

## LOUIS F. SWIFT.

—IMPORTER OF—  
**American Hogs,  
Tallow, Grease,  
and Lard Oil.**

Slaughterer, Packer  
and Manufacturer  
of all kinds of  
**PORK PRODUCTS AND SOAP.**

**SMOKED HAMS:**  
Smoked Boneless Hams.  
Shoulders.  
Bacon strips.  
Bacon, wide.  
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Longaniza, Italian, German and  
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For Prices and quality I  
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CIUDAD DE MEXICO.

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SALOON.**

1st San Francisco St. in front of the Singer  
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This old and popular saloon has the finest  
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Cigars and cigarettes of the best brands are  
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Direct importers of a large and  
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Assayer - and - Analytical - Chemist

All classes of Assaying and Analysis. Accu-  
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NO 23 CALLE DE CADENA, México.  
FEATHER WORK, FIGURES, OPALS  
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DIRECT IMPORTER FROM ENGLAND

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**MALT AND SPIRITOUS  
LIQUORS, TEAS AND  
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Special shipments from France to  
fine cognacs and wines.  
Goods delivered in Mexico at  
Pachuca prices.

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**TAKE THE  
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"LAREDO ROUTE."  
FOR  
SAFETY,  
COMFORT  
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To all points in the United States and  
Canada.  
**ONLY 5 DAYS TO NEW YORK  
VIA THE  
"AZTEC LIMITED"**

**MEXICO CITY TO LAREDO  
THE SCENIC SHORT LINE**  
Pullman Sleeping Cars.

Direct connections made in Union  
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For further information call at  
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**B. W. Thacher,**  
Gen'l Pass Agent.  
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ESTABLISHED SINCE 1863.

**American Money**  
Bought and sold at best rates.

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Electrical Engineer**  
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Contracts taken for Electric Light  
and Bell installations. Moderate prices.  
A specialty in incandescent lights  
for houses and mills, etc. Installation  
of 50 16 candle power lamps complete  
for \$1,000.  
Repairs on all kinds of Electrical  
Machinery.  
**ADDRESS APARTADO 873.**

**TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT  
LA GRAN SOCIEDAD.**  
Under the Hotel of the Same Name.  
Suits made to measure, with promptness and  
dispatch.

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Calle del Espíritu Santo, 4,  
(3a. Calle Sur, 445.)  
Large assortment of cloths and cassimires,  
imported direct from France and  
England.  
English Spoken. On Parle Francaise.  
Man Spricht Deutsch.

**Second Hand Furniture Bought and Sold**  
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The Cheapest House in the City.

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Practical Civil Engineer & Surveyor.  
Surveys of all kinds undertaken. Plans,  
estimates and specifications furnished for  
location of railroads, water supply, irrigation,  
bridges and foundations. Reports on projected  
railroads furnished for investors and others  
**10 YEARS IN MEXICO.**  
OFFICE: HOTEL BUENAVISTA, ROOM No. 1  
OPPOSITE M. C. R. STATION. MEXICO.  
Foreign Correspondence Solicited.

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M. J. MURRAY, PROPRIETOR.  
Manufacturers of Steam Boilers, Oil  
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Smoke Stacks, Iron Doors and Shut-  
ters. Repairing of all kinds.  
Orders by mail or telegraph promp-  
tly attended to. Office and Shops; Jar-  
dine San Fernando No. 8 (Calle Norte  
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COLISEO VIEJO ST. NO. 18  
(6a. Avenida Oriente, 137.)  
Special house for Sea Fish,  
Fresh Oysters, Stewed,  
Fried and Roasted  
Green Turtle Soup, Spring  
Chicken, Tomato Salad, Gumbo  
Soup, Fresh Shrimps and all  
the delicacies of the season.  
First class French wines.  
PRIVATE CABINETS  
and SPLENDID  
SALOON FOR FAMILIES.  
Corpus Christi Fresh Oysters  
on shell and in Cans.  
English Spoken.  
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**Gran Restaurant Central.**  
JOHN'S OLD PLACE.  
Callejon de Santa Clara No. 10 and on 5th  
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**RENDEZVOUS FOR AMERICANS.**  
Best Rates in the City for Board and Lodging  
Ranging from \$36 to \$100 per Month.  
Meals for... 50  
In private cabinets... 62  
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English and other languages spoken

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ANGLAIS.**  
Hotel and Restaurant  
Corner Coliseo and Coliseo Viejo, Mexico.  
**ROOMS AND APARTMENTS**  
**Are Airt, Clean and Healthy.**  
First Class Table Service.  
Boarders Taken. Prices  
Moderate.  
English, French &  
German Spoken

**HOTEL LA GRAN SOCIEDAD.**  
CORNER OF  
Espiritu Santo and Coliseo Viejo Streets.  
(3a. Calle Sur, 445.)  
**ARMAND FRANCK.**

Rooms from 50 cents per day and  
\$12 per month up to \$3 per day  
and \$60 per month.  
English Spoken. On Parle Francaise.  
Man Spricht Deutsch.

**Hotel de Michoacan**  
MORELIA, Michoacan.

Elegant Rooms,  
French Restaurant,  
Barroom and  
Billiard Room

Coach at the Train.  
English, French, Spanish and German spoken  
**JERSEY BUTTER AND CREAM.**  
Address  
**E. C. MOORE,** Atzacapotepec,  
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**VIENNA CONFECTIONARY STORE**  
2a. CALLE DE SAN FRANCISCO No. 2.  
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The proprietors of the above well known es-  
tablishment, beg to inform the English  
speaking people and public in general that  
they can always find the choicest and best as-  
sortment of "Fino Candies and Cakes" to be  
had in the City.  
Give them a call and judge for yourselves.  
GUILLEMO SENIOR & CO.

**GEORGE SCHLEBACH  
PAINTER AND DECORATOR.**

**ALL KINDS OF SIGNS PAINTED.  
PAPER HANGER, etc.**

**Orders Promptly Executed.**  
CALLE DE ORTEGA NO. 16.  
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**AMERICAN MONEY  
BOUGHT AND SOLD.  
NEXT TO HOTEL ITURBIDE.  
Best Prices Paid.  
"EL CAMBIO."**

**American Woodworking Co.**  
Calzada de Nonoalco,  
Near Guerrero Street.  
Manufacturers of Sash, Doors and Blinds,  
and contractors in all kinds of wood  
work. Estimates given on application.  
Work executed of best material in  
shortest time. Orders by mail will  
receive prompt attention.  
P. O. Box 256.  
J. H. SAYERS  
Manager

**MUZQUIZ & HAYES.**  
SALTILLO, MEXICO.  
**REAL ESTATE AGENTS.**  
Haciendas, Ranches, and Mines a  
Specialty.  
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

**THE LEAD-ORE DUTY.**  
Victory For The Smelters Over The Min-  
ers.  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—A circular  
recently issued by Assistant Secretary  
Spaulding to the customs service,  
which seems to have escaped general  
attention, recalls one of the fiercest  
tariff struggles witnessed in this coun-  
try for a number of years.  
It announces the amendment of the  
Treasury circular of July 17, 1889,  
so that "in determining the value of  
lead contained in Mexican press, such  
value will be computed at the latest  
known price of bar lead in the New  
York market, less one and one-half  
cents per pound."  
This means that there has been a  
fresh onslaught by the owners of Amer-  
ican smelting works to procure a  
change in the valuation established a  
year ago; namely, the New York  
price of bar lead less one cent a pound.  
These men have been anxious to get  
the deduction from the New York  
price increased to two cents, while  
the few owners of American mines  
which produce silver-lead ores that  
can be used in fluxing have worked  
hard to keep the old rate intact. The  
cent-and-a-half basis is the result of  
a compromise between the two con-  
flicting interests.

For the benefit of the general pub-  
lic, to whom most of the lead-ore con-  
troversy has been as blind as a page  
of Greek philosophy, it may briefly be  
explained that the silver which is pro-  
duced now is almost wholly taken  
from lead or copper or iron mines. The  
silver is in combination with the  
base metal, and has to be separated  
by mechanical and chemical proces-  
ses. As gold ores and silver ores have  
always been exempt from duty under  
the various tariff acts, it became ac-  
cessary a number of years ago to de-  
termine just what should come in free  
under these heads. In 1880 the Treas-  
ury Department decided, in a special  
case, that a silver-iron ore was en-  
titled to free entry as silver ore, in  
which the value of the silver was  
"largely in excess of the value of the  
iron." The principle involved in this  
decision was twice reaffirmed six years  
later in the case of ores containing  
silver and lead, the Senate Judiciary  
Committee also, in 1888, after investi-  
gating the subject at no little length,  
reported in favor of the classification  
of such mixed ores according to the  
metal which predominated in value.

Bearing in mind this technical dis-  
tinction between a silver ore and an  
ore of base metal, even though the  
latter may have a modicum of silver  
in it, and that lead ores, and the lead  
contained in silver ores, pay a duty of  
one and one half cents a pound, is it  
very important to find out, when a  
load of ore containing both silver and  
lead comes into this country from  
Mexico, whether it is technically silver  
ore or lead ore; for, in the one case  
duty must be paid on the whole bulk,  
while in the other it is paid on a part  
only.

One and one-half cents duty on a  
pound of lead ore means thirty dol-  
lars a ton—a tax which operates as an  
absolute prohibition.  
Now, how is the question of classi-  
fication settled? Specimens of the ore  
as it reaches the American port of entry  
are taken out of the cargo and assayed.  
The amount of silver, in weight,  
to the ton, is estimated from this as-  
say, and also the amount of lead. The  
Collector then ascertains the New  
York price of silver, according to the  
latest available advices, and deducts  
5 per cent. from that—supposed to be  
about equivalent to the cost of trans-  
portations across the United States, and  
thus to represent fairly the difference  
between the value of silver at the  
Mexican border and in the metropoli-  
tan market. By multiplying this  
equalized price by the weight of  
silver to the ton of ore as shown by  
the assay, the silver valuation of the  
ore is determined. A like process is  
gone through with the lead in the ore,  
except that a specific sum per pound,  
instead of a percentage, is deducted  
from the New York price. If, on  
comparing the two results, it is found  
that the value of the silver in a ton  
of the ore would be greater than the  
value of the lead in the same ton, the  
ore is treated as a silver ore, and ad-  
mitted on payment of the duty of 1-2  
cents per pound on the lead which  
could be extracted from the ore.

This Mexican ore business illus-  
trates the charm of our protective tariff  
system as few other things can. Let  
us see what may happen when a load  
of ore from a Mexican mine reaches  
El Paso.  
First of all, suppose a shrewd Mexi-  
can shipper to have discovered a  
loose joint here and there in the  
method of handling ores preparatory  
to the assay and to avail himself of  
this discovery by arranging his ship-  
ments so that only high-grade sam-  
ples shall fall into the hands of the  
assayer, while low-grade ores are re-  
mained in the majority. It is not reason-  
able to expect that, with tens of  
thousands of tons of ore crossing the  
Mexican border every year, the ut-  
most care can be exercised by the in-  
ferior customs force employed there.  
Moreover, the incentives to corrup-  
tion under the present regime are very  
great, and an unscrupulous mine-owner  
could well afford to smooth the path  
of his low-grade ores into this country

if he could find the right men on this  
side of the frontier to help him by  
picking their specimens knowingly.  
But, even supposing the matter to  
be honestly conducted, it has taken  
several days, let us say, for the ship-  
per to get his ore from the mines to  
the border. When it left the mines,  
the price of silver was one dollar and  
two cents an ounce in New York, but,  
by the sudden unloading of speculators,  
it has dropped to ninety-five cents  
before the assayer gets a chance to  
pass upon the specimens; or lead,  
which has been three and a half cents  
a pound for some time, has mounted  
to five cents. Either of these things  
is liable to happen at once. Either  
accident would of itself be enough, in  
many cases, to change a silver ore in-  
to a lead ore during the mere process  
of transporting a train-load of the  
stuff from mines to market.

These are but suggestions of num-  
berless other examples which will  
readily occur to the mind of the  
absurdities which compass about our  
present system. The difficulty is  
abundantly recognized, and long has  
been, in the Treasury. Perhaps few  
persons have any idea by how close a  
shave the whole basis of the distinc-  
tion which has prevailed for nearly a  
dozen years escaped being swept away  
with one wave of Secretary Windom's  
arm. Nothing but his conservatism  
in matters well grounded in precedent,  
and his dread of bringing about the  
possible ruin of large vested property  
interests, induced him to spare it.

Plans for the modification of the  
present system of valuation have  
been laid at various times, but  
none of them over came to any-  
thing. One idea mooted has been to  
relieve the lead valuation of the ef-  
fect of market fluctuations by estab-  
lishing an arbitrary price of 2-1-2  
cents a pound, and letting the duties  
be calculated on that. But this is  
open in its turn to the objection that  
if there should be at any time a very  
marked rise in the lead market, so as  
to make the tariff no longer prohibi-  
tory, this country would promptly be  
flooded with Mexican lead ore. Be-  
sides, it might be urged with no little  
force, that the fixing of such an arbi-  
trary price would not be in pursuance  
of the standing Departmental rule,  
acquiesced in by Congress, and there-  
fore having a quasi-legal force, where-  
by the respective "values" of the met-  
als are to govern and not a compari-  
son of the value of one with a fixed  
sum which might or might not be the  
value of the other.

The victory of the American smelt-  
ers over the miners makes a differ-  
ence of perhaps two dollars and fifty  
cents, on the average, on the lead in  
a ton of good ore. This means a great  
deal more than shows on the surface.  
When it is remembered that, with  
the advance in the modern mechanism  
of reduction, a lead ore that will yield  
twelve or thirteen dollar worth of  
silver the ton is a paying product, a  
margin of two dollars and fifty cents  
in determining whether it is a lead  
ore or a silver ore is broad enough to  
admit of great gains or losses for the  
shipper.

No Treasury juggling with lead-ore  
valuations will change the bad prin-  
ciple which lies at the bottom of this  
whole business. As long as one set  
of silver-workers are "protected" at  
the expense of another set, so long will  
each be out of humor with the extent  
of the protection, and both remain at  
the mercy of every speculative turn  
in the metal market.

**The Effects of Coffee.**  
Coffee owes its stimulating and re-  
freshing qualities to caffeine. It also  
contains gum and sugar, fat, acids, cas-  
sein and wood and fiber. Like tan, it  
powerfully increases the respiration,  
but, unlike it, does not affect its depth.  
By its use the rate of the pulse is  
increased and the action of the skin  
diminished. It lessens the amount of  
the blood sent to the organs of the bod-  
y, distends the veins and contracts the  
capillaries, thus preventing the  
waste of tissue. It is a mental stimu-  
lus of a high order, and one that is  
liable to great abuse.

Carried to excess it produces abnor-  
mal wakefulness, indigestion, acidity,  
heartburn, irritability of temper,  
trembling, irregular pulse, a kind of  
intoxication ending in delirium and  
great injury to the spinal functions.  
Unfortunately there are many cof-  
fee tipplers who depend upon it as a  
drunkard upon his dram.

On the other hand, coffee is of so-  
vereign efficacy in tiding over the  
nervous system in emergencies.  
Coffee is also, in its place, an excel-  
lent medicine. In typhoid fever its  
action is frequently prompt and deci-  
sive. It is indicated in the early stages  
before local complications arise.

Coffee dispels stupor and lethargy,  
is an antidote for many kinds of poison  
and is valuable in spasmodic asthma,  
whooping cough, cholera infantum and  
Asiatic cholera.

It is also excellent as a preventive  
against infectious or epidemic diseases.  
In districts rife with malaria and fe-  
ver the drinking of hot coffee before  
passing into the open air has enabled  
persons living in such places to escape  
contagion.

Advertise in the **DAILY ANGLIO-  
AMERICAN.**

**WONDERFUL DEFINITIONS.**  
Some of the Answers of Would-Be-School  
Teachers in Sacramento  
There was a class of ambitious  
teaching people before the Country  
Board yesterday in Sacramento, and  
they managed to make thirty or forty  
blunders with a facility unparalleled  
and that ought to disgrace them. Of  
course, no one person made all the  
errors we quote; they are the cream  
of all the blunders committed by the  
class.  
What right has any person to a cer-  
tificate of qualification as a teacher of  
any grade who defines obesity as "a  
bow," or the other person who said it  
was "improper language," or the third  
who defined it as "courtesy." Cholera  
was defined as "to snatch;" parricide  
as "killing somemeting;" billingsgate  
as "water in the bottom of a ship."  
Humidity was defined "peaceful"  
and "calm;" caliber "one who  
scribes;" caricature, small in  
character." Environ, the board was  
told by one meant "envious," and by  
another "irritated." Our Christian  
friends will not feel that the person  
who defined demagogue as "one that  
professes religion" is certain of eternal  
salvation under present conditions,  
and logicians will be more amused  
than amazed that a teacher should  
define hypothesis as "the longest side  
of a triangle," and vitiate "to make  
vital," and another gave to paper this  
wonderful definition, "certain rules a  
person must go through to be a mem-  
ber of society." Doctors will be excited  
to mirth by learning that in the opi-  
nion of some one aspiring to teach the  
young idea how to shoot, mercenary  
means "the place where medicine is  
kept," and mendicant is one who "deals  
in medicines," by which token the  
physicians can poke fun at the apothec-  
aries.

So the list runs on. Indigenous,  
"not dignified;" arrogant, "average;"  
agrarian, "accountant;" and one  
wrote that antiseptic means "to take  
before," while alluvial means "rounds"  
and cursory "that which is a curse."  
This last was not, however, laugh-  
able, so bad as that of the aspiring  
pedagogue who defined benignant as  
"uncivilized," nor so un pardonably  
stupid as the candidate who gave a  
definition for nocturnal by which it  
was declared to mean "every three  
months." Arable was defined as "that  
which may be read;" effervesce, "res-  
pect;" guerdon, "that which girls;"  
erratic, "rational;" hypothecate, "to  
make ridiculous;" prestige, "put on  
extra work" and "a robe;" reciprocity,  
"that which is brought before the  
head;" urbanity, "profanity;" com-  
pendium, "reference to writing" and so  
on. But we submit that despite  
lexicographer the ambitious one bril-  
liant genius was right who defined  
celibacy as "unsoundness of mind."

**A LETTER TO LAUGH AT.**  
**A Polite Parisian Makes a Terrible On-  
slaught on the English Language.**  
The following is a bona fide letter  
from a Parisian hotel-keeper to a  
New Yorker whose family had been  
abroad, and whose patronage the  
writer was anxious to secure upon the  
American's next foreign trip. If you  
read it all through without smiling  
you will have accomplished a feat  
that no one who has yet seen the let-  
ter has been able to do:  
"Sir: Last night I had presented to  
you a project of location with the  
breakfast and dinner, and the little  
breakfast morning, for the amount of  
\$140 by each month.  
At that, you must add, for the per-  
fect comfort in our hotel, like I  
had promised that yesterday.  
At first, a housemaid interested  
specially at your service.  
Afterward the lightning with one  
gaz or with the composition candle—  
the gaz arrangement should be at our  
charges.  
The firing with the wood or the  
coals. Many electro-piles drivers  
that shall communicate with the bed  
room of your housemaid and also with  
the kitchen.  
In this manner you shall have all  
accommodations of the life of Paris, I  
give the liberty or franchise to tell  
you that at our ordinary at in each  
repast, with a good plain cooking you  
shall encounter round you many young  
gentlemen, many sons of gentry,  
which learn the right, the physic, the  
chemists shop, etc., which speak the  
most pure French. This is, at my  
opinion, very favorable.  
In our hotel you shall have all  
the best-cares in the less particular.  
We are Mde. Caux and me, at your  
disposition for be utile and agreeable.  
Here the discomfort of your darling  
wife shall be cured in the space of  
three day by the medical learnings  
that I have in my possession.  
I inform you of all things because  
at first day I have seen in you  
together the good manners that have  
marked proverbial our urbanity and  
elegancy french.  
You shall have all that for \$2 by  
each person and by each day.  
For the good order, than a contract  
of location for six months to minimum  
shall be made between we and the half  
of these expenses shall be paid in ad-  
vance.  
I report you, than our most large  
desire is for your life very agreeable  
about we.  
C. B. C.