Sam's New Island.

With Its Plays It Has More Inhabitants Than San Joan-The Attractive Ladies of Porto Rico-Very Little Vacant Land Left:-The Dense Population.

The climate of Porto Rico is hot and moist, the mean temperature in the lowlands being not far from 100 degrees; but one may change his climate in a journey of a few hours. For instance, while the city of Ponce on the southern coast may be sizzling beneath a torrid son, with the temperature up in the nineties, in the pretty mountain town Adjuntas, only 16 miles distant, the mercury may be down as low as 60 or 50. Due west from San Juan lies the port of Arecibo, with over 6,000 inhabitants. It is 35 miles from the capital in a direct line and by rail about 50 on a river of the same name, which drains a valley famed for its natural beauty and plantations. About eight miles inland is a wonderful grotto, with extengive chambers and beautiful stalactites. The commerce of the town is important, but the port is poor, all freight having to be lightered.

Swinging around to a point on the northwest coast there opens up the magnificent bay of Agnadilla, capable of floating a mavy, the town of the same name being the most picturesque of any in the island. It lies at the base of a very steep mountain covered with lemon and orange trees, palms, etc., and from a nearby ravine gushes out a spring of pure water of immense volume, which flows through the town to the sea. An antique church and an old fort add to the picturesqueness of the scene. The town has about 5,000 inhabitants, and five miles farther to the south on the same big bay is the town of Aguada, on the site where, tradition relates, Columbus touched for water in 1493, and was so impressed with the beauty of the scene that he cailed the island the "Rich Port." Due south lies the city of Mayaguez, with 11,000 inhabitants, but 28,000 within its jurisdiction, the third city of the island in importance, and one that exports vast quantities of sugar and coffee, pineapples and coccanuts and imports flour, etc., from the United States. It is the second port for coffee, its average annual export being about 17,000,000 The temperature is said rarely

in the island. Twelve miles west of it is Salinas, on a good but small harbor, and five miles east the port of Arroyo, which, though founded so recently as 1885, already has a large export trade with the United States. Near the port are the wonderful caves of Aguas Buenas, which run under the river of Caguiras and are over 1,200 feet in extent.

The chief town of the east coast is Humacao, on the river of that name. with about 6,000 inhabitants, founded in 1793. Ten miles south of it lies Yabucoa, with 4,000 people, half the number, as in the case of nearly all the towns and smaller cities, being black or colored. Ten miles northeast of Humacao is the town of Naguabo, with 2,000 people, said to be near the site where Columbus first landed in Porto Rico, and 16 miles distant is Fajardo, in the extreme northeast. the island, about two miles from ics handsome port, which has a third class light. All the places on the east coast have harbors or roadsteads at their playas with depth of water from 10 to 23 feet.

Off the coast, east, lies the most important of the subsidiary isles which come to us with the large one, that of Vieques, 13 miles distant, and 21 miles long by 6 wide. It is a fertile and well timbered isle, with forests of cabinet woods, sugar plantations and pastures for vast herds of cattle. North of it lies Culebra, or Snake island; off the south coast, not far from Ponce, the Dead Man's Chest, and in the channel, between Porto Rico and Santo Domingo, Mona island-none of them as fertile as Vieques or at present of much account.

In the east and southeast are great pasture lauds, where herds of cattle are reared which form an important item of export. All kinds of domestic fowl, ducks, geese, turkeys, etc., find here a congenial home, in which they multiply with astonishing rapidity.

The inhabitants of Porto Rico, according to the latest statistics, number about 813,000, over 300,000 of whom are black or colored, and the majority of them very much mixed indeed. All speak Spanish, are governed by Spanish laws, and have Spanish habitudes; but there are not only descendants of Spaniards here, but men and women with Jewish, Indian, African and Moorish blood in their veins. All writers agree, however, that they are a tractable and docile people, indolent, delicately organized, vivacious, apt to kiss or embrace a man they like, where the American would merely shake his hand.

The ladies are, like all Spanish-American "concellas," attractive and pleasing, graceful in deportment and elegant of bearing, "loving as sisters, faithful as wives, sweet and amiable as sweethearts and daughters." These are those of the cities and towns. In the country, owing to the comparative density of to exceed 90 degrees, and the mountains population and scarcity of markets, are not far away, where the cool breezes | most of the people are extremely poor. Trained Pigeons

Pigeons are carefully trained. The young homer is taken half a mile the first day, a mile the second, two miles the thirl, and so on, doubling the distance each time. It must be liberated each time only in the same direction as to its loft, for a bird can be trained along only one route at a time. When 40 miles have been reached, a week's are enough for a young bird's first year.

So essential is the training that old birds are taken only two miles out for the first lesson of a season, though they may have flown their 250 miles the year preceding. The end of the next season, however, will, if the birds are willing and the trainer patient, be crowned by the accomplishment of a 400 mile flight. As you get higher in the scale of distance, longer and longer rests are needed.

Male birds are generally used for long distances. Family matters are apt to engross the attention of the hen, though she is still capable of good work when she has a mind for it.-Good thought they were referring to his

As to the Links.

There is no more ardent evolutionist in the city and no more persistent advocate of Darwin's theory than Dr. d'Ancona. His friend, Dr. de Marville, on the other hand, is a great bird fancier and devotes all his spare time to an enthusiastic study of ornithology.

"I have a splendid specimen of a monkey in my office," remarked Dr. d'Ancona proudly. "Come in and see him." he continued, being a firm believer in the object method of demonstration. "You will admit that I have the missing link in a cage."

"That's all right," replied De Marville, absorbed in his own pet hobby. "I have a cage at home myself, and something in it too. You're not in it, and neither is your monkey. I can show you something much better than your missing link. I have got a bobolink." -San Francisco News Letter.

Prioleau and Calhoun.

The Pendletonians were justly proud of Mr. Calhoun and sensitive as to the impression which he made upon strangers. When Judge Prioleau became a resident, they were anxious to know his impressions of their Ajax. When they first met, as soon as Calhoun left the table, the question was eagerly asked, "How do you like him?"

"Not at all," was the newcomer's reply. "I desire never to meet him again." This was a sad rebuff, and an explanation was demanded. "I hate a man who makes me think so much,' the judge replied. "For the last three hours I have been on the stretch trying to follow him through heaven and earth. I feel wearied with the effort, and I hate a man who makes me feel | Birches?" my own inferiority." Pendleton was appeased.-Exchange.

Good, but Not Intended.

Now and then a man gets off a good thing and does not know it. An instance is noted by Sir M. Grant Duff in his "Diary:"

We began to talk about the fog. "It was so bad," I said, "a week or two ago that I hear Farrar preached against

it at St. Margaret's." "It was at that church," my friend answered, "that a clergyman, denouncing Mr. Tooth, the ritualist, said, 'I will not name him, but his name is in everybody's mouth.' Then, seeing the smiles on the faces of his congregation, he turned scarlet."

The Earth's Shadow.

The earth has a shadow, but very few ever see it, except in eclipses of the moon, or else few recognize it when they see it. Nevertheless, many of us have noticed on fine, cloudless evenings in summer shortly before sunset a rosy or pink arc on the horizon opposite the sun, with a bluish gray segment under it. As the sun sinks the arc rises until it attains the zenith and even passes it. This is the shadow of the laugh who win, there are still some

The Little Carate.

Some years ago the English prime minister received the following letter the type of hope. - Chicago News. from a workingman:

SIR-Doubtless you do not often get a letter from a workingman on the subject of clerical appointments, but, as I here you have got to find a minister for to fill Mr. Boyd Carpenter's place, allow me to ask you to just go some Sunday afternoon and here our little curate.

Mr. —, at St. Matthew's church—he is a good, Earnest little man and a genuine little man and a genui Fellow; got no humbug about him, but a sound Churchman, is an extempor Preacher and de serves promotion. Nobody knows I am writ ing to you, and it is not a matter of kiss and go by favor, but simply asking you to take a run over and here him and then put him a stept higher-he deserves it. I know Mr. Sullivan will give him a good character, and so will Mr. Alcroft, the Patron. Now do go over and here him before you make a choice. We workingmen will be sorry to loose him, but we think he ought not to be missed promotion as is a good fellow. Your obedient servant,

The Kaiser's Latest.

The German emperor has devised a new scheme for the encouragement of vocal music in the German empire. It will be put into operation in 1899, and it consists of a singing competition to be held in a different town every year. Cassel has been selected for the first competition, the chief condition of which is that each choir taking part will receive an unpublished musical composition about an hour before the accompaniment.

The kaiser's prize is a valuable jewel, and the president of the nning choir will be allowed to wear for a year, the name of each singer b g engraved upon it.

Chalk as a Coal Saver.

hundredweight place a quantity of Norwegian consul. chalk in the grates. Once heated this is practically inexhaustible from combustion and gives out great heat. Place the chalk at the back of each of your fires in nearly equal proportions with the coal. Full satisfaction will be felt both as to the cheerfulness and as to the warmth of the fire, and the saving throughout the winter will be at the

Herr "Underwear."

A young German engineer whose name is Herr "X." von der Werra had an amusing incident happen to him on | MYSTERY OF THE METHOD BY WHICH a recent ocean voyage which will bear repeating and which he narrates himself with relish. On the steamer were several English ladies who were devoted to whist and who frequently called upon Herr X to join them in a friendly rest comes between. A hundred miles rubber. The young man does not care particularly for the game; but, as the ladies in question had several charming girls under their wings, policy as well as politeness bade him join in the daily games. The young man suffered from a severe cold, and, in order to protect himself from the drafts, took occasion to wear a couple of heavy bicycle sweaters in addition to his ordinary clothing.

The ladies sympathized and frequently spoke to Herr X. "fundervear," as they pronounced it, about his precautions against additional cold. He was not particularly well versed in English, and the pronunciation of his name puzzled him very much-in fact, he sweaters, so finally he blurted out: "Ladies, why do you call me Mr. Underwear? Is it because of these sweaters?" The reply was lost to posterity in the roar of laughter which caused the windows of the saloon to rattle.-Phiiadelphia Record.

Metallizing Wood.

A method of metallizing wood, one by which it becomes very solid and resistant and assumes the appearance of a true metallic mirror, is described in the Paris Monde with much detail. Briefly. the wood is first immersed for three or four days, as may be its degree of permeability, in a caustic alkaline lye, and thence passed immediately into a bath of hydrosulphite of calcium, to which is added, after 24 or 36 hours, concentrated solution of sulphur in caustic potash. The duration of this bath is about 48 hours, and its temperature is from 55 to 50 degrees. Finally the wood is immersed for 30 or 40 hours in a hot solution of acetate of lead. The wood prepared in this manner and after having undergone a proper drying at a moderate temperature acquires under a burnisher of hard wood a polished surface and exhibits a very brilliant metallic luster-a luster still further increased in its attractiveness if the surface of the wood be rubbed thoroughly, in the first place, with a piece of lead, tin or zinc and afterward be polished with a glass or porcelain burnisher.

A Misunderstood Jest.

Lord Lytton when viceroy of India was seated one day at dinner next to a lady whose name was Birch, and who, though very good looking, was not overintelligent. Said she to his excellency: "Are you acquainted with any of the

"Oh, yes," replied Lord Lytton, "I knew several of them most intimately

while at Eton-indeed more intimately than I cared to." "My lord," replied the lady, "you

forget the Birches are relatives of mine." "And they cut me," said the viceroy,

"but," and he smiled his wonted smile, "I have never felt more inclined to kiss the rod than I do now."

Sad to say, Mrs. Birch did not see the point and told her husband his excellency had insulted her. - Exchange.

Opals,

An exquisite gem is the opal, its beautiful creamy surface lit with red, blue and yellow rays scintillating in the light and giving it a place in the front rank of precious stones. Unfortunately the opal has a bad name, and we know the proverb about the dog with the unlucky cognomen. Superstition credits this beautiful stone with bringing misfortune to its owner, and superstition will win its way so long as the world lasts. The opal is peculiarly brittle and sometimes crumbles away without any apparent cause, therefore it has been branded "unlucky." But let those who value opals for their worth and beauty and who can afford to make merry at the superstitious. The opal is

Gladstone and Moses. A correspondent of The British Weekly tells the following story relative to Mr. Gladstone: "I was driving one autumn evening in a conveyance which in those days used to run from Lamlash to King's Cross (Island of Arran) when for any reason the late boat did not go round to Whiting bay. Sitting opposite me were two men who appeared to belong to the Paisley weaver class, and true to the traditions of that class they were busily discussing politics. Presently one of them said, with much emphasis, 'There hasna been a lawgiver equal to Mr. Gladstone since the days o' Moses.' 'Moses!' retorted the other. 'Moses got the law gien tae him frae the Lord, but Mr. Gladstone maks laws oot o' his ain head!' "

Russian Liars.

Russian diplomats hold that it is no disgrace or dishonor to lie in the most unblushing manner in order to promote the interests of their country and of their sovereign. When the late czar asked once of Count Ignateiff how he came to be nicknamed "The Father of Lies" while embassador at Constantinocontest takes place. There will be no ple, he with a low bow responded, "in the service of your majesty."

Seamen Vote Ahead of Time.

Norwegian seamen are entitled to ote before leaving their country if the polling day is within three months of their departure, or they can vote at a foreign port within the same time by To make half a ton of coal go as 15 having their votes sent home through a

Willing to Sacrifice.

-Indianapolis Journal.

Lodging House Clerk-Bed with bath, 15 cents. Weary Watkins-I guess I'd rather

The "White" rune light. The "White'

pay a little more and not take the bath.

THE CARRIER PIGEON

IT FINDS ITS WAY.

How a French Scientist Tries to Explain the Taking of Bearings and Homeward Flight by These Swift Winged Messengers of the Air.

The faculty possessed by many animals for finding their way home through an unknown region has always been more or less of a mystery. It rises to its height in the case of the carrier pigeon, and its would be explainers fall back on expedients that range all the way from a mysterious special sense of "orientation" down to everyday ordinary observation of landmarks, such as man uses when he finds his way. Most authorities are now inclined to take a middle course, and believe that the pigeon finds its way by methods more or less ordinary, but by a very extraordinarily skilled combination of

We translate below part of an article on the subject, contributed by M. A. Thauzies to the Revue Scientifique. The author's assumption that the animal organism is sensitive to magnetic conditions is contrary to scientific observation and experiment, but this is only a detail of his theory and does not materially affect it. M. Thauzies, after giving reasons for rejecting the theory of a special sense and other hypotheses put forth on the subject, proceeds to state the following facts which he believes to be firmly established:

"First.-Well trained pigeons, even if taken very far away-say several hundred miles from the pigeon cotget their bearings, in a normal atmosphere, with wonderful promptness, without turning about in other directions and without rising to a great height. Pefore one can count 50 they have disappeared.

"Second.—These same pigeons, left in open air in their baskets several minutes before releasing them, while they are given food and drink, look around them, walk to and fro, evidently studying the sky, until, having found out, doubtless, what they sought, they remain quiet. Then, if the baskets are opened, they fly off low and almost horizontally, without zigzags and in a straight line in the proper direction.

"Third.-The same pigeons, transported to a strange region-that is, for instance, where they must make a southerly journey when they are accustomed to make a northerly one, betray a striking degree of disquietude in their baskets at the moment of departure. They seem to be surprised and somewhat taken aback. As soon as they are free they fly off eastward, making large | An hour after the policeman came that ellipses toward the sun. Then they explore in all directions, but they always return to the east with a patient tenacity that seems to signify that there is the key of the problem, and that there alone will be found its solution. After several minutes of this, having reached an altitude of 150 to 200 yards, they disappear in the proper direction.

"Fourth.-The earlier in the morning they are released the more prompt is their success in getting their direction. After noon, even in calm weather. and even if the distance is small, their orientation is dull, slow, wavering and

without vivacity. "Fifth.-When the day coircides with a change of the moon, the orientation both at the point of departure and also on the route becomes difficult, the birds return slowly and at long inter-

"Sixth .- Finally, even when the sky seems everywhere clear, if the atmosphere is undergoing any of those invisible disturbances that are revealed only by the most delicate instruments of our observatories, the pigeons, as in the preceding case, hesitate, lag behind and semetimes take double the time that would be necessary for their journey under other circumstances.

"What must be concluded from these

"The carrier pigeon, a bird eminently electric, and of excessive nervous susceptibility, is also endowed with prodigiously sensitive vision and with special intelligence that cannot be doubted. The indefatigable excursions that it makes, especially in the morning, often to considerable distances around its cot, and to all points of the compass, accustom it to a great number of magnetic and visual sensations whose various characteristics it learns to distinguish according to the region where it is and to the hour of the day. By what may be called its sense of touch and by its sight it registers, as it were, like a delicate mechanism, impressions as varied as they are complex, which, resulting in the concerted action of the organism, enable it to determine in a given place, at a given moment, the direction in which the dovecot will be

"This power of discernment increases with the accumulation of heredity of what may be called 'local instinct.' This is why the carrier pigeon is not satisfactory unless it has behind it an But his expressions are not very accuancestral line of carrier pigeons living rate. So far from being torrid in the in the same region. This is why when, for any cause, the air is disturbed, even to a degree imperceptible to man, the pigeon's element of investigation, its means of getting its bearings being different and insufficient, it looks about, hesitates, gets its direction with diffi culty and sometimes even is lost."-Literary Digest.

Dogs kept exclusively for guiding blind persons or for tending sheep or cattle on a farm or by shepherds are exempt from taxation in Great Britain.

It only takes a woman five minutes to clean up a man's desk so that it will take him two weeks to find anything he wants. - Exchange.

Make use of time while it is present with you. It depends upon your will and not upon the number of days to have a sufficient length of life. - Mou taigne.

DISGUSTED FISHERMEN.

It Made Them Ill to See an Old Time Angler Catch Trout.

One day a Boston party, on a fishing trip to Moosehead, came across one of the old school fishermen. He was up off the mouth of Tomhegan stream and was fishing out of a lumberman's batteau. It developed later that he was the cook for a crew of river drivers. On the bank near at hand stood the cookee, or his helper. The cook had thrown about a peck of table refuse into the lake in order to "tole" the fish, and over that lure he was having great luck. His pole was of the jib boom variety, and when a fish bit he would derrick it over his head into the bushes where the cookee

The Boston men from their canoes watched operations with all the disgust of the true sportsmen.

"Got enough for supper yet?" shouted the fisherman over his shoulder as he set another great trout flamping into the bushes.

"No; better catch six or eight more," shrilled back the cookee.

"Say, how many fish do you two fellows usually eat for supper?" shouted a Boston man who didn't understand the situation.

"When you've cooked for 22 river drivers as long as I have," velled the cook, derricking another fish, "you'll know more about empty nail kegs."

Hardly was this enigmatic utterance out when there came a tug at his line that was nothing short of tremendous. He twitched. The fish didn't come. He braced, set his jaws and pried. His line

only sawed the hissing water. "Play him! Play him!" screamed the excited sportsmen from the city.

"Play your grandmother!" bellowed the cook. "I ain't here to play. I'm here to fish." And as he spoke he boosted over his head a 15 pound laker. Any man in the Boston crowd would have given \$10 to have played him an hour at the end of an eight ounce rod. 'Twas too much for their nerves. They came away.-Lewiston Journal.

Entertaining the Copper.

It was a bitter cold night, and a night policeman in Lombard street noticed a light in the bank window, and, going to the door, rapped. "Is that you, policeman?" asked a

voice from within. "Yes," was the reply. "Come in and have a drink," said

The policeman stepped inside and encountered a dapper little fellow sitting

at a desk.

"I've been detained tonight straightening up accounts."

The policeman warmed himself at the rousing fire that blazed on the hearth and went cut again on his way and, still seeing the light through

the window, rapped again. "Is that you, policeman?"

"Yes." "Come in and warm yourself." The policeman accepted the invita-

"It's a howling cold night," said the

"You're right, sir," said the police-

So he got another drink and returned

to his beat. He was rather surprised next day to find that his friend of the night before had got off with some \$50,-000 of the bank's funds.-London Suc-

An Attack on Sevastopol.

From where I was stationed I could see the dense masses of the attacking columns advance up the slope. Then the torrents of grape which met them would obscure their ranks for a moment and hardly a man would be seen to remain. I at one time saw a body of men many hundreds strong so completely swept away by one discharge that only a few of the rear rank remained when the irpn storm went past! The dead and dying could be clearly distinguished lying in piles on the hillside, and over their prostrate bodies fresh troops crowded on to meet the same fate. Many a manly heart and nervous arm went down in the deadly struggle on that green hillside. No valor availed. The caunon's force was greater than the strength of man.

How many ardent hopes were extinguished! How many home circles destroyed and lives rendered miserable by the havoc of that hour none can tell, no more than they can imagine the bodily agony or the grief for home and friends which was there endured! What would be the value of what is called 'glory" if weighed on the field of battle among the dead?—Good Words.

Altama or Altamaha?

There can, I suppose, be no doubt that in the lines in "The Deserted Village"-

To distant climes, a dreary scene, Where half the convex world intrudes between, Through torrid tracts with fainting steps they

Where wild Altama murmurs to their woe-Goldsmith is alluding to the River Altamaha in Georgia, the colonization of which had taken place not long before. strict sense of the word, the latitude of the mouth of the Altamaha is more than 31 degrees. No part indeed of the present United States is located within the tropics. But, besides this, although there are certainly rattlesnakes and, I believe, scorpions of a certain species in Georgia, there are no tigers there to "wait their hapless prey," which the poet reckons among the horrors of the region where some of the inhabitants of Auburn have gone. - Notes and Queries.

Warding Off Jealousy.

Old Gotrocks (savagely)-What's that! You mean to tell me that you really love my laughter for herself

alone? Young Hardup (tremulously)-Y-yes, sir, but I think I could learn to 1-love you, t-too, sir, in t-t-time, sir. - Vanity

Fair.

Picturesque Places In Uncle

THE UP TO DATE TOWN OF PONCE.

GAME COCKS TAKING AN AIRING IN PONCE.

always blow and from which pour down the rivers, notably the Mayaguez, from which in olden times much gold was

obtained. To the south and east of Mayagnez lies the handsome town of San German. which is contemporary with San Juan, and was founded in 1511. It is built on a long, uneven hill, at the foot of which lies the beautiful valley of two united rivers, where every tropical fruit and vegetable is grown. Southeast of this town lies Yauco, 150 feet above the sea, with a fine climate and good running water. It is connected by a cart road with the port of Guanica, where there is a "playa," or shore settlement, of about 1,000 people. This port was the initial point in the strategic plans of General Miles in his recent military

occupation of Porto Rico.

East of Yauco and connected with it by rail lies Ponce, the chief city of the south coast and second only to San Juan in commercial importance. It was founded about 1600 and lies two to three miles from its port, the spacious harbor of which will admit vessels of 25 feet graft. There are about 27,000 people in Ponce and its "playa" and within its jurisdiction about 47,000, making this city the largest, as it is in some respects the finest, in the island. It has 34 streets, several plazas, a fine old church, hospitals, three theaters, a municipal library, markets, casinos, park and gas works. In fact, it has the entire equipment of a first class city, with the finest theater, the Pearl, to be found in Porto Rico, built of iron and marble at a cost of 70,000 pesos. The climate is hot, but rather dry, and the land and sea breezes make the city endurable, even desirable, as a place of residence, particularly in the winter season. Just outside the city are the thermal baths of La Quintana, efficacious in many diseases and embowered in a lovely garden. The taking of Ponce by our troops and their enthusiastic welcome by the inhabitants must be still fresh in the mind of the reader.

About 50 miles eastward from Ponce lies the town of Guayama, with 4,500 inhabitants, which was founded in 1736, and has one of the richest churches | waters.

, According to a book called "La Cuestion of Puerto Rico," published in Spain, the density of population is extraordinary, with about 1,744 inhabitants to every square league, while in Cuba it is only 376. Twenty years ago the number of individual land proprietors was over 55,000, while in Cuba at the same time, with double the population, they did not exceed half that number. This subject has a portentous aspect just at present, when so many Americans doubtless cherish the hope of acquiring some holding or other in

our new tropical possession. In other West Indian islands, notably the British, there are large tracts of coffee and cacao lands, as well as abandoned estates, which go under the name of crown lands, and may be obtained at a low price per acre, but in Porto Rico, it is believed, the Spanish government had but little of that sort. Even if there are any, the retiring Spanish officials will lose no time in having them transferred to individual ownership before the United States government can bring them within its jurisdiction. Most of the so called crown lands were seized in default of payment of taxes and distributed among the favorites of the adminis-

A native of the island and an authority reports that large tracts of sugar lands can be obtained, especially in the eastern districts of Guayama, Humacao and Fajardo, on account of the low price of sugar. These lands command from \$250 to \$300 per acre and are capable of raising four tons of sugar to the acre the first year, 25 per cent less the second, etc., without fertilizing. Coffee plantations command at least \$500 per acre, but wild lands suitable for that culture can be had at \$100 an acre.

tration. That is the Spanish way.

New York and the island for many years, and it is to be augmented soon in anticipation of an extensive passenger traffic, while probably the projected railroads will be finished and thus the beauties and the bounties of Porto Rice will be made accessible to all desiries to visit our latest acquisite a ratio deal Findstan a d. O.L.

A line of steamers has plied between

rate of 25 per cent. - Exchange