

**OUR FOREIGN LETTER**

**Dealing with Commercial and Industrial Conditions Abroad.**

**New Industry Being Established in Paraguay—Tea Trade of India and China—English Yachts to Be Taught Chinese.**

A stock company has recently been organized in Paraguay to cultivate yerba mate. It has a paid-up capital of \$100,000 paper, or about \$12,000 gold, and will start planting immediately. This is the first attempt that has been made to cultivate yerba on a large scale, as heretofore it has all been taken from the Yerbales, where it grows wild. It promises to become a paying industry, the consumption of this tea being enormous in all the River Plata countries.

In cultivating the plant, the seeds are passed through an acid bath. This is necessary, because each kernel is surrounded by a hard shell, which must be softened in order that the seed may sprout quickly. If planted in its natural state, from three to four years pass before the plant appears above the ground, while by preparing them in this way only three or four months are required for their growth to begin.

Seeds from the male and female trees must be planted together to get good results. After eight or ten months, the plants are transplanted, and the company has to-day 2,000 ready to be moved. These will be placed in wooded land which has been partially cleared, and in four years the first crop will be ready. The mature plant is about 12 feet high, the branches touching the ground. The leaves and small twigs are cut, dried over slow fires, baled, and then marketed.

The sorting and refining is done after the arrival of the yerba in town, so that the planter requires nothing in the way of machinery, with the exception of his ovens. After the first cutting the plant must be left untouched for three years, in which time it reaches its full growth again. A plantation once well started requires comparatively little attention, as the plant is very hardy; but at the beginning great care must be taken to protect the small sprouts from the sun. This is done by placing shades of straw or strong grass over each plant on the side where the afternoon sun falls. It is better to water the plants when they are young, but this is not absolutely necessary if there is the average amount of rain.

Yerba should always be planted in wooded land. It is claimed that by cultivation a much better article of yerba can be produced and the tea will bring a higher price. The managers expect from 20 to 30 per cent, on the money invested. It is a business that is bound to increase, as the supply in the Yerbales will give out in time, while the consumption is continually increasing.

Steam power is to be superseded by electricity to a very considerable extent in the government dock yard at Kiel, Germany. After experimenting with electric-power transmission on a comparatively small scale, the administration has now decided upon a bolder scheme, whereby all the machine tools, etc., installed in the different workshops are to be electrically driven. To this end, a power plant having a capacity of 3,500 horse power is to be erected. This plant will also supply electrical energy for driving the powerful dockyard pumps.

In commenting upon the increase in the tea production of India recently, the London Daily Mail gives the following interesting figures: There was a time when the word China was synonymous with tea; yet for many years the consumption of Chinese tea in England has been steadily on the decrease. In 1859, China practically monopolized the tea trade of the world. During this same year, the United Kingdom consumed over 76,000,000 pounds of tea.

Ten years later, in 1869, China had increased her sales to us by nearly 25,000,000 pounds, but India had then sprung up as a rival and imported 10,716,090 pounds of tea into Great Britain.

In 1879, we find that the imports from China and from India had each increased by 25,000,000 pounds, but it is between that year and 1889 that the most remarkable changes took place. Instead of selling us 126,340,000 pounds of tea, as in 1879, China in 1889 only sent us 61,100,000 pounds, while India actually added almost that quantity to her previous sales. The importation of Ceylon tea into Great Britain only commenced seriously in 1884; but five years later we find her importing 28,500,000 pounds. Last year, the consumption of Chinese tea in Great Britain had sunk to an insignificant 17,000,000 pounds, while Ceylon alone imported nearly five times that quantity; India dur-

ing the same period actually beating her own splendid record by sending us 134,018,920 pounds.

The manufacture of glass in Germany has become a thriving industry. The number of factories has reached 400, giving employment to about 35,000 workmen. This is a good showing, when it is considered that the production of glass is comparatively a new thing for the empire. For the past 30 years the import from Austria, Belgium, England and Italy has not only been rapidly losing ground, but Germany now exports to those countries certain kinds of glass, such as bottles of every description, etc. Naturally, the German manufacturers have not yet reached that stage where they can compete with Belgium in mirrors or with Venice in fancy-colored decorations.

The importation of sugar into Japan is increasing. The amount imported in the first quarter of 1900 was 70,000 tons, valued at \$3,500,000, while in the corresponding quarter of 1899 the amount was only 30,000 tons, valued at \$1,700,000. Of the amount imported in the first quarter of 1900, Germany supplied 14,000 tons. The importation from Germany was exceeded only by that from Hong-Kong, 17,000 tons. The rapid increase of Austria's exportation of sugar to Japan is, however, a danger which the German industry must meet. In the first quarter of 1899, Japan imported from Austria only 23 tons of sugar, but in the first quarter of the current year the amount had increased to 11,000 tons. Thus, Austria has gained the third place among the competitors for the control of the Japanese market. The German consul general at Yokohama reports that this astonishing growth is due to cheaper freight rates offered by the Austrian steamship companies. The Austrian freight rate is \$4.76, while the German companies charge \$6.55, and now propose raising the rate to \$7.14.

England is going after the great markets offered by the opening of the east with every energy she can muster. To assist in this a school for teaching the Chinese language is now being established in London. Of this the London Daily Express says: "Thanks to the efforts of Mr. Jamieson, ex-consul general at Shanghai, a school of practical Chinese is now being established in London under the auspices of the China association, and at the present moment two native professors, who have been brought over from China by Mr. Jamieson for the express purpose, are receiving pupils at their domicile in Maida Vale. The instruction is specially directed to commercial subjects—correspondence, forms of accounts, bills of exchange, etc. Mr. Jamieson's exertions have been greatly impeded, of course, by the recent troubles; but it will be generally conceded that his enterprise is worthy of support by everyone interested in the future of British trade in the Chinese empire."

Those who are interested in German home trade have for some time been urging an increase in the number of tulle weaving factories in this country, and their efforts are finally to be rewarded by the establishment of several new manufacturing plants. The German manufacturers of embroidered goods will thus no longer be dependent upon England for their tulle. The new factory at Kappel is doing a very good business. It has already over 80 looms in operation and is putting in new ones as fast as possible. Another tulle factory has recently been established at Plau near Floha. The oldest tulle factory in Germany is at Schneberg, in the Erzgebirge; it has been in operation more than 20 years and has always been most prosperous.

According to the business columns of a Reichenberg newspaper, an Austrian manufacturer, in his search for a cheap raw material for paper making, has successfully experimented with turf. It is alleged that from the cleaned and bleached fibers he produces a remarkably durable paper substance. This method is said to have been patented in various civilized countries and to be meeting with gratifying success. Paper of various kinds, pasteboard, and paper boxes are now made out of turf and are declared to be of good quality and to have great power of resistance.

**Prosaic Reason.**  
"So she has gone home to her mother, has she? Don't you know, it is the saddest thing on earth to think of a finding, fond woman awakening to find her ideals have been shattered, that she loves him no longer; that her idol has feet of clay."  
"Oh, there was nothing of the sort in it. She loves him as well as ever, but she went back to ma because she was hungry."—Indianapolis Press.

**A SMART CAT.**  
**Gets a Letter, and, Opening It, Proceeds to Literally Devour the Contents.**

"I have a cat that can read," declared a lady. "At any rate she knows when a letter comes for her."  
"A letter!" exclaimed her friend, in astonishment, relates the Buffalo Enquirer. "Yes, a letter. If you don't believe it, I will prove it to you. Just wait a moment while I direct one."  
She left the room and presently returned, with a sealed envelope, addressed "Miss Pussy, No. — Blank street, City." The letter was duly posted.

The next morning the postman came and soon afterward the servant entered with a bundle of letters, among which was that for Miss Pussy. Placing them near her feline highness on the floor, Pussy's mistress said: "Now, Pussy, pick out your letter."  
Surprising enough, Pussy at once showed an interest, and in a moment had pushed aside with her paws the envelope addressed to her.  
"Wait a moment," said the mistress, "and she'll open it."  
Scarcely had she said this when Miss Pussy tore open the envelope, and in a moment was literally devouring its contents—catnip!

**To Be Concise**  
"Young man," said the editor to the budding journalist, who brought him a column story which could have been told better in ten lines, "when a man discovers his house is ablaze, he doesn't go to the window and tell the passers-by that 'half an hour ago what threatened to be a terrible conflagration broke out in the upper story of the palatial mansion occupied by Mr. Jeremiah Dickens.' He simply rushes to the front, and shouts: 'Fire!' Be concise, young man."—St. Louis Republic.

**Two Canals Binding Atlantic.**  
It is asserted that the future will see two canals binding the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. The value of such connection cannot be too highly estimated. It will bring added prosperity to the nation, as surely as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters brings health to the dyspeptic. If you cannot get rid of your indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia or biliousness try the Bitters, and never accept anything in place of it if you wish to get well.

**Facts in the Case.**  
"Ah," he mused; "so Gen. Shooemup is dead. Sic transit gloria mundi."  
"But he died on hursday," responded the person, who was densely materialistic and did not know a classical quotation from a sardine label.—Baltimore American.

**Best for the Bowels.**  
No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

**A Draw at the Very Worst.**  
Pepprey—That was a fierce fight you had with Gussie. He claims he licked you.  
Cholly—Oh, the boast! It's twue, he wumped my ewavat dweadfully, but when it was all ovah his coliah was fightwfully wilted.—Philadelphia Press.

**Good Hair.**  
If you are bald, or getting so, or want a new growth of hair, or are interested in preserving what you have and want information free, write Good Hair Remedy Company, Lock Box 977, Newark, Ohio. A free sample sent for 2c stamp.

**Arithmetic Class.**  
Teacher (pointing at problem)—Now, James, what comes after the dollar?  
James—Pa says it's the collectors, ma'am.—Syracuse Herald.

**To Cure a Cold in One Day**  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The wise man, under the impulse of remorse, kicketh himself; but the fool soaketh himself.—Puck.

Each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES colors either Silk, Wool or Cotton perfectly. Sold by all druggists.

Ida—"Isn't she a bare-faced soubrette?"  
May—"No, dear; her face is covered with paint."—N. O. Times-Democrat.

**Hall's Catarrh Cure**  
Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

**THE GENERAL MARKETS.**

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 25.	
CATTLE—Beef steers	35 10 @ 5 15
Native stockers	4 00 @ 4 25
Texas and Indian steers	2 85 @ 3 90
HOGS	4 75 @ 5 35
SHEEP	3 00 @ 3 85
WHEAT—No. 2 hard	70 @ 71 1/2
No. 2 red	71 @ 72
CORN—No. 2 mixed	37 1/2 @ 38
OATS—No. 2 mixed	20 1/2 @ 20 1/2
RYE—No. 2	50 1/2 @ 50 1/2
FLOUR—Hard wh't patents	3 50 @ 3 60
Soft wheat patents	3 60 @ 3 70
HAY—Timothy	8 50 @ 9 25
Prairie	6 50 @ 8 50
BRAN—Sacked	65 @ 65
BUTTER—Extra to fancy	17 @ 20
CHEESE—Full cream	10 @ 11
EGGS	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
POTATOES—Home grown	27 @ 32
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native steers	3 50 @ 5 85
Texas and Indian steers	3 20 @ 4 50
HOGS—Packers	5 15 @ 5 25
SHEEP—Native muttons	3 50 @ 4 00
FLOUR—Patents	2 75 @ 3 90
WHEAT—No. 2 red	70 1/2 @ 71 1/2
No. 2 mixed	71 @ 72
CORN—No. 2	40 @ 40 1/2
OATS—No. 2	22 @ 22 1/2
RYE	54 @ 54
BUTTER—Dairy	16 @ 17
DRY SALT MEATS	8 25 @ 8 50
BACON	9 00 @ 9 25
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Steers	4 50 @ 6 00
HOGS—Mixed and butchers	5 05 @ 5 55
SHEEP—Western	3 80 @ 4 05
FLOUR—Spring patents	3 60 @ 4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	78 @ 79 1/2
No. 2 mixed	71 @ 72
CORN—No. 2	40 @ 40 1/2
OATS—No. 2	22 @ 22 1/2
RYE—September	52 1/2 @ 52 1/2
LARD—October	6 97 1/2 @ 7 10
PORK—September	11 95 @ 11 95
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Steers	4 15 @ 5 65
HOGS	5 80 @ 6 00
SHEEP	3 00 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	82 1/2 @ 84 1/2
No. 2 mixed	43 1/2 @ 45 1/2

**What a Mogul Can Do.**  
That was a remarkable demonstration of what a Mogul can do, that occurred on the New York Central the other day, when engine No. 948, one of the new Moguls, hauled out train No. 11, the Southwestern Limited, made up of two mail cars, five passenger coaches and nine Wagner cars, sixteen cars in all. The total weight of the train was 1,832,000 pounds, or 916 tons, and the length of the train, including the engine, was 1,212 feet, or nearly a quarter of a mile. This engine made the running time of the train between New York and Albany, 143 miles, in three hours and fifteen minutes.  
There is no railroad in the world which has a better roadbed, more skillful engineers, or better equipment, backed by loyal men always alert for the safety of their passengers, than the New York Central and Hudson River railroad. What road can match its corps of men, from President Callaway down the long line of employees, to the humble and faithful trackmen who watch their sections of rail through the long hours of the night and day, in order to safeguard the lives of the travelers on trains whirling by their humble shanties, many of which nestle closely to the rails under their guardianship.—Editorial from the Albany Times-Union.

**Safe There.**  
Goodheart—I think you libeled that friend of yours from Chicago. I took him out to lunch to-day, and he didn't eat with his knife at all.  
Sneerwell—That's strange. What did you have to eat?  
"Oyster stew."—Philadelphia Press.

**The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever** is a bottle of GHOVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c.

"This month I celebrate my twenty-fourth birthday." "That's odd—so do I." "But I celebrate mine for the first time."—Heitere Welt.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

It is a mystery to us where all the bad cigars were smoked before the days of the open trolley cars.—Detroit Journal.

The Mexicans allay their thirst by chewing Chicla, which is the main ingredient of White's "Yucatan" Gum.

You can convict nearly anyone of being a fool.—Athenian Globe.

Wisdom has an up-hill fight against a fool.—Chicago Daily News.

**ABSOLUTE SECURITY.**  
Genuine  
**Carter's Little Liver Pills.**  
Must Bear Signature of  
*Dr. J. C. Wood*  
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.  
**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**  
FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.  
Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. *Dr. J. C. Wood*  
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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.  
*Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER*  
Pumpkin Seed -  
Aloes Senna -  
Rhubarb Sassa -  
Sassafras -  
Peppermint -  
Oil Caribonum Sassa -  
Worm Seed -  
Compound Syrup -  
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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.  
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The Waltham Watch Company was the first company in America to make watches; the first to be organized (half a century ago), and is the first at the present time in the quality and volume of its product.  
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