes.

Frioleras Asiaticas.

Entre las alhajas que ha deja do el difunto Shab de Persia, figuran cuatro sacos de diamantes una espada conenormes esmeral das en la empuñadura un cintu ron con cincuenta brillantes, un rubi del tamaño de un huevo de gallina y un collar de perlas de un color rosa maravilloso. Estas frioleras están tasadas en trecien tos millones de francos.

La Mujer y el Espejo.

Aunque parezca mentira, un paciente observador inglés (¡ingles había de ser!) ha teni do la curiosidad de concretar en cifras el tiempo que invierte durante su vida, ante el espejo, la amable compañera del hombre.

La niña, entre siete y diez años, se mira al espejo diariamente unos siete minutos; de los diez á los quince, ese tiempo suma ya un cuarto de ho ra; de los quince á los veinte, la ración de espejo aumenta á veintidos minutos; de los veinte á los veinticinco, media hora, de los veinticinco á los treinta, toda mujer que se estime en algo (¡y cual de ellas se cree fea!) se pasa ante la azogada superficie sus tres cuartos de hora largos: es el momento álgido de las puñaladas al espejo: un momento que dura un par de lustros.

Desde los cuarenta á los sesenta años, las consultas ópticas van disminuyendo poco á poco en número y en intensidad. La sexagenaria no dedica ya el espejo sino unos seis minutos al día. De modo que, somando todo el tiempo invertido ante la lura más ó menos veneciana, por una existencia femenina, resulta, según el inglés, de la observación, que el espejo ha robado á la mujer unos echo meses de su actividad. ¡Poca cosa, si se compara con el tiempo que mal gastan los hombres en las cantinas!

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Remarks.....

manufacturar, to manufacture.
maravillar, to wonder.
manejar, to manage.
marchar, to march; to walk; to go away.
marcar, to mark.
marear, to guide a ship; to become sea-sick.
martillar, to hammer.
mascar, to chew.
matar, to kill.
matricular, to matriculate.
mesurar, to measure.
mejorar, to better; to improve.
mencionar, to mention.
menudear, to repeat often.
metalizar, ta metalize.
mezclar, to mix.
meter, to put; to meddle with.
mimar, to mimic.
minar, to mine.
ministrar, to minister to.
minorar, to reduce.
mirar, to look at.
moderar, to moderate.
modelar, to model.
modificar, to modify.
mofar, to make fun of.
mojar, so wet.
molestar, to molest.
monopolizar, to monopolize.
montar, to get up on; to set (jewelry).
mortificar, to mortify.
mudar, to remove.
multar to fine.
multiplicar, to multiply.
murar, to wall in.
murmurar, to murmur.
mutilar, to mutilate.
Nadar, to swim.
narrar. to narrate.
naufragar, to be wrecked.
navegar, to navigate.
necesitar, to need.
negar, to deny.
negociar, to negotiate.
nombrar, to name.
nominar, to nominate.
notar, to note.
noticiar, to give notice.
notificar, to notify.
nublar, to become cloudy.
nutrir, to nourish.
Objetar, to object.
obligar, to oblige.
obrar, to work.
observar, to observe.
ocasionar, to occasion.
ociar, to idle.
ocultar, to hide.
ocupar, to occupy; to be busy.
odiar, to hate.
ofender, to offend.
ofuscar, to confuse.
ojear, to look at with attention.
olvidar, to forget.
omitir, to omit.
ondear, to deepen.
operar, to operate.
opinar, to opine.
optar, to take a choice.
orar, to pray.
ordenar, to order.
ordeñar, to milk.
originar, to originate.
osar, to dare.
otorgar, to deed (law).
Pacificar, to pacify.
pactar, to make a compact.
pagar, to pay.
palpotear, to palpitate.
parar, to stop; to stay.
partir, to depart; to divide.
pasar, to pass.
pasear, to promenade.
pasmar, to frighten.
pastar, to pasture animals.
patalear, te kick.
patentizar. to patent.
patinar, to skate.
patrocinar, to patronize.

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Nota: El Editor de este magasine, usa uno de esto cendages, y lo enculatro superior inmejorable 309-311 Mercantile Bldg., Denver, Colo., U. S. A.

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.
Raciocinar, 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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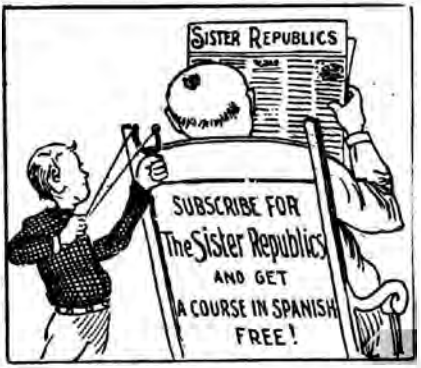
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sitematizar, to systematize.
situar, to situate.
sobrar, to be more than sufficient.
sobrepujar, to advance a person.
socorrer, to help; to succor.
socavar, to undermine.
sofocar, to suffocate.
soldar, to solder.
solemnizar, to solemnize.
solicitar, 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.
viajar, 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.

FIGURATIVE CONSTRUCTION.

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

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

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

El gloriso cuatro de julio. Hermosa mujer. Magnifico edificio.

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

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

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

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

VICIOS DE DICION.

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

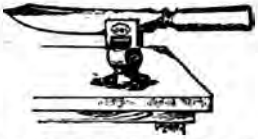
Hiperbaton: El hiperbaton es una figura por la cual se invierte el orden de las palabras establecido en la sintaxis regular:V:gr no tengo lo que me pides. aqui se comete dos vezes esta figura: la primera anteponiendo el adverbio no, al verbo tengo, y la segunda poniendo el dativo me antes del verbo que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

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

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

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

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The following plank for the Democratic Platform was brought to Denver for adoption, by Hon. John Barrett, Director Bureau American Republics, Washington, D. C.

The Democratic party recognizes the importance and advantage of developing closer ties of Pan-American friendship and commerce between the United States and the Sister Republics, and favors the taking of such steps, consistent with Democratic policies, for better acquaintance, greater natural confidence, and larger exchange of trade, as will bring lasting benefit not only to the United States but to this group of American republics, having constitutions, forms of government, ambitions and interests akin to our own.

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Washington, D. C. The house recently passed Garner's bill, authorizing B. F. Yoakum and associates to build a bridge across the Rio Grande for the extension of the Brownsville Rail Road into Mexico to connect with the Mexican National at Matamoros, Mexico.

We are in receipt of the Bulletin, from Washington, D. C., which contains a full report of the laying of the corner stone of the new building of the International Bureau of American Republics. This article was printed in both English and Spanish within 24 hours after the exercises, showing very fine illustrations of the scene. This is remarkable for magazine work and shows how enterprising the new directors are and we take pleasure in congratulating them upon this worthy and complete writing of the exercises.

Consul-General Ridgely, of Barcelona reported to the U. S. Government that Spain is to follow the example of Italy in planting a quick growing specie of pulpwood, owing to the fact that she is awakening to the fact that it is necessary for her to grow her own timber, in fact nearly every civilized country is moving in that direction because it is understood that the countries in which timber does not grow must go without it for a few decades. As Spain is as large as Pennsylvania, Deleware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia and North Carolina and its forests have only three-fourths of the extent of Virginia alone, much of this being of a poor quality. Foresters say there is no reason why Spain should not do as France has done, just cover her barren places with forests, restore the soil, abate floods, mitigate droughts, provide employment for many and furnish material for manufactories.



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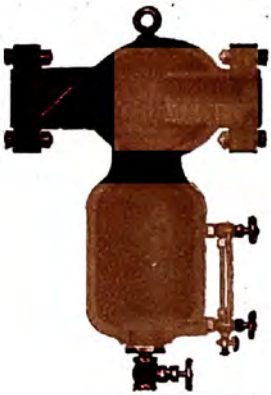
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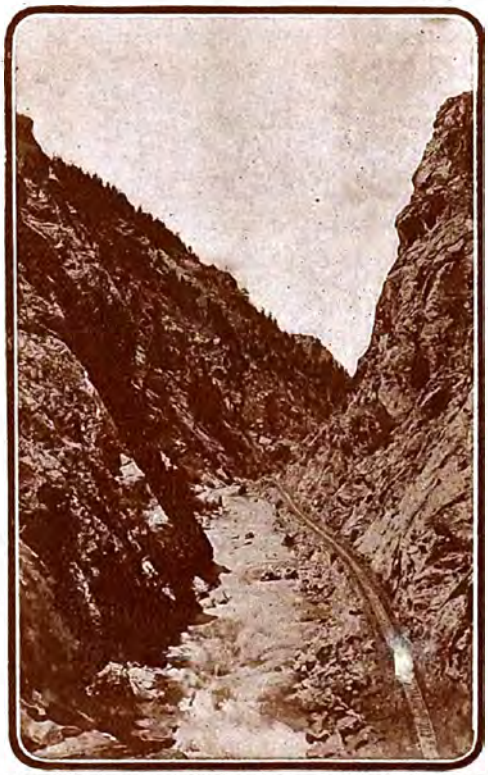
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A COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE

Vol. 9 No. 12 AUGUST, 1908 English and Spanish



PLATTE CANON, ON THE COLO. & SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

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Pan-American Notes, English
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AUGTST, 1908

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Pan-American Notes.

The custom-house at Buena Aires collected during the first three months of 1908 the sums of 33,231,186.69 pesos paper ($11,097,000) and $799,263.70 gold.

Statistics of the foreign trade of Brazil for the months of January and Febuary, 1908, show a total valuation of $72,770,000 in which imports represent $33,787,000 and exports $38,983,000, a balance of trade of over $5,000,000 being thus shown,

Chilean railroad lines under Government control have a total extension at present of about 1,800 miles. The amount expended during 1906 for the operation of said lines was 24,000,000 pesos ($8,000,000), as compared with 72,000,000 pesos ($24,000'000) in the following year.

The declared value of exports to the United States, as shown by the consular invoices issued by the consulate of Veracruz, Mexico, for the year 1907 amounted to a total of $4,353,116.57, as against $4,385,767.44 in 1906.

By the decree of March 27.1908, published in the "Diario Oficial" two days later, the duty on sugar of all kinds originating in countries which do not pay bounty on that article has been raised by the Brazilian Government from 200 to 400 reis per kilogram (from $0.077 to $0.154 per 2.2 pounds).

The output of the refrigerating plants of the Argentine Republic for the first three months of 1908 is given as 660,427 sheep and lambs, 398,272 quarters of beef, frozen, and 149,674 quarters of beef, chilled. For the corresponding quarter of the preceding year the figures were 673,600 mutton carcasses, 345,703 quarters of beef chilled and 102,587 frozen.

The report covering the Chilean nitrate year 1907.8, ending with March, 1908, shows a total production of nitrate of 41,179,058 quintals, as compared with 40,141,522 quintals in 1906.7, Export figures were fixed at 45,000,000 quintals, which quantity, though 1,500,000 more than in the preceding year, was nevertheless lower than the limit originally established for 1907-8 by nearly 10,000,000 quintals.

According to information received by the British Foreign Office, the Peruvian Government has imposed an additional duty of 2 per cent on imports through the Callao custom house. The collection of the additional taxes on imports, which, until January 10 last, was in the hands of the National Company of Taxation, has since that date been taken over by the Callao custom service.

From February 15 to August 15, 1908, the exportation of English gold coin from Bolivia is prohibited by Executive decree. It is further provided that travelers shall not take out of the country more than £10 for each family or £5 for each individual. The secret export of gold is rendered impossible by an exhaustive investigations of the luggage and personal effects of passengers leaving the Republic.

The quantity of rubber exported from Puerto Cortes Honduros. during the twelve months ending June 30, 1907, was 44,230 pounds as compared with 46,346 pounds in the preceding year. The British consul reporting on this decrease attributes it to the fact that many of the wild trees are being ruined by continued tapping and states that scarcely any rubber is cultivated although there is an abundance of suitable land available.

The Peruvian law permits the registration of any trade-mark or trade name not previously registered in the Republic. As a consequence of this, the first individual making application in regard to a specified mark may register it and manufacture the article designated to the detriment of the genuine owner. The United States Consul-General at Callao in calling attention to this matter, urges a prompt registration on the part of manufacturers.

Official statistics recently received from Peru show that the postal movement of the Republic during the year 1907 was as follows: International correspondence, 7,945,477 pieces, as against 6,921,411 pieces in 1906: domestic correspondence, 13,023,803 pieces, as compared with 13,127,316 pieces in 1906. From 1903 to 1907 the increase in the movement of the mails has been remarkable; in such items as "Periodicals" and "Letters" the advance has been over 600 and 400 per cent, respectively.

In the year 1907 the postal movement of the Chilean Republic, according to approximate estimates, amounted to 84,796,405 pieces of mail matter, against 77,087,665 in 1906. The number of international parcels-post received during 1907 was 59,465, and those sent were 3,646. The movement of interior parcels-post during the last two years assumed such proportions that the Government was obliged to enforce restrictions in order to prevent the accumulation of packages, which was an obstruction to the proper operation of the various post-offices.

The Mexican legation at Peking, China, has addressed a communication to the various consuls of the Republic in that Empire, containing questions in regard to the probabilities of success for the introduction of Mexican tobacco in China. This action has been taken in accordance with the policy pursued by the Government for the widening of the commercial sphere of the Republic.

The "Diario Official" publishes the text of a contract entered into between the Brazilian Government and a company organized in the State of Maine, under the name of the "Brazilian Export and Development Company." The enterprise is capitalized at $6,000,000, and has for its object the extensive breeding of cattle and the crossing of foreign with domestic races. It is also proposed to acquire 100 kilometers of fallow lands for pasture and to engage in rubber planting as well as the preparation of jerked beef and the export of fresh meat. The seat of the enterprise is the State of Piauhy.

On March 14, 1908, Panama Government entered into a contract with 13 Spanish immigrants whereby they

agree to establish teemselves in the Province of Chiriqui and engage in agricultural work. Each immigrant is granted 10 hectares of land, and the Government will give them ample and complete protection and every facility to carry out their purpose. If after staying a short time in the Province of Chiiqui the immigrants should find it advisable to introduce from Spain some families for the foundation of an agricultural colony, the Government of Panama agrees to pay one-half of the cost of transportation of each member of said families, from the point where they reside in Spain to the place where the immigrants signing the contract may be located.

In reporting the signing of a contract between the Government of Nicaragua and the Compañía Hondureña de Navegación Limitada, for the extension of their steamship service along the Nicaraguan coast to include the two ports of Bluefields and Greytown, the "American" for April 20 says that the ships will touch at Mobile and Galveston in the United States; Veracruz, Tampico, and Progreso, in Mexico; Belize and Puerto Cortez, ports of Guatemala. A Government subsidy is paid to the company from the customs receipts of Bluefields and exemption is granted from all fiscal and municipal taxation except the light-house tax. Free entry is allowed of combustibles, machinery, tools, oils, and all other materials required for the steamers of the service and exemption is allowed employees from military duty.

Complete statistics of the transport of cereals and wool by the Argentine railways in 1907, as published by the Statistical Bureau of the Agricultural Department, show that 3,476,-165 tons of wheat were carried, 1,478,-421 tons of maize, 718,009 tons of linseed, and 159,058 tons of wool. With the exception of maize, all these products show an advance over the preceding year.

The President of the Argentine Republic has appointed two committees for the survey of two railroad lines in Patagonia; one will connect San Antonio with Nahuelhuapi lake, passing by the Valcheta colony, and the other, starting from Rivadavia and passing by the Sarmiento and San Martin colonies, will terminate at the "16 de Octubre" colony. The great importance of this work is evident, especially if the immense wealth of Patagonia is taken into consideration, covering mines, valuable woods, pasture grounds, and powerful streams for the generation of motive power.

Of the 303 flour mills located in the Argentin Republic at the beginning of 1907, 51 were not in operation, the production for 1906 having been 699,000 tons of flour, representing 986,069 tons of wheat. The percentage of flour and by-products were 67.67 and 28.74, respectively: Flour shipments in 1907 were mainly to Brazil that country taking 127,499 tons, or 92.81 per cent of the total exports of that commodity, as against 88.98 per cent in the preceding year. The location of the mills is as follows: City of Buenos Aires, 19; Province of Baenos Aires, 68; Santa Fe, 39 Entre Rios. 28; Cordoba, 22; San Luis, 3; Santiago del Estero, 20; mendoza, 18; San Juan, 19; La Rioja, 6; Catamarca, 14; Salta,20; Jujuy, 8; Pampa, 1; Neuquen, 12; Rio Negro, 2; Chubut, 4.

The United States Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador, reports the organization of a company to be known under the name of "South American Fruit Company (Limited)," with headquarters at Guayaquil. This company, which is organized for a term of twenty-five years, purposes to establish steamship lines with view to developing the commerce in general of the Republic, and especially for shipment of fruit and such other cargo as may be obtained; to buy, sell, or rent vessels, such as sailing vessels, run by gasoline or otherwise; to buy and sell the various fruits of the country, cattle, and any other products of the country that may be profitably procured; to purchase lands, rent, and mortgage the same, also Plant and crop such lands and contract for the gathering of the products of other lands, or serve as agent for the transaction of such other business as may be considered profitable or desirable by the company.

North Americans who are planning their travels for next year should not forget the expositions that are to be held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on the east coast, and at Quito, Ecuador, on the west coast. No more interesting

trip could be planned than a journey around South America via Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Santiago, and Valparaiso, and then up the west coast, possibly including a run into Bolivia, to Callao and Lima in Peru, and then on th Guayaquil and Quito in Ecuador, with the end of the journey taking them across the Isthmus of Panama, where the wonderful work that is being done in the construction of the canal can be seen. Such a journey could be made easily in four months, but the longer the better. The improved steamship facilities between New York and the east coast of South America are an inducement to travel, and the majority of the Latin American cities now have such good hotels that no discomfort need be experienced in this respect. There are already signs of greatly increased travel from the United States to South America and vice versa, but it is trifling with what it ought to be for the development of trade and friendship between the two American continents.

The national exhibition to be held by the Brazilian Government from June to December of the present year at Rio de Janeiro will furnish, as President Affonso Penna states in his latest message to the National Congress, "an opportunity for foreigners to judge adequately concerning the salubrity of the climate and the natural wealth of the country, as well as the progressive character of its industries." The only country invited to participate in this exposition was Portugal. United States manufacturers were granted permission to make an exhibit of agricultural implements and machinery, and for the promotion of interests in this regard it has been decided to install a Brazil-American permanent Sample Exposition, where such articles as it is desired to introduce to Brazilian markets may be continuously on view, so that farmers may be encouraged to employ modern proceses in their agricultural work. The enterprise is under the management of the "Journal do Brasil," a leading daily of the country, one of whcse owners is general manager of the exhibition. Mr. Louis Raiposa is a leading projector of the sample exposition and may be addressed at the Metropolitan building, New York City.

IMPROVED STEAMSHIP SERVICE ON THE WEST COAST.

In a recent report Mr. REA HANNA the American Consul at Iquique, Chile, states that the *Compania Sud-Americanade Vapores* and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company have decided to run weekly boats from Valparaiso; to Panama on a twelve-day schedule, the two line, alternate. Stops will be made in Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Antofagasta, Iquique, Mollendo, Callao, Paeta, and Panama.

Arrangements are being made with the steam ship lines at Colon for direct connections, so that the run from Valparaiso to New York will occupy only seventeen days, avoiding the usual wait in Panama.

It is expected that this will bring a great part of the traffic from Buenos Aires and the adjacent east coast over the Andes via Valparaiso to New York, as is will be a quicker trip than on the direct lines.

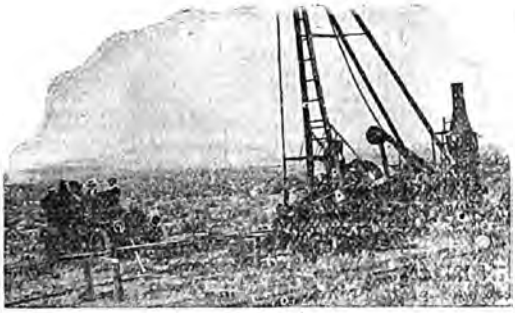
The distribution of freight will be made by short-run steamers from the centers mentioned. The Pac fic Steam Navigation Company is expected to run a freight boat from Guayaquil to Panama, as the liners will stop only at the mouth of the river and just long enough to receive and discharge passengers.

INTERNATIONAL PAN-AMERICAN LITERARY COMPETITION.

In connection with the National Exposition that will be inaugurated in Quito, Ecuador on August 10, 1909, in commemoration of the first centennary of the rising for independence in South America, the Government of Ecuador has announced an international literary competition in any of the languages spoken in the Western Hemisphere, the subject of which will be "Independent America for Free Humanity"—a general historic, geographic, natural, political, ethnical, commercial, agricultural, industrial, navigation, and internal communication essay of the American Continent in relation with modern civilization and progress, and with the immigration movement of superior races to this continent. The jury of award of this competition shall be appointed and presided over by the Minister of Foreign Relations.

The literary works for the competition must be sent to the Secretary of the Pan-American International Committee, Quito, Ecuador (*Secretario del Comite Internacional Panamericano,*)

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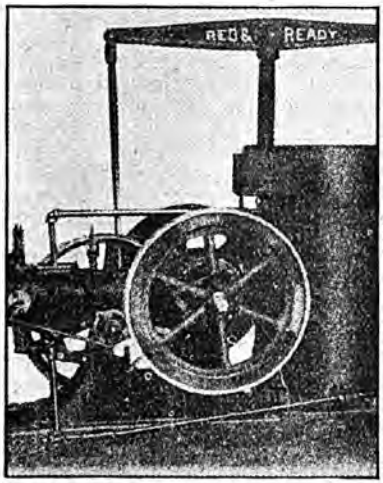
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in order that they may reach their destination before May 31, 1909, on which date the contest will be closed.

Competitors shall send their names under a separate envelope on which must be written the pseudonym and the motto or countermark of the respective composition, as is customary in these cases.

The announcement of the prizes awarded will be made on the opening of the National Exposition, August 10, 1909. The prizes offered are three: First 5,000 *sucres* ($2,500); second, 3,000 *sucres* ($1,500), and third, 2,000, *sucres* ($1,000).

BANANA PLANTATIONS PUT IN IN OAXACA, MEXICO.

Oaxaca, June 28.—Extensive banana plantations will be planted this year on the borders of the Coatzacoalcos, Uzpanapapa coachapa and San Antonio rivers An tonia rivers. Due to the facility nowhad for the exportation of the fruit, the proprietors of land along these rivers have awakened to the great profits which accrue from the cultivation of bananas.

MARVELOUS GROWTH OF DENVER TRADE.

Denver jobbing, according to the Omaha trade journals, has increased in the territory beyond the boundaries of the state all the way from 700 to 1,000 per cent. A year ago there was shipped into the Black Hills district an average of one carload a week from Denver. Now there is an average of two carloads a day. Into northern New Mexico a year ago went an average of two carloads a week. Now there goes a daily shipment of two carloads per day. This is the immediate result of securing fair railroad rates.

RUBBER IN CANDELIALA.

Belgians Will Experiment With the Mexican Plant.

Besides guayule there are in this country many other plants which contain rubber but not enough to pay the cost of extraction. Experiments are being made with the candeliala which is said to conta n 3 per cent rubber, considerable resin and a high percentage of wax. A number of carloads of this plant have been exported to Belgium for trial. A number of the chemical laboratories of New York are thoroughly conversant with the guayule plant and any of the plants which are said to contain rubber can be examined scientifically and practical information furnished from there.

There are two German chemical processes in use in Mexico for the production of rubber from the guayule plant. One of these is based upon the application of alkali, the other one of the use of benzol and alcohol. The system mostly used by the largest rubber factories seems to be the separation of the rubber from the shrub by boiling at a temperature of 130 degrees centigrade three hours, more or less, and adding to the water caustic soda or simply lime, salt being also added to the lime. These substances are used against the resinous substances in the plant, which are extracted together with the rubber. —Mexico Herald.

SAN ANTONIO MEN WANT TARIFF REVISION.

Will Ask U. S. Congress to Reduce Rates on Goods From Republic of Mexico.

A lower tariff on Mexican goods is what the International club, with its headquarters at San Antionio, Texas, will ask of the United States congress.

The club has just addressed a communication to the national congress asking for a revision of the schedule of tariff on Mexican goods, which is the first definite step in the direction of obtaining one of the main purposes of the organization of the club a little more than a year ago.

This action on the part of the club will be followed up it is said, by asking the Mexican government to revise and lower the tariff on American goods coming into Mexico.

The latter step will not be taken until there is something definite done toward revising the tariff on Mexican goods going into the United States.

The tariff schedule, the club claims, was fixed many years ago, before trade between the United States and Mexico grew to anything like the importance it now enjoys, and hence is not adequate to present conditions.

The old schedule of tariffs has been outgrown.

The International club has appointed delegates to lay the matter forcibly before the United States congress, and



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Bebase Tivoli La cerveza que hace sonreir Se remite á donde quiera en madera ó cristal.

it will be done in such a way as to demand some attention.

This is a move of the greatest importance to the merchants of Mexico, and especially Texas.

SAYS GENERAL AGRAMONTE OF MEXICO, SOMETIMES CALLED GENERAL DAGGERMONTE.

Mr. Bryan, may never be president of the United States but he is the greatest warner the world has ever known except possibly Noah.

Miners in Fairbanks, Alaska are asking that wives be sent them. Anybody having a spare wife will please communicate direct—Fairbanks, Alaska. A gratification will be paid.

The daily press announces the arrival in this city of "some Kansas farmers" who have recently bought a "tract" of land on the Veracruz and Pacific railways which they propose to colonize with hard working Americans. These men may look like farmers, but there is nothing farmerial about them but their exterior. The fact that they would have the nerve to take people into that section of the country and sell them homes where they "wont never have to do no more work" because nature does it for them, is a refutation of the statement that they are farmers—unless they might be called farmers of men. Yet they are doing away with race track gambling and even in Mexico there is quite a sentiment being worked up against bull fighting.

THE ARTICLE THAT MADE THE GENERAL FAMOUS.

General Agramonte Tells of His First Newspaper Article.

"You must learn never to state a thing as a fact until it has been proved a fact. You are apt to get us into libel suits. Do not say 'The cashier stole the funds'; Say 'The cashier who is alleged to have stolen the funds.' Thats all. Oh, get something about that First Ward social tonight. "And this is the report turned in by the now great publisher of the Anglo American who heeded the editor's warning: "It is rumered that a card party was given last evening to a number of reputed ladies in Colonia Juares. Mrs. Adams, gossip says, was the hostess, and the festivities are reported to have continued until 11:30 in the evening. The alleged hostess is believed to be the wife of John Adams the so-called 'high-priced clothier.

PRICE OF PUBLIC LANDS, 1908-9.

On January 9, 1908, the Mexican Government fixed the price of public lands for 1908-9, as follows:

States	Price per hectare
	Pesos.
Aguascalientes	7.00
Campeche	4.00
Chiapae	4.00
Chihuahua	4.00
Coahuila	4:00
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	4.00
Oaxaca	5.00
Puebla	11.00
Queretaro	9.00
San Luis Postosi	4.00
Sinaloa	4.00
Sonora	4.00
Tabasco	7.00
Tamaulipas	4.00
Tlaxcala	17,00
Veracruz	12.00
Yucatan	4.00
Zacatecas	4.00
Federal District	100.00
Territory of Tepic	4.00
Territory of Lower California.	2.00
Territory of Quintana Roo	2.00

1 Hectare equals 2.47110 Acres.

Coffee in Brazil, as a rule, is sold by the planters to *commissarios*, commission men who have a peculiar relation to the grower. Theoretically the *commissario* sells the planter's crop to the exportor upon a commission. Practically he is more or less of a banker for the planter, advancing him money from time to time during the course of a year as against the maturing crop, and liquidating the indebtedness to himself on the part of the planter by a settlement which involves more or less of a direct sale from the planter to him. The relation between the grower and the *commissario* varies, so that it is

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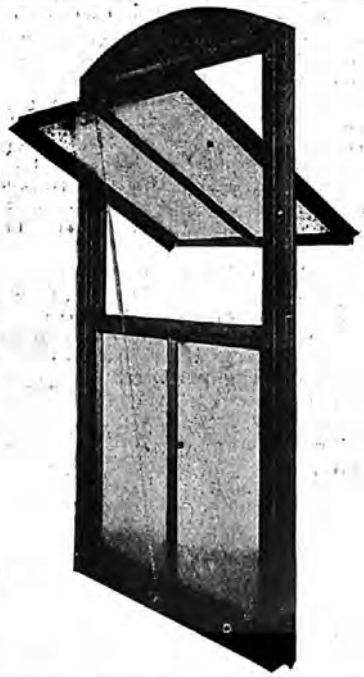
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impossible for an outsider to count upon deriving any advantage from interference with it. While some planters do more or less work in the way of separating their coffee into the several commercial grades, the vast bulk of the coffee as received by the *commissarios* is of mixed quality as taken from the curing floors. *Commissarios*, therefore generally clean and grade it, and it is put on the market cleaned and graded, though this is not always the case. Coffee as known on the American and other foreign markets is often far different from what that same coffee was in Brazil. It is graded so that the component parts of any particular lot may exhibit the qualities of several varieties, —Mocha, Java, Santos, Rio, and the like.

HOW TO KEEP COOL IN HOT WEATHER.

No use to cry over the fate of the unfortunate who die from heat—and heat strokes. They are beyond help and beyond need of sympathy; but we owe something to the living. While the rich man in his single thickness of light drapery ,and nourished during the heat of the day by blackberries and cantalope, and something more substantial before bedtime is feeling at the age of sixty like running a footrace on the sunny side of the street, and clipping up stairs two steps at a time innumerable persons who have to economize are suffering the tortures of the damned, and all this practically from want of a little knowledge and good sense in a matter of drapery and feeding during a torrid wave. The law would not permit us to parade the streets with an exclusive dress of an umbrella and a pair of sandals, but the merest horse sense ought to indicate the thinest suit obtainable and the lightest kind of diet for both old and young.

In the seclusion of the home one may strip to the buff and have instant safety and comfort. For the infant and young child this would always be good practice, and in many instances it would mean immunity from harm otherwise fatal heat. And, oh! how the baby will laugh and kick out, free from its wretched wraps. The average mother, so comfortable in peek-a-boo waist, will smother her little babe with many folds of flannel, feed it early and often, and wonder why it cries and dies!

Every Summer, year in and year out, the death rate of infants and young in hot weather is a veritable "slaughter of the innocent." We note that from one-third to one-half of the deaths, week by week are of children under five. In an entire torrid week it willreach nearly the latter figure under one year. And all for want of knowledge on the part of parents and attendance of the essential importance of keeping cool by the only possible means, namely, dressing or undressing and feeding according to the weather.

If this advice were universally applied deaths or even discomfort from heat would be very rare indeed, and the death rate among infants and young children would not rise with the mercury.

TEA THE BEST SUMMER DRINK.

From a letter in the New York Times.

Every summer in our large cities excessively hot weather drives the perspiring masses to quench their thirst with various drinks, including alcoholic as well as nonalcholic beverages. Of the latter there is no end. But of all the cooling drinks we American people ignore the one drink which should be the national drink during the summer months, viz., hot or cold tea.

There is absolutely no drink more refreshing, more invigorating, or more healthful, if properly made. Alas! there's the rub. We want to do everything in a hurry; we bolt our food, and as a result are fast becoming a nation of dyspeptics—gastric neurasthenics.

The making of tea, although apparently a simple proposition, is, as a rule, an unknown art in the United States. Simply because of absolute ignorance or lack of the necessary patience.

The brewing of tea requires fresh water that has come to a furious boil, steeping five to nine minutes, then pouring the liquid off the tea leaves into an other pot—three simple yet precise requirements absolutely essential. If tea is permitted to continue to steep indefinitely the drinker imbibes tannic acid. Tea thus made is tea no more, but becomes a vile decoction, a nauseous, malodorous drink, frightfully injurious and unhealthful.

For iced tea follow the simple directions, and with the addition of a small

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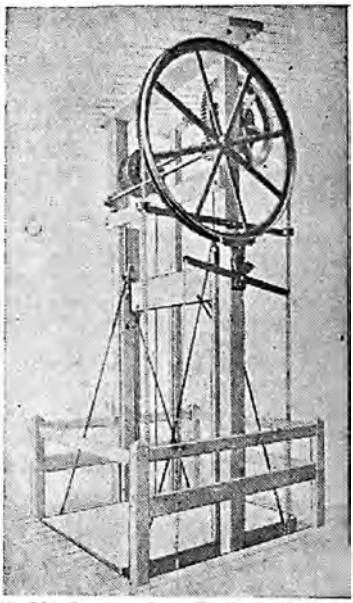
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ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

slice of lemon it makes an appetizing delicious, cooling drink fit for the gods. But, of course, good tea is necessary, and Formosa Oolong tea preferably, although that is a matter of taste. Iced tea should be obtainable in every place where drinks are sold.

Lord Kitchener, is the severe campaign in the Soudan, permitted no intoxicating drinks, directing that only tea, hot or cold, be served to his officers and men, recognizing the Zulu as an exceptionly wily foe, requiring a clear brain and a never-ending alertness to defeat him. It is on record that he was thanked for this command by his officers and men.

This is about the finest compliment on record as to the efficacy of tea as a harmless, beneficial stimulant for invigorating tired brain and brawn.

REFRESHING DRINKS.

In hot weather there is nothing more refreshing than some sort of cold beverage compounded of fruit juice and syrups and cooled on ice, or poured into glasses containing small lumps of ice. Plain ice-water is harmful, and does not quench the thirst like a beverage containing the acids of fruit, which are both healthful and cooling.

Housewives may think it a sort of weakness to cater to the craving of the appetite of the men-folks and the children for some sort of cold drink that tickles the palate as well as quenches the thirst, but if more such drinks were served in the home, there would be fewer calls at the place where stronger things are sold and less intemperance among our men and boys. The following are a few of the cold drinks that may be prepared at home with little time and expense.

Currant and Raspberry Shrub—Heat currents and raspberries until the juice runs, squeeze the fruit, and to each quart of juice allow two teacupfuls of sugar and stir until dissolved, then add the beated whites of two eggs and pour into a tall pitcher half full of cracked ice. Serve when perfectly cold.

Japanese Punch—Boil together, for five minutes, one quart of water, two pounds of sugar and the thin, yellow rind of two lemons. Strain, and add the juice of four lemons and one thinly sliced cucumber and let cool. When cool remove the cucumber and add two quarts of strong tea. Pour this over a block of ice in your punch-bowl and add one pint of stoned cherries.

Strawberry Punch—Boil one cupful of sugar and one quart of water for ten minutes, and let cool. When cool add the juice of four lemons and one pint of strawberry juice. pour over cracked ice in the punch-bowl and add a pint of fine, ripe strawberries.

Roman Punch—Four cupfuls of water, two cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of lemon juice, one cupful of orange juice and two cupfuls of tea infusion. Make a syrup of boiling the sugar and water for twenty minutes, add fruit-juice and tea and pour into a pitcher half full of cracked ice.

Syrup of Fruit—Boil to a syrup two cupfuls of sugar and two cupfuls of water. Add one cupful of strawberry juice, one cupful of pineapple juice, and one-half cupful each of lemon, orange and cherry juice, cool and bottle. Added to cold water, this is very refreshing as a summer beverage.

Al Edificio Federal Se Le Anadira un Tercer Piso.

Edward Wadsworth Roberts, quien fué enviado aqui de Washington para servir de superintendente sobre la construcción del edificio federal para esta ciudad recibió un telégrama á fines de la semana pasada ordenando que la construcción del edificio fuera suspendida.

El telégrama anunciaba que el departamento estaba considerando añadir un tercar piso al edificio y la cónstrucción tendria que suspenderse pendiente ésta acción. El telégrama indicaba de que ya estaba esto decidido pero que los planos no estaban todavia completos. A según determinado originalmante, el edificio tenia que ser de dos pisos y enteramente inadecuado para las diferentes oficinas federales que hay en esta ciudad. La necesidad de una extensión y campo adicional fué demostrada al departmento por el delegado Andrews con el resultado de que sin duda alguna, se añadirá un tercer piso al edificio. El edificio original tendria que haber costado como $90,000 y la vivienda adicional costará $30.000 mas.

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Tengo mucho placer en enviarle un ejemplar de "The Sister-Republics" para que vea conque facilidad, se puede aprender eltan necesario indioma ingles, de una manera tan facil como recreativa. La suscripcion es de un peso annual, y se lo remitiré, si asi lo desea desde cuando tenga a bien vidicarmelo.

De Vd atento servidor.

Pablo Le Royal
Orizaba Ver, Mexico.

—A estas fechas ya deben haberse empezado en Chihuahua los trabajos para la instala ción de los tranvias eléctricos.

—Por fin se realizará la con solidación de los Ferrocarriles Central y Nacional Mexicano, interviniendo como es natural el Sr. Ministro de Hacienda y algunos banqueros newyorquinos. Los bonos ó acciones que se van á expedir, tendrán carácter internacional para que se puedan vender en Europa y Es tados Unidos.

RIMA

Arbol de mi pensamiento,
Lanza tus hojas al viento
Del olvido.
Que al volver las primaveras,
Harán en tí las quimeras
Nuevonido.
Y saldrán de entre las hojas,
En vez de amargas congojas,
Las canciones.
Que en otro mayo tuvistes
Para consuelo de tristes
Corazones.

Julian del Casal.

Hay Mas en Ello.

Un amigo á otro fué á ver
Y le habló así: de heredero
Quiero á usted dejar, y quiero
Que herede todo mi haber,
Arreglémones primero,
Le contestó, sildesea
Mostrarme afecto sincero,
Nombre á otro su heredero
Y hágame á mísu albacea.

Joaquin Vasconcelos.

Taladra al Fin Una Roca.

Siempre constancia teniendo
Siga tu mano venciendo
El obstáculo que toca:
Porque una gota cayendo
Taladra al fin una roca.

Procura Hacerle tu Amigo.

Si tienes un enemigo
Con cariño y con bendad
Y amable sinceridad,
Procura hacerle tu ámigo.

ELLA.

Es blanda como el aura entre las flores,
Es pura como el angel del consuelo,
Tiene sus ojos del color del cielo
Y es bella como el dios de los amores.

A ella cantan los pordos ruiseñores
Sonatas mil con prodigioso anhelo
Y es la ilusión, la gloriá y el desvelo
De dulces y esfarzados trovadores....

¿Qué quieres que te dé prenda querida
Si flores no hay en mi marchito huerto
¿Quieres la pena que en mi pecho anida?

Es mi vida no mas triste desierto
Porque mi alma de dolor trancida,
Para la dicha y amor ha muerto.

F. J. ARREDONDO.

Por Los Difuntos.

Dicen que entre las tumbas
del comopsanto
suelen incorporarse
los pobres muertos,
y á través de las grietas
del calicanto,
ver con los ojos turbios
tristes y yertos,
si alguien llega á sus tumbas
vertiendo llanto.

¡Ah, cuántos esqueletos
sus cuencas frías
podrían tras de las grietas
que hay en sus fosas,
y esperarán llegue y mítigue
sus espantosas
melancolías.

JULIO FLORES.

Brevedades.

Lo que pensamos, lo que hablamos y lo que hacemos ya ha sido pensado, dicho y en varios casos hecho en generacoines pasadas. "Nada hay nuevo".

La diferiencia entre dos jóvenes no es por diferiencia en taleñto sino en energía.—Dr. Arnold.

La cosa importante en la vida es tener altos propósitos y la resolución de trabajar por ellos.—Goether.

La educación perfecta consiste en la preparación física, moral é intelectual del individuo para alcanzar felicidad aquí y en el porvenir.—Sicologia Educacional de Roark.

El fin principal de la educación es el preparar al hombre para el cumplimiento de los propósitos para los cuales fue criado; i. e. tener vida perfecta. Estos propósitos incluyen la perfección de la naturaleza del hombre para alcanzar el bienstar y la felicidad, y su preparación para el desempeño de todos sus deberes y obligaciones que resultan de sus relaciones con sus vecinos, con la sociedad, con la nación y con su Dios.—Elementos Pedagógicos por White.

La educación en su forma y aspecto ideal, tiene por fin la realización del hombre típico y encierra todas aquellas agencias bajo el poder humano que se pùenden usar para tal fin.—W. H. Payne.

Diez Preceptos y un Millon de Duros.

Mr. P. F. Barnum, distinguido hacendista y empresario yankee reunió en doce años esa respetable suma, debido él, alilimicado empleo de la tinta de imprenta es decir al anuncio cunsiante y á las siguientes reglas que observaba.

1ra—Elíjase la clase de negocio más conforme á nuestras inclinaciones naturales, á nuestro temperamento.

2da.—Sea un compromiso sagrado nuestra palabra dada.

3ra.—Sea lo que quiera lo que pensamos hacer hagámoslo con todas nuestras fuerzas.

4ta.—Seamos sobrios, y no hagamos, uso de bebidas alcaholicas.

5ta.—Permítase predominar á la esperanza, pero desechemos siempre la ilusión.

6ta.—Empleense dependientes aptos.

7ma.—El impresor es el mejor factor de cualesquiera industria.

8va.—Demos publicidad á nuestro negocio. No ocultemos la luz debajo del celemin.

9na.—Evitemos la estravagancia y vivamos siempre segun nuestros recursos, pero si podemos, no nos coñdenemos á privaciones absolutas.

10ma.—No dependamos de otros.

El Progreso.

SONETO.

En eterna ansiedad mi alma batalla:
el deseo febril me arroja inquieto
á decir en tu oído este secreto,
que mis potencias todas avasalla;

y en mi labio el temor la voz acalla
é infunde al corazón hondo respeto,
cual si quisiera el corazón discreto
en su fondo guardar lo que así calls.

Y en esta lucha sin cesar delirio:
te busco ansioso, mas vacila el paso;
si cingo te huyo á mi pesar suspiro,

y sufro y gozo si te miro acaso,
y más me abraso cuanto más te miro,
y más te miro cuanto mas me abraso.

A. ORTIZ DE LA TORRE.

Estaba Arrepentido.

Un ciclista que marcha á toda carrera, tropieza con una señora y cae debajo de su máquina, que le deja muy mal parado.

¿Es la primera vez que monta usted en bicicleta? le pregunta ella.

No señora; es la útima.

Chiste Final.

Dialago oido en un teatro, durante la representación de una obra:

¿Te diviertes?

Nada de eso; me aburro de un modo atroz.

Pues, entónces ¿porque aplaudes?

Para no dormirme.

—Que felicidad—decia una amiga á otra, si los hombres fuesen angeles.

—Pues hija mia, todos los que á mi me han querido lo son.

—¿Porqué? pregunta con interés la primera.

—¡Ay, amiga del alma! Por que han volado.

Lo Que le Aburria.

La siguiente conversación tuvo lugar en un elevador de uno de los hateles de Boston, entre una señora anciana y el muchacho del elevador:

Ella. Qué no te aburre el constante y continuo subir y bajar en este elevador todo el dia?

El. Si, señora.

Ella. ¿El movimiento del bajar?

El. No, señora.

Ella. ¿El de subir?

El. Tampoco.

Ella. ¿Cuando se detiene?

El. No señora.

Ella. ¿Que es, pues lo que te aburre?

El. Las preguntonas.

En un tribunal:

Usted liamó al señor que está aquí presente "asno" y por está injuria tendrá que pagar una multa de cinco pesos. ¿Tiene usted alguna observación que hacer?

El acusado (furioso). Lo única que tengo qúe observar es que éste es un asno que no vale los cinco pesos.

2,000 Personan Perecen en una Inundacion.

De Shanghi, China, vienen los reportes de que 2,000 personas perecieron en una inundacion ocurrida el 12 de éste, en Han Kow.

Setecientos barcos se inundaron ó naufragaron. La inundación fué á consecuencia de una fuerte creciente que llegó en la noche, cuando los habitantes de aquel lugar durmian á pierna suelta.

La República del Brasil, la más grande y floreciente de los paises comprendidos en la America del Sur lia mandado construir en un astillero inglés, dos grandes acorazados, los cuales han tentado la codicia del Almirantazgo inglés quien ha tratado de bacer la compra de los acorazados, alegando que el Brasil no necesita buqu?s de tan gran escala.

Lo Chistoso.

Hallandoseun estudiante á pupilo en un colegio, ecráronle en una taza grande de mucho caldo, y un solo garbanzo.

Visto esto por el colegial principió á desabrocharse y rogar á su compañero que le ayudase á desnudar.

—¿Para qué? le dijéron.

—Porque me quiero echar á nadar por ver si cojo aquel único garbanzo.

El Gobierno del Distrito Federal, acaba de pohibir el u so del confetti, en los paseos pú blicos. La medida ha sido muy aplaudida, pues ya se hacía imposible transitar en los paseos, por la constante lluvia de confetti á que se veían expuestos los transeuntes.

La Secretaria de Hacienda ha presentado al Congreso de la Unión una importante iniciativa proponiendo reformas de sumo interés á la Ley General de Instituciones de Credito, reformas que daremos á conocer al ser aprobadas.

De Chihuahua, Méx., comunican con fecha 30 del pasado, que el Inspector de cantinas nombrado recientemente en el Distrito de Guerrero, Sr. Francisco Antillón en la pequeña población de Minica, asaltó de una manera brutal á J. H. Locke, prominente y respetable hombre de negocios de aquel lugar.

Sin ninguna causa. y de una manera provocativa, el Sr. Antillón asaltó a Mr. Locke, quien fúé llevado á la Jefatura Municipal, y después trasladado á la crácel pública por órden del Inspector. Mr. Locke permañció encerrado por espacio de ocho horas en un oscuro y pestilente calabozo, sin dársele alimento ni agua; siendo multado después en la suma de $10.00 por cargos de falto á la autoridad.

Mr. Locke, se quejará de las injusticias cometidas en su persona por el Inspector Antillón, con el Sr. Sánches, Gobernador de Chihuahua.

La Respuesta.

No respondas derepente,
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Popular Spanish Poem

Volverán las oscuras golondrinas
En tu balcon sus nidos á colgar,
Y, otra vez, con el ala en sus cristales
Jugando llamarán.
Pero aquellas que el vuelo refrenaban
Tu hermosura y mi dicha á contemplar,
Aquellas que aprendieron nuestros nombres
Esas—¡no volverán!
Volverán las tupidas madreselvas
De tu jardin las tapias á escalar,
Y otra vez á la tarde, aun más hermosas
Sus flores abrirán;
Pero aquellas, cuajadas de rocío,
Cuyas gotas mirábamos temblar
Y caer como lágrimas del dia—
Esas—¡no volverán!
Volverán del amor en tus oidos
Las palabras ardientes á sonar;
Tu corazon de su profundo sueño
Tal vez despertará;
Pero mudo y absorto y de rodillas
Como se adora á Dios ante su altar,
Como yo te he querido—desengáñate,
¡Así no te querrán!

Gustavo A. Becquer.

Translation.

The dark-winged swallows will return, dear,
'Neath thy balcony their nests to build,
And fluttering 'gainst thy window-panes,
Playfully will call.
But those who stayed their rapid flight
Upon your beauty and my joyous gaze—
Those who knew your name, and mine, dear—
Those—will return no more.
The clinging honeysuckle will return, dear,
Thy garden walls again to scale.
And yet again with greater sweetness
Its flowers will bloom.
But those on whose fragrant petals, dear,
We saw the dew-drops tremble
And falling like the tears of day—
Those—will bloom no more.
And other lips will whisper, dear,
Their tales of ardent love;
And they, perhaps, will rouse your heart
From its sleep profound.
But tender, silent, on my bended knees—
As God is worshipped—from afar—
As I have loved you, dear,
No one will love again.

Miss A. Braubach, St. Louis, Mo.

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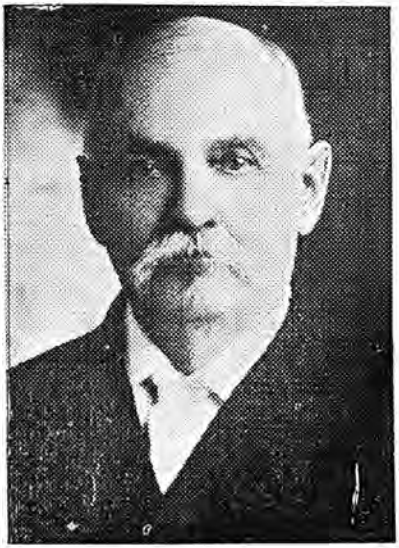
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Nota: El Editor de este magasine, usa uno de esto cendages, y lo enculatro superior inmejorable 309-311 Mercantile Bldg., Denver. Colo., U. S. A.

READING LESSON--Leccion de Lectura.

La Muerte--Death.

¿Y que será la muerte? Creyendo decir algo, los filósofos la definieron: "La muerte es la cesacion absoluta de las funciones de la vida," Desde antaño se comparó la vida á una antorcha que arde, luego la muerte será antorcha que se apaga, y no hay definición de la muerte que no se refiere á otra incógnita, la vida.

En la teología India, la muerte siempre aparece riendo; en el Rig-Veda no hay dioses mortíferos; la muerte no siendo allí más que continuacion de la vida; las viudas no son realmente viudas, viven en consorcio con la memoria del difunto.

Para la iglesia, la muerte no es consecuencia fatal de la vida misma, sino resultado del pecado original; si nuestro padre Adan no se come la manzana que le presenta nuestra madre Eva, no habría quien muriese.

Nacer, morir, ¿cual es preferible? La vida tiene dolores, como tiene goces, y cada cual le aprecia según el lote que le caiga. "Bello es vivir," dijo el escéptico. Espronceda; "la vida es un vacío," exclamó el resignado Job en su estercolero Mientras vivimos, en cada minuto pecamos, muertos no ofendemos á Dios, ni suscitamos envidias, porque ya no somos obstáculos á la ambicion de nadie.

La muerte es una ley, pues no es un castigo; la naturaleza, siempre lógica, no pudo crear tormentos inmerecidos é inevitables. La culpa es toda nuestra, los abusos y excesos trajeron el dolor, como la desfrenada prodigalidad de hoy trae la privacion para mañana, sin los vicios en vida, la muerte vendría, con la naturalidad con que se apaga una luz, con que se desprende una hoja de un árbol. Vívase bien y morirá mejor.

TRANSLATION.

And what may be death? Wishing to say something, the philosophers defined it as: "The absolute cessation of the functions of life." Since ancient times life has been compared to a burning torch, and then death was the extinguished torch. There is no definition of death which does no refer to another unknown quantity—life.

In Indian theology death always appears laughing; in the Rig-Veda there are no gods of the dead; death being nothing more than a continuation of life, widows are not really widows, but live in company with the memory of their dead husbands.

To the church death is not a fatal consequence of life itself, but the result of original sin; if Father Adam had not eaten of the apple which our Mother Eve presented to him, no one would have died.

To be born, to die, which is preferable? Life has pains as well as joys, and each one feels it according to the lot which has fallen to him. "Life is beautiful," said the skeptical Espronceda; "life is a vacuum," exclaimed Job, resigned to his lot on a manure heap. While we live, we sin each moment; dead, we do not offend God, nor do we cause envy, for we are not an obstacle to the ambition of anyone.

Death is a law, but not a punishment; Nature always is logical—it cannot give unmerited and inevitable punishments. The fault lies with ourselves; abuses and excesses bring on pain, as the unbridled prodigality of to-day brings us privation for the morrow; without the vices in life, death would come naturally, as the quenching of a light, as naturally as a leaf of a tree falls to the ground. Live well, and you will die better.

Buy Colorado Made Goods. NONE BETTER. Few as Good.



Section of Power Machine in the Howe, Allen & Kaull Factory
Un departamento de nuestra fabrica.

SHIRTS

We Make Them---A Large Line---
For Immediate Delivery.

Summer Underwear

STILL A GOOD STOCK.

PANTS

Peg Top and Cuff Bottom or Plain Corduroy.
Hold Your Trade by Keeping up Your Assortment.
SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

H. A. & K. MERC. CO.
DENVER, COLO.

Comprad efectos manufacturados. No hay mejores, y pocos tan buenos como ellos en Colorado Camisas de Hombre. Las hacemos—Tenemos un gran surtido—Podemos hacer entregas immediatamente. Un buen surtido de ropa interior. Pantalones. Los tenemos de todas clases. Acarread marchantes teniendo siempre en mano un surtido completo y variado. Mandad vuestras ordenes á Howe, Allen & Kaull Merc. Co., Denver, Colo.

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 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.

MEXICO

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT IT AS A FIELD OF INVESTMENT?

THE MEXICAN INVESTOR

is the authority, on the subject. Monthly $2.00 per year. Send for sample copy. No. 117 Bis., Mexico City.

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DENVER, COLO.

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Finely illustrated will be sent to you for ONE YEAR for only 25 CENTS. It contains thrilling stories, wild mountain scenery, and departments of interest to young and old. Big commissions to agents. We give one of these books FREE to each subscriber: "The Law of Financial Success" or how to be successful in life. "Derelli's Annual for 1908," giving the good and evil days and how to cast your own and friend's horoscope.

THE GREAT WEST MAGAZINE
Room L, Toltec Block, Denver, Colo.



THREE ADVANTAGES OF MAGAZINE ADVERTISING

1. ITS PERMANENCY

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 IN BOTH ENGLISH AND SPANISH.

FRANK BRADY, Prop. **205 McClelland Blk. Denver, Colo.**

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram (1/1000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
Centigram (1/100 gram) equals 0.1543 grains.
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.

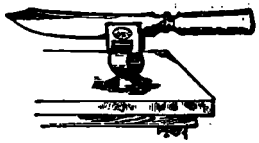
Millimeter (1/1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch.
Centimeter (1/100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch.
Decimeter (1/10 meter) equals 3.937 inches.
Meter equals 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.
Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280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

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.
Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.
Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

The metric system has been adopted by the following named countries: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, United States of America, and Venezuela.

Carga—300 pounds.
Vara—33 inches.
Fanega—1.54728 bushels.
Arroba—25 pounds.
Quintal—100 pounds.
Frasco—2.5 quarts.



YIELDING SPRINGS.

KNIFE AND SCISSORS SHARPENER.

Most satisfactory sharpener on the market. Simple design, substantial construction. A kitchen necessity, not a toy, a useful article wherever knife or scissors are used. Price 25 cents postage paid.

We also Manufacture small hand power tool grinding Machines, the best constructed and lowest priced hand power tool grinding and sharpening machine yet made, a convenient small machine that can be quickly clamped to table, box or bench and as quickly detached, nothing more convenient or better for miners, carpenters, and other mechanics, also hotels, restaurants, meat shops, the house hold and wherever the best tool grinding and sharpening device is desired. We also Manufacture the best and lowest priced artificial lighting equipment for street, park or residence grounds, churchhs stores, halls and residences. Most reliable clear white light and the lowest priced. Write for catalogue.

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Kansas City, Mo.

Muelles suaves.

Afilador de cuchillos y tijeras. El mejor afilador que se conoce. Construccion simple y fuerte Articulo necesario en toda cocina y muy dtilen todo lugar en que se usen cuchillos o tijeras.

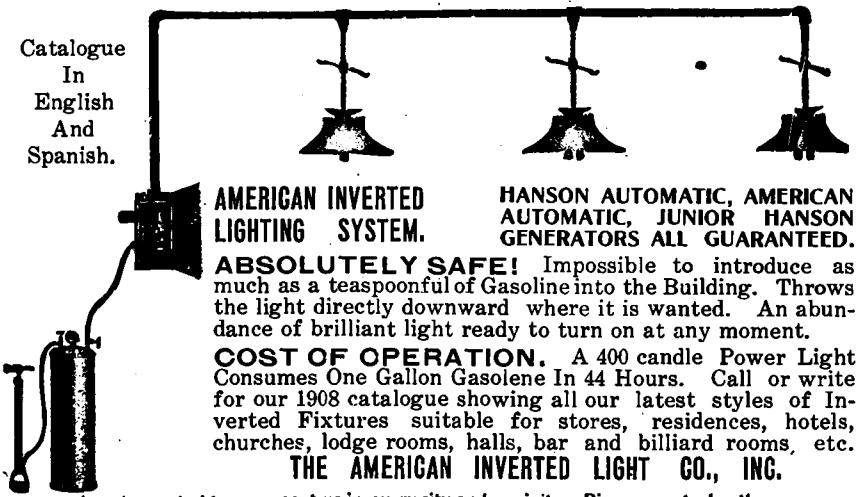
Precio: 25 centacvos oro, por corres, porte payado. Fabricamos tambien mollejones para afilar herramienta, movidos a mano, lo mas bien construido y mas barato que se fabrica en su clase. Muy util para Mineros, Carpinteros y Mecanicos, Hoteles, Fondas y Carnicerias.

Pidan nuestro catalogo especial, con precios Fabicamos aparatos de alumbrado especiales para calles, parques, Haciendas, Iglesias, etc. Es el sistema de alumbrado mas seguro, mas poderoso y mas barato, mejor que la luz electrica, costando menos.

Pidan catalogos.

Necesitamos Agentes en cada Cuidad.

Catalogue In English And Spanish.



AMERICAN INVERTED LIGHTING SYSTEM.

HANSON AUTOMATIC, AMERICAN AUTOMATIC, JUNIOR HANSON GENERATORS ALL GUARANTEED.

ABSOLUTELY SAFE! Impossible to introduce as much as a teaspoonful of Gasoline into the Building. Throws the light directly downward where it is wanted. An abundance of brilliant light ready to turn on at any moment.

COST OF OPERATION. A 400 candle Power Light Consumes One Gallon Gasolene In 44 Hours. Call or write for our 1908 catalogue showing all our latest styles of Inverted Fixtures suitable for stores, residences, hotels, churches, lodge rooms, halls, bar and billiard rooms, etc.

THE AMERICAN INVERTED LIGHT CO., INC.

Agents wanted to represent us in every city and vacinity. Big money to hustlers.

Phone South 2001 65 South Broadway, DENVER, COLO.

LA SYSTEMA AMERICANA DE ALUBRADO INVERTIDO. GENERADORES. Automatico de Hanson, Autamatico Americano, Americano Junior, Todos Garantizados.

ABSULATAMENTE SEFURO: Imposible a introducir tanto como una cucharadita de gasoline en la casa. Tira la luz directamente abajo en donde se require. Una abundancia de luz brilliante listo a abrir una lave a cualquiera momento.

CUESTA DE OPERACION. Una 400 intensidad lumunica de una bujia consuma un gallon de gasoline en 44 horas. Visitarnos o excribirnos por nuestro catalogo mostrando todos nuestros estilos ultimos de instalaciones invertidas proprios para tiendas, resedencias, hoteles, cuartos de los sociades, lugares de asemblia, cantines y cuartos de billar, iglesias etc.

AMERICAN INVERTED LIGHT COMPANY, INC.

Telepnone, South 2001. 65 South Broadway. Denver, Colo.

Catalogos in ingles y espaniol. Queremos agentes a representarnos en cada ciudad y vacinidad.

Banking By Mail.

Probably one of the most valuable additionals to modern booking is banking by mail, that is sending money by mail in the form of drafts, checks, money orders, etc. The International Trust Company has for many years been a leader in adopting the most up-to-date banking methods and while that bank has an extreme mail system a special department under a highly specialized officer has recently been established for this one purpose.

In small towns where no interest is paid on accounts or even large ones where two or three per cent is paid, people have little benefit by placing their savings in their care. By use of the banking by mail system of



The International Trust Company of Denver Colo.

one can recline from per cent interest with the satisfaction of knowing that their money is on deposite in one of the strongest institutions in the United States.

The enormous daily business done through this department is impressive. Every mail brings new accounts from one dollar up into the thousands.

The International Trust Company of Denver is the oldest and largest Trust Company in the state of Colorado and one of the largest and strongest in the entire west. Its capital and surplus is $500,000.00 and the deposits at this time are over four million.

Readers of "The Sister Republic" will do well to investigate the system. By sending to the bank for booklet "A" our readers will readily see the advantages of depositing money at four per cent interest in a bank that is absolutely secure.

Polvos para Limpiar la Dentadura.

Es de la mayor importancia cuidar la dentadura con esmero.

Los diferentes polvos que se usan para conservar la blancura de los dientes suelen ser perjudiciales. El carbón reducido a polvo muy fino y mezclado con quina roja pulverizada y un poco de tanino ó la piedra pomez la vada y pulverizada: son los me jores polvos para limpiar la dentadura y los únicos que no la dafian.

El ased diario la moderación en las bedidas fermentadas y en los condimentos salinos, el cuidar se de las variaciones atmosforicas y el abrigo, son los medios más convenientes para conservar la dentadura.

La Falaz Hipocresia.

Mira siempre con espanto.
La falaz hipocresia,
Que es crimen que se cobija
De la virtud con el manto.

Muestrate Grande.

Muestrate grande al sentir
La desgracia y el dolor
Que el mas hermoso valor
Consiste en saber sufrir.

Un Famoso Minero.

Don Pedro Alvarado, el famoso minero de Hidalgo del Parral, Chih., que de humilde peón se há transformado en millonario, va á vender en la suma de veinte millones de pesos, la Mina de Palmillas. Al efecto se acabade organizar en el estado Maine un sindicato que adquirirá una de las mas ricas minas de México, y cuyo sindicato tiene el propósit de construir una via ferrea para transportar los metales, instalación de lineas telegráficas, levantar edificios y cuanta obra sea necesaria para facilitar la explotación de La Palmilla. El señor A varado además de ser rico, es un hombre útl a la población en que vive, remedia muchas nece sidades de los padres, y es muy querido en Parral por todas las clases sociales.—El Eco del Comercio.



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FACTORY PRICES We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save $10 to $25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of *factory prices* and *remarkable special offers* to **rider agents.**

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the *wonderfully low prices* we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with $1.00 profit above factory cost.

BICYCLE DEALERS, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

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$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF SELF-HEALING TIRES $4.80 A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY

The regular retail price of these tires is $8.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for $4.80 (cash with order $4.55).



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NAILS, Tacks or Glass will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

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Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D," also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make—SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

We will allow a **cash discount** of 5 per cent (thereby making the price **$4.55** per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. We will also send one nickel plated brass hand pump. Tires to be returned at **OUR** expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

IF YOU NEED TIRES don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

DO NOT WAIT but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it **NOW.**

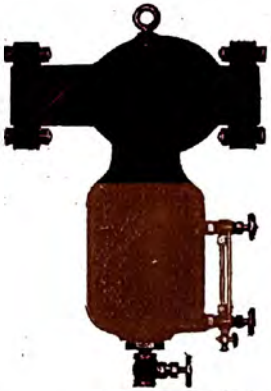
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Separadores de vapor y aceite, corriente directa, y lleves de hierro colado —"Swartout."

La Reguladora de agua Mejorada Williams Gobernadoras de Pompas de Vapor.

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