LAWMAKERS LEARNING WAYS OF WASHINGTON

NOT EVERY NEW CONGRESSMAN FEELS AT HOME.

BIG MAN IN HIS DISTRICT BUT NOT IN CAPITAL.

'UNCLE JOE' SCHOOLING THEM

Work of Saving the Country Has Begun and the Old Timers Are Telling the New Ones What to Do and How to Do It, But After They Have Spent This Season at the Capital it Is Not Certain That All Will Return.

MEXICAN HERALD BUREAU, No. 734 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Congress is in session and the new congressman is in town. Everywhere he is in evidence, especially the one of the Republican denomination, for the Republicans have an unwieldy majority of 114 at this session. And not only is it a time of grief for Speaker "Uncle Joe" Cannon, who is trying to find committee assignments for the horde of new Republican members, but the new member himself is just a little sorry that he is here.

The prominent citizen who has a big frame house at home, in a large yard, with porcelain bathtubs, and a flock of chickens that produce real eggs of the current vintage; who drives his own horse and buggy, and is as good as anybody else, is wondering what the deuce he meant by struggling all last spring to get that nomination, and then all summer and fall to get elected, in order that he may realize, at this late date, that a new congressman gets nothing but a hall bedroom with a trunk to sit on, a snub from the department officiary, a place on the committee of ventilation and acoustics, and a microscopic increment of questionable glory. He is discovering that a new congressman in Washington has about as much standing as a native of the District of Columbia at an election. He used to get topheads in the newspapers around the district when he came to town, but he has found no one in Washington has taken the trouble to tell the editor that he is in town.

Speaker "Uncle Joe" Cannon is now at work shaking them up together and the work of saving the country has commenced. As the country has a strong constitution it will, as usual, pull through all right. Even if "Uncle Joe" should have difficulty in controlling the new bunch the senate is there to see to it that nothing is passed unless it has the stamp of approval of "the man higher up."

Just at present the speaker is losing sleep trying to make out his committee assignments and give each Republican member, and some of the Democrats, representation on the committees. As there are a limited number of committees and an unusual number of Republican members the job is a difficult one, especially since courtesy compels the naming of a certain number of Democrats on each committee. In order to make the task as easy as possible the speaker has issued the announcement that no member of the house, whether old or new, Democrat or Republican, will be allowed on more than two of the important committees. Some of the Republican leaders are now on a half-dozen important committees but they will have to give up all but two.

The large Republican majority also has been the cause of shoving the Democrats over on one side. There are 400 seats in the house, 200 on each side. This session the Republicans have 249 members, and the Democrats have 137. As a result of the Republican overflow the Democratic member is usually referred to, in a joking way, as the "gentleman in the corner." The Democrats don't like it but they can't help it as they have treated the Republicans in the same manner when they have had the majority.

Not All Will Return.

Some tall politics will be played in congress at this session. Both the Republicans and Democrats are preparing for the Congressional election and neither will miss an opportunity to put the other in a hole. Many a man who now swings comfortably in his chair in the house will hold or lose its seat by this season's work.

While the railroad rate question is to the front at the present time owing to the energetic fight being waged by the president, it is the tariff revision issue that is causing the Republican leaders the most anxiety. It is recognized it will be difficult to delay revision beyond this Congress and some even doubt whether it will be possible to prevent a serious fight at this session. What the Republicans would like to do would be to prevent the bringing up of the tariff revision issue at this Congress so they could go into the campaign next year with the argument that the tariff must be revised by the friends of protection. If they win the fight the tariff can be revised at the sixtieth congress. Should they lose, only one of two things can be done—attempt to revise the tariff at the short session or let a Democratic house wrestle with it and depend on the Republican senate to keep the free-traders in check. Of course the Republicans expect to retain control of the house next year but they have won six consecutive congressional campaigns and if one should go against them now it would not be surprising.

As yet the Democrats really have formulated no policy. They probably will demand tariff revision and also taken up the Philippine question. Their greatest hope, however, is that the Republicans, with their cumbersome majority, may become involved in serious factional troubles which may pave the way for a Democratic victory next year.

Delicate Work Is Necessary.

After having manoeuvred the Republican senators into a corner where they can not escape him, President Roosevelt is now practically reduced to the necessity of dodging his allies. He was enabled to bring the reclacitrant senators to time by the support of the Democratic members, but it would be bad politics to pass a railroad rate bill by an alliance with the Democrats. While the measure he supported will be radical it will not be as far reaching as the Democrats are committed to, and it is hoped that in this manner the Democrats will be prevented from making political capital out of the situation. The situation is a delicate Costa Rica, by Chester Donaldson, leaders no little worry.

Would Increase President's Salary.

Although there is little chance of its becoming a law, it is probable a measure will be introduced at this session providing for the increasing of the salary of the president of the United States from $50,000 to $100,000 a year. In addition it is proposed to allow him $50,000 a year for the purpose of defraying the expenses of entertaining. That such a bill ought to be passed is generally admitted but it probably will not get out of a committee on account of the outcry which likely would be raised. As is well known the president of the United States is one of the poorest paid rulers in the world. Even the king of Norway will be started off with a salary of $200,000 a year, and Norway is a country not as large as the state of Texas and having a population of only about two and a half millions. Even if the bill was passed it would not affect President Roosevelt as the constitution provides that the salary of the president can not be increased or decreased during his term of office.

REFORMER'S VISIT DELAYED

Kang Yu Wai's Secretary is Sick at Torreon.

Not for a few weeks will Kang Yu Wai, the head of the Chinese Reform association, visit Mexico City, but that he will come to the capital before he returns to the United States is certain. Foon Chuck, the president of the Mexico branch of the association, is authority for this statement, as he also is for the statement that one of the principal objects of the promised visit is to pay his respects to President Diaz.

In a letter received here yesterday from Foon Chuck, he says that Kang Yu Wai will stay at Torreon until the recovery of his secretary who is sick there, and that the great reformer is utilizing the time in compiling his notes gathered on his trip through the United States. Foon also hints that the head of the organization is preparing other important documents.

THREE MAY BE EXECUTED FOR KILLING MISSIONARIES.

Hong Kong, Dec. 9.—Mail advices from Liencheu say that the committee appointed to inquire into the massacre of American missionaries early in November have examined thirty witnesses and that twenty-five important persons including a Buddhist monk, have been arrested. It is anticipated that three of the ringleaders will be executed.

The American consul, Julius G. Lay, has thanked the authorities for their kindness and hospitality to the members of the commission. Mr. Lay intends to recommend that a Carnegie medal be awarded to the Chinaman who rescued Miss Elda F. Patterson at the imminent risk of his life.

BIG POWER PLANT TO BE BUILT IN DURANGO

WORK TO BE BEGUN AT ONCE BY NEW COMPANY.

OPERATING UNDER CONCESSIONS OF EUGENE DAVIS.

GREAT VALUE TO MINING MEN

Mines That Are Now Practically Shut Down Because the Value of the Output Is Not Great Enough to Pay Freight Charges Can Now Be Handled at Big Profit—Parral Power and Reduction Company Will Supply Electricity to Five Towns.

MEXICAN HERALD BUREAU, No. 734 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Construction work is to be commenced immediately by the Parral Power and Reduction company, which has taken over the concessions held by Eugene Davis, of this city, upon a 5,000 horsepower electric plant in the state of Durango, fifty-one miles from Parral, which will furnish electric power to Parral, Santa Barbara, Inde and Guanaceevi, and a 1,000-ton reduction plant at Parral. Orders have been placed for the machinery for both plants, and, it is hoped, both will be in operation within the coming year.

Eugene Davis secured from the state of Chihuahua a concession for the establishment of reduction mills in and around Parral, the only restriction being that they should be erected in units of 1,000 tons. He also purchased a tract of timber land in Durango, comprising approximately 165,000 acres, as a source of supply for fuel, and secured a concession for the establishment of an electric power plant on the tract and for the establishment of reduction mills anywhere in the state. Both concessions give this right to manufacture and sell electric power, the right to build electric tramways from the mines to the mills, right of eminent domain, exemption from taxation for ten years, the exemption of employes from taxation and public service.

The Parral Power and Reduction company was organized with a paid-up capital of $1,200,000, gold, to take over the concessions held by Mr. Davis. Ex-Attorney General Griggs, who was in the cabinet of the late President McKinley, and is now president of the Paterson, N. J., National Bank and other financial institutions, is president.

Major Henry D. Catlin, a noted engineer, worked out the plans for the construction of the power plant and the reduction mills, and his estimates were later approved by F. L. Slocum, who was retained as consulting engineer. It is believed the establishment of the power plant and the construction of the reduction mills will solve the problem of handling low grade ores in the Parral, Santa Barbara, Inde and Guanacevi districts.

Would Not Pay Freight.

At the present time the freight to smelters and the treatment charges amount to $17.50, gold, per ton of ore in the Parral district, which makes it unprofitable for miners to handle ore running less than $20, gold, per ton. Engineers estimate there are on the dumps or blocked out in the Parral district $350,000,000 of ore running $10, gold, per ton. All this immense amount of ore can be profitably treated in the reduction plants it is proposed by the Parral Power and Reduction company to build. The company proposes to charge from $4 to $4.50, gold, per ton for treating ore and this will enable the company to make a good profit and leave the miner from $5.50 to $6 per ton for the cost of mining and profit. Not only, it is claimed, will the miners be enabled to make a good profit on their low-grade ores, but it will leave them the entire profit on their high-grade ores, which will be shipped to smelters, a portion of which is now necessarily expended in hoisting low-grade ores, which are simply thrown on the dump and are merely a source of expense.

While machinery has been ordered for but one reduction plant in Parral, it is estimated by the company that it will have to immediately construct three mills of 1,000 tons capacity each to handle the ores which are now offered, and more may have to be constructed in other districts in the section to handle the ores there.

It is not believed reduction plants can be established by competing companies in Parral, or the other districts, on account of the saving in fuel which will be accomplished by the transmission of electric power from Durango.

IF YOU WANT GIFTS TO GET INTO THE UNITED STATES DON'T TRY TO SMUGGLE

Customs officials along the United States border are preparing for the Christmas season which is the busiest time of the year for them. For several weeks before the holidays and for many weeks after them crowds of travelers cross the line daily and the work of the custom house men is increased more than four times.

At this season of the year Americans located in the republic travel homeward, laden with Mexican curios and Mexican fancy work purchased for Christmas gifts for friends and relatives. As is natural there are many would-be smugglers among them and every effort is made to elude the vigilance of the revenue men and thereby escape the payment of duty on the articles.

The officials are daily in contact with all classes of men and women and are noted for their shrewdness, their alertness and their ability in sizing up people with whom they are dealing. These qualities have won for them the positions that they now hold.

According to the United States law a traveler may take across the border with him $100 gold worth of goods providing they are personal effects and are not being taken into the country to be sold. The officials at all points along the border are extremely courteous and never impose upon the traveler. It is therefore best for every traveler to treat the customs men in a like manner and not to flare up at anything they think not exactly right. They are entirely in the hands of the officials who can make it most unpleasant for them if they choose and have a perfect right to overhaul their entire effects and make them pay duty on everything in their possession that is dutiable.

There is very little use trying to fool the officials for those who try are most often caught and subjected to much embarrassment. It is easily the best plan for the traveler to make out a list of the articles in his possession and present it to the inspector when his baggage is examined and this courtesy on his part will make it much easier for him to estimate the payment on the dutiable goods in possession.

There is another department that is closely watched at this time of the year and that is the mails. Attempts are made daily to smuggle small pieces through in letters and papers and the force of postoffice inspectors is greatly increased to intercept the smuggled articles which are either confiscated or else allowed to proceed to their destination and attempts made there to learn the name of the sender.

UNDERGROUND RIVER DISCOVERED IN APASEO IN WHICH ARE MANY SMALL FISH

R. A. Durst, while sinking an artesian well in Apaseo, a small town between Celaya and Queretaro, came upon a subterranean stream of water at a depth of about 240 feet. In the water that came from this stream he found many little fish from one half to one inch in length. Mr. Durst writes to a gentleman in this city that from the way the fish came out of the well there must have been millions of them in the stream below. The fish were all alive and perfect specimens of their kind, though lighter in color than fish in general, showing that they lived underground. These had probably been swarmed in the underground river channel, which is, in all probability, a spawning ground. That larger fish did not come up the pipe does not mean that there are not larger ones in the channel beneath. In the first place the pipe of the well is comparatively small in diameter, and again the well may have struck near the bank of the underground stream, or the shallow water part, where the tiny fish are accustomed to congregate.

One of the curious things about this well is that there is no stream for miles around which disappears under ground, and so there seems to be no way to account for the fish except that they are the infe[illegible] of a stream that must run for miles and [illegible] the surface. From the configuration of the country the stream may be one that never reaches the surface directly, but percolates through the earth in many places in the form of springs.

ALFONSO WANTED TO RIDE IN A BALLOON; NOW HE IS DEFENDANT IN A DAMAGE SUIT

Special Cable to The Herald.

Madrid, Dec. 9.—King Alfonso is the defendant in a suit for $10,000 brought by Señor Fernandez Duro, an amateur aeronaut.

The aeronaut holds the king responsible for damages done to his balloon. It is alleged that King Alfonso was present at some balloon ascents at Madrid, and in walking around on an [illegible] Señor Duro's balloon, which was unattended.

The young king jumped into the car and began throwing out the ballast with the idea of making an ascent on his own account.

An aide-de-camp, who saw the risk he was running, hurried up just as the car was rising. It was too late to stop the king, so he pulled out a knife and ripped up the envelope, thus allowing the gas to escape.

King Alfonso was intensely angry for a moment, but afterwards he admitted that it could have been exceedingly [illegible].

Señor Duro's claim for damages has not been settled and accordingly he is now bringing the matter before the courts for an adjustment.

"I AM THE SON OF CHRIST" MINER SECRETS EXPOSED

Brussels Miner Thus Declares Himself Before Big Crowds.

Special Cable to The Herald.

Brussels, Dec. 9.—A miner named Jules Buisseret, aged 21, has been haranguing crowds daily at Renaix, Hainault, declaring that he is the son of Christ and that he can perform miracles.

He shows himself crowned with a crown of metal, adorned with a red cloak, and carrying a staff surmounted by a crucifix. Trains arriving at Renaix daily bring numerous pilgrims who flock to the young man to curse them or touch their ailments.

PLAYED BOHEMIAN GIRL AT TOUCH OF HIS BRIDE.

[illegible] Dec. 9.—Friends of music coming from the cemetery in the middle [illegible] of the Saxon village of Bo[illegible], near the Austrian frontier, for some days past.

Two gendarmes hid themselves one night last week behind a tomb stone in order to investigate. They saw a young woman, [illegible] Wolf, [illegible] the grave, [illegible] from [illegible] and [illegible] over a grave [illegible] begin to play "Bohemian Girl." They listened to the end and then went up to the man, who said that he had been playing the tune over the grave of his bride who had died the week before.

He was taken to the place she liked best, he said, to be by gendarmes who led him away for inquiry as to his sanity.

"Confessions of a Princess" a Book on Saxon Royal House.

Special Cable to The Herald.

Vienna, Dec. 9.—A book has appeared here under the title "Confessions of a Princess." The work professes to describe the life of the former crown princess of Saxony, now Countess Montignoso, before she flitted from Dresden and is written in the form of a diary.

The princess is alluded to as "Natalia," and her husband as "Johannes von Montignoso." All the other personnel of the Saxon royal house is pseudonymic, which are, however, so transparent that the real actors are easily discovered. The closeness of detail is somewhat more than surprising. Such a book might disorganize and sympathy hitherto felt, in spite of her failings, for the unhappy and justice the attitude assumed against her by the Saxon court. The suspicion therefore cannot be entertained that it is intended by an apocryphal work to render final the breach between the princess and society.

STABBED AT THE ALTAR BY THE WOMAN SCORNED.

Rome, Dec. 9.—A boy named Rhea, of Collesso, was killed in the heart his week at the altar just as he was being married. The murder was committed by a girl whom he had previously jilted. The girl drew down the bridegroom with which she committed the deed and exclaimed: "Now you can accept me." She was taken into custody.

NEW KING OF NORWAY PLEASES HIS PEOPLE

SUBJECTS ARE LEARNING HIS BETTER QUALITIES.

WELL QUALIFIED FOR HEAD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

QUEEN MAUD WINS FRIENDS

Woman Who Was Considered Most Charming of Daughters of England's King and Queen Is Welcomed at the Northern Court—After More Than a Hundred Years the Family That Once Ruled Norway Has Come Into Its Own.

Special Cable to The Herald.

Christiania, Dec. 9.—The people of Norway appear to be well pleased with their new king and queen, King Haakon VII. and Queen Maud. One thing that pleases the Norwegians very much is that the new king is extremely fond of the water, having been given an excellent naval education, and being well qualified for the position of admiral of the Danish navy, which appointment he received with the crown. Queen Maud is just thirty-six years of age. She is three years older than her husband, and is a woman of unusual mental ability. She was considered the brightest and most charming of the daughters of King Edward VII. nd Queen Alexandra of England.

It is too early to definitely determine how this solution of the difficulty will affect the Scandinavian people. Many there are who regret that Norway found it impossible to preserve in some shape the union with Sweden under which she had achieved such remarkable progress for nearly a hundred years. When once, however, it became manifest that arrangements which had contributed in no small degree to the maintenance of European peace for more than three generations must be terminated, the one anxiety of those having the interest of Europe at heart was that it should be done with the least possible shock to existing institutions.

Crown in Its Right Place.

For the students of history and for the students of romance perhaps the most interesting point in all of these changes is the fact that after a hundred years or more the ruling family of Denmark is apparently coming into its own again. In one sense of the word, when everything was said and done, it must be acknowledged that the royal families of Europe have always regarded the house of Bernadotte as interlopers. It will be remembered that after the Napoleonic wars the reaction movement put every ruling family back on the throne and fixed things up precisely as they were during the days before the French revolution. There was one exception however. This was in the case of the house of Bernadotte, many of the Scandinavians having become attached to Napoleon's brilliant Marshal Bernadotte during his rule in the years of the Napoleonic period.

The interesting fact remains, however, that while the theory of divine right of kings to rule is undoubtedly obsolete or obsolescent in most parts of the world nevertheless it does seem as though sooner or later certain families were bound to come to the surface and maintain the thrones of Europe, retaining possession against all comers, and for all time.

[illegible] Queen of nearly one half of the national dominion, [illegible] than one third of the population of the Scandinavian peninsula, makes it appear [illegible] the house of Bernadotte [illegible] to rule, and [illegible] the Swedish people [illegible] kingdom, not greatly diminished [illegible] Norway on the [illegible] Denmark allied by family ties with Norway on the south—all these things go to show that King Oscar is surrounded by monarchs not entirely friendly, and that blood ties do not count among the rulers of Europe as well as among the peoples they govern.

King Oscar's Doubts.

King Oscar must have felt some of these things when, according to all reports, the loss of Norway affected him so painfully, almost to the extent of impairing his health. He points out that the royal families of the [illegible] Bernadotte family [illegible] to breed discord on both sides of the Norwegian frontier and to disturb the friendly relations which he earnestly hopes to see strengthened between the sister nations.

The statesmen at the head of affairs in Norway and the great majority of the members of the Storthing realized all along the importance of making the indispensable changes as speedily as circumstances would allow. Notwithstanding the strongly democratic temper of the nation and the existence of a very active and clamorous Republican minority they resolved to preserve the monarchical constitution of the country.

They perceived that the best way to effect their purpose was not to call upon the voters in the first instance to chose between a monarchy and a republic. They asked and obtained from the Storthing authority to invite Prince Charles of Denmark to accept election to the throne on condition that the nation should confirm this proposal by referendum. The figures show that 257,710 votes were cast for King Haakon—Prince Charles of Denmark—and 68,852 votes against him.

Confident of Result.

The supporters of the monarchical constitution said in advance that they would obtain a majority of two thirds over the Republicans. They appear to have overestimated rather than underestimated, but the Republicans do not appear to have secured more than about one fifth of the total poll. The monarchists now declare that the results of this overwhelming majority against a republic cannot fail to kill the Republican agitation. Even in Bratsberg, where thirteen districts out of the twenty-three voted for a republic, 1,500 more votes were cast for the proposal of the government than against it, while it is pointed out here that not one of the twenty-nine members of the Storthing who opposed it in the house has been supported by a majority of his constituents. The total number of the votes falls short of that given in the referendum taken in August on the question of separation by some 40,000, but the poll nevertheless has been very heavy—far heavier than in the general election of two years ago, when less than 237,000 votes were recorded. The decisive character of the majority is a matter of considerable importance. Had the Republicans succeeded in obtaining a minority of such a kind as would have indicated a genuine division of opinion in the nation Prince Charles might well have hesitated to mount the throne.

If Norway were to have a king at all, as her traditions for more than a thousand years seemed to demand, it was manifestly for the best that he should be a prince of Scandinavian blood. Indeed the difficulties of finding a suitable candidate of any other descent might well have proved to be insuperable. The ties between Denmark and Norway have been very close in the past, and when the Norwegians adopted the constitution in 1814 it is worth noting that they chose a Danish prince to be their constitutional king. The fact that Prince Charles is married to a daughter of the King of England would appear to lend at least the moral influence of the British empire in the case of dreaded complications arising with Russia.

CARLOS HOLT WOULD BUILD NEW THEATER AT PUEBLA.

Puebla, Dec. 9.—Engineer Carlos Holt is making the plans and estimates for the construction of a new theater in this city.

DIAMONDS WILL BE HIGHER

In Two Months the Uncut Stones Advance 10 Per Cent in Price.

Special Cable to The Herald.

London, Dec. 9.—"During the past two months rough diamonds have gone up ten per cent in price," said a prominent jeweler this week, "and I am certain that there will be another advance very shortly.

"The supply of gems is rapidly falling off. The mines are becoming worked out. But while the supply is short the demand continues strong all over the world."

The report that an effort is being made to attract the diamond cutting industry from Amsterdam to Capetown by placing a heavy tax upon the export of uncut diamonds is denied. It is pointed out that this would mean the removal of at least 3,000 men and their families from Holland to South Africa.

AN ASTRONOMER AT NICE LOCATES A NEW COMET.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 9.—A cablegram received at Harvard college observatory from Professor Kreutz of Kiel observatory, stated that a bright comet was discovered by Professor Giacobini at Nice Wednesday. The following figures are given:

Time of discovery, December 6, 6h57m (Greenwich Mean Time); right ascension, 41 hours, 21 minutes, 28.1 seconds; declination, plus 20 degrees, 59 minutes; daily motion in right ascension, plus 1 degree, 8 minutes; daily motion in declination, minus 0 degree, 56 minutes.

ONE EFFECT OF NEW LATIN-AMERICAN TIE

MORE INTEREST SHOWN IN SELECTION OF DIPLOMATS.

POSTS IN MEXICO AND BRAZIL ATTRACT ATTENTION.

GRISCOM NOW ON THE SLATE

American Minister at Tokio May Become Ambassador to Brazil—Diplomatic Future of Ambassador Depends on Result of Investigation—Friends Firm in Belief of Early Exoneration and Appointment to Ambassadorship Here.

MEXICAN HERALD BUREAU, No. 734 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, Dec. 9.—In view of the new Latin-American policy of the United States much interest is being manifested in the appointment of ambassadors to Mexico and Brazil.

David E. Thompson, ambassador to Brazil, who is now in the United States, it is believed, will not return to Brazil. It is thought he will be appointed to Mexico or retire from the service. Whether he goes to Mexico or retires depends, as has been stated by the Herald, upon the report which Solicitor of State Penfield is preparing on the controversy between Ambassador Thompson and Consul General Seeger at Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Thompson has gone to his home in Lincoln, Neb., but will return within a month, when, it is understood, definite action will be taken regarding the appointment of a new ambassador to Mexico. His friends are confident he will be vindicated.

Field for American Exports.

Mr. Thompson thinks the great market of the future for the exports of the United States is South America.

"The trade of the United States with South America, and particularly Brazil, is not a fraction of what it should be," he said in discussing the matter with a Herald representative while in Washington.

"The United States must get the trade if it will go after it in the right manner, for the people of South America are very kindly disposed towards the United States and would like to see improved commercial relations. The things the United States importers must do, however, are to send competent men to the South American countries to work up the trade, extend credits on the long term basis, which is the custom, and learn to properly pack goods.

"The trade of the United States, with Brazil this year, while not large, will be about 30 to 35 per cent greater than last year. It should continue to increase from year to year and will if the American exporters go about matters in the right manner.

"At the present time the trade of Brazil is largely with Europe. The importing business of Brazil is practically in the hands of the Italians, Germans and Portuguese. There are about 1,500,000 Italians in Brazil, 500,000 Germans, 150,000 Portuguese, 25,000 Britons, and possibly 250 Americans. The importers, quite naturally, buy largely from the merchants of their home countries and the United States gets little of the trade. There is but one large American importing firm in Brazil and it handles flour.

"Brazil is a great, rich, undeveloped country. It has a great future and it will be but a few years until it increases wonderfully in population."

Successor Will Be a Strong Man.

Owing to the desire of the administration to promote the most friendly feeling with Brazil, relations at the present time not being the best owing to Brazil having considered the "continental policeman" policy of President Roosevelt as a threat against its national independence, it is understood one of the strongest men in the diplomatic service will be appointed to succeed Mr. Thompson as ambassador.

It is reported the administration is seriously considering the selection of Lloyd Griscom, now minister to Japan, for the post of ambassador to Brazil. The mission to Japan is to be raised to an embassy, but, it is understood, the president prefers to have Mr. Griscom in Brazil. This appointment, in view of the brilliant record of Mr. Griscom in Tokio, it is thought will be particularly gratifying to the Brazilian government and do much toward establishing cordial relations.

Headquarters for Christmas Gifts

We are all interested—everybody, from grandfather down to the baby. "What shall we give?" is the question not so easily answered, unless you come here. This great store, with its dozen of different departments, offers you suggestions and a choice that is impossible to find elsewhere in this city. Take a morning or afternoon off and look through our stock and you will be able to decide on what is best to give to your family or your friends.

Dolls, Toys and Games of Every Description for the Little Ones

A Most Wonderful Assortment to Make the Little Tots Happy.

For Ladies and Misses

Our Ready-to-Wear Department offers pretty Suits, Wraps, Skirts, Hats, Shirtwaists, Boas, Furs, Millinery, Etc.

For Gentlemen and Boys

Pleasing Gifts can be found in our large Gents' and Boys' Furnishing Department. Shirts, Neckwear, Hats, Underwear, Boys' Suits, Etc.

Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Curtains Fine China, Ornaments, Etc.

These departments offer you Christmas gifts that never fail to please and are always appreciated because useful.

Beautiful Sets of Table Linen, Mexican Drawn Work, Zerapes and Rebosos.

Fine Perfumery and Toilet Articles in Pretty Boxes, Toilet, Manicure and Sewing Cases, Fancy Christmas Boxes of Hose, Gloves and Handkerchiefs.

THE IRON PALACE EL PALACIO DE HIERRO, S. A.

The Largest and Most Modern Department Store in Mexico