

EL CENSOR

Organo INDEPENDIENTE de los intereses de Costa Rica

EDITOR Y ADMINISTRADOR, J. ALABAKTA

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SAN JOSÉ, 15 DE JUNIO DE 1905

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Inmigración

CAMINOS PROTECCIONISMO

Los debates en la Cámara sobre la grave cuestión del proteccionismo, forman un tejido, como una tela cuyos obreros no pueden fabricarla porque alguno de ellos niega el esfuerzo de su brazo y de su inteligencia dejando inactiva una pieza del telar.

De los importantes y bien razonados discursos que se han pronunciado en pró y en contra del proteccionismo se puede deducir con toda claridad que existe siempre en los señores Diputados el deseo de hacer bien al pueblo, pero esto no basta, es preciso hacerlo y para conseguirlo, hay que desposeionarse de todo sentimiento, egoísta ó terco que tienda á la infalibilidad, don que solo pertenece á la Divinidad.

Nosotros no somos ni enemigos intransigentes ni amigos apasionados del proteccionismo, lo que si deseáramos es la aplicación racional del sistema que quite á la ley el carácter de generalidad, que es precisamente lo que la hace perjudicial aplicada entre nosotros como se ha hecho.

Es evidente que deben protegerse con cierta mesura todos los artículos que el país pueda producir en abundancia y á precio equitativo, empezando por observar la neutralidad más perfecta, en lugar de inclinar la balanza del lado de las influencias ó de cálculos teóricos.

Pero ¿qué fin se persigue con beneficiar, con proteger aquellos artículos que el país no producirá en cantidad suficiente sino hipotéticamente dentro de muchos años, como son sin duda alguna la manteca, el arroz, etc?

¿Porqué se han de cargar derechos prohibitivos sobre artículos que no podemos producir de calidad tan buena como los que se importan?

Pues estas y otras deducciones en pró, y otras que se aducen en contra han sido brillantemente expresadas por el señor Sandoval, en su concienzudo y noble proyecto; por el señor Pérez Zeledón con esa argumentación concreta que impresiona y convence; por el estudioso y aventajado señor González Ulloa que aduce ejemplos de enorme peso, aproximándose de rondón á la solución del asunto proponiendo el establecimiento de un Ministerio de Agricultura; y por el joven diputado Martín que da la verdadera nota, cuando dice: "damos primas sobre los cultivos, tengamos buenas comunicaciones, creemos un centro técnico que se ocupe solo de la agricultura, y le dé todo el auxilio que ella necesita, etc."

No señores, no se puede aplicar una ley ni con carácter irrevocable ni conviene el cambio brusco de sistemas.

De todo esto resulta la figura

comparativa de que nos valíamos al principio: se trata de fabricar la tela pero no todos los obreros trabajan al unísono ni simultáneamente, y de ahí la falta de cohesión.

Aplicase la ley del proteccionismo con prudencia y á aquellos artículos que la práctica ha demostrado que deben ser protegidos, y á ciertos otros que producimos ya, ó podemos hacer producir rápidamente con la aplicación de la ley; éste será un obrero.

Créese ese indispensable Ministerio de Agricultura, que la estudie y la desarrolle, este será otro obrero.

Estúdiense con ahínco un plan de inmigración que fecunde y haga producir á la tierra lo que puede y debe producir; aquí tenemos el más formidable de los obreros.

Trácese caminos y toda clase de vías de comunicación que abaraten los fletes de todo lo que se produzca; ya tenemos el cuarto obrero.

Y con estos cuatro elementos funcionando simultáneamente ya veremos la tela del proteccionismo natural, perfectamente tejida deslizando del telar suave, brillante y de consistente trama.

Por eso declamos en nuestro número anterior y editorial "El Porvenir" *Inmigración y caminos*: El día que Costa Rica produzca lo que puede y debe producir y sus vías de comunicación abaraten los artículos al consumo y á la exportación, ese día se habrá creado y aplicado por sí misma la ley de un proteccionismo natural que se traducirá en riqueza y dicha para todos, en encumbramiento y preponderancia de la nación.

Nos movemos infructuosamente dentro de un círculo vicioso que es representado por un número fijo y escaso de brazos con el cual lo queremos hacer todo.

Los jornaleros por ganarse la vida siguen en su trabajo el impulso de sus patrones, y si de este impulso aparente se ve que en realidad un ramo se extiende considerablemente, no puede ser sino en perjuicio de otro ó varios porque siempre es el mismo número de brazos el que se emplea, y de aquí el desequilibrio en la producción cuya consecuencia es la carestía.

La inmigración progresiva irá por sí sola resolviendo el problema de la producción hasta llenar las necesidades del consumo interior y ofrecer el excedente á la exportación.

Las vías de comunicación harán lo demás.

Cuestión social

Es ya pública la noticia, de gravísima importancia y trascendencia capital, en lo que se refiere á nuestro ambiente social y en la constitución de nuestros hogares.

Las doctrinas que se ha logrado audaz y criminalmente infiltrar en

la imaginación inconsciente aún de la juventud impresionable y ardorosa que concurre á cierto establecimiento de instrucción, son las consecuencias de un sistema erróneo de instrucción introducido entre nosotros por la petulancia de quien todo lo sabía, y no consultaban sino su orgullo y su capricho.

Hoy se toca una vez más el funesto resultado de esos gobiernos autocráticos, cuya mortal se convierte en ingrata herencia de difíciles composendas.

Lo esencial de la tarea, en tan ardua y difícil cuestión, ha venido á caer en manos del actual Ministro de Instrucción Pública señor Astúa, quien aunque se lanzó con vigor en el camino de las reformas, se halla colocado frente á una que reclama pronta y radical solución.

Con el brillante discurso pronunciado ante los jefes del establecimiento á que nos referimos, que según nos dice quien lo oyó, fué elocuente y persuasivo, ha dado el señor Astúa una prueba más de su claro talento y de su natural bondad, pero creemos que en ciertas enfermedades es necesaria la cirugía, que corta por lo sano para amputar el órgano gangrenado, medida que hubiera atenuado en parte la justa alarma de los padres de familia, y aplaudiríamos todos los que vemos y juzgamos los hechos bajo el prisma de la equidad y la justicia.

Creemos oportuno y á propósito reproducir algunos párrafos del notable artículo que bajo el epígrafe "Sin Título" publicó nuestro amigo don Leoncio N. Bello en *La Prensa Libre* del 25 de enero de este año, que era como la intuición profética de lo que hoy ocurre á consecuencia de las reformas educativas, introducidas en el antiguo plan general de enseñanza oficial.

Copiamos:

El plan de enseñanza ha rodado de manera extraordinaria, desechando hoy lo que ayer tuvimos como bueno. Esa evolución constante—propia para una escuela de aplicación—ha tenido sus graves inconvenientes y á veces ha despertado desconfianzas.

Aquí toco ya con el Liceo de Costa Rica. Para referirme á él en los tiempos más azarosos, traigo á colación el país donde se formó el personal que en estos últimos años tuvo la gerencia de este establecimiento.

Chile no es ni tan alto como lo suponen sus admiradores incondicionales, ni tan bajo como lo juzgan sus detractores. Es un país de aspiraciones altas, bien constituido, en estado de evolución, que se agita preparando su porvenir, país en el cual las clases dirigentes tienen larga visual y todas las clases abundan en energías, con cuya suma se forma la fisonomía de la nación, país joven, acaso no bien armado para la lucha, pero donde el vigor del ciudadano suple las deficiencias de la naturaleza.

Palpitan en Chile los problemas sociales con más fuerza que en los otros países hermanos; hay lucha fuerte de clases porque el pauperismo lo exige,

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LIMON AGENCY,

Arrival of Mr. Minor C. Keith

The S. S. Esparta came to an anchorage at about 6 o'clock on Saturday morning the 10th inst. and shortly after, the news like wild fire went around, that the expected favorite of the people, Mr. Minor C. Keith, was once more in Costa Rica.

For some days past before this event, preparations for his welcome were to be seen in many ways, but in none more conspicuous, than in the decoration of the National pier.

The Wharf master, Captain Simons, was determined to give a welcome appearance to everything, so he was up and doing, until his efforts met the success he laboured for. Indeed on Saturday morning the Pier presented a pretty appearance; dressed with numerous flags and the tri-colour bunting of Costa Rica.

These were also arches of coconut palm at the entrances to the pier from land and sea, and on the whole; the Captain deserves credit for the cheery aspect of the surroundings, during the welcome of the country's true and constant friend.

The shipping were not as numerous as on some other occasions, still they did their share. The s.s. Ellis and s. s. Siberia were strung from stem to stern with flags of every nationality, and as the Esparta came in the harbour, the joyous sound from their shrieking whistles, could be heard for miles away. His Excellency the governor of Limon, Mr. R. J. Scheweppe and some other gentlemen went off in the United Fruit Co.'s boat to meet him (Mr. Keith) whilst a large and anxious crowd awaited his arrival at the pier. Amongst this gathering there were many officials of the government and different companies, and of whom we name:—Messrs. Jno. M. Keith, G. W. Chase, G. A. Morson, Drs. Castro, Echeveria, and Velázquez, Captains Baker and Simons, the Administrator of Customs and the Inspector, Señores don Lucas Alverado and don Victor Gutiérrez and many others. Mr. Keith is accompanied by his gentle and winsome spouse, who; with himself look in the bloom of health. Many greetings and shaking of hands took place, in which the writer of this is sorry, that he was not intimate enough to join in, as he felt burning to say a word of welcome to the man, who; can win the hearts so many people. After this, Mr. and Mrs. Keith left the dock and went over to the United Fruit Co.'s Lodge, where they became the guests of the Manager Mr. R. J. Scheweppe. One of the most pleasing features of the occasion, was in, on our way from the dock, to witness the gladness of dear old mother Brown, while on her way, to pay her respects to her friend and benefactor.

COMMUNICATED

The Dignity and Power of Journalism Especial to EL CENSOR

The present age is pre-eminently one of Journalism, which in its broadest sense, includes all classes of literature. No other pursuit in life excels Journalism in marvelous achievements—in keeping one very vanguard of the world's magnificent progress.

Ours is distinctly an age of newspaper and magazine readers. The facts, the events, the thoughts of the world are narrated in the daily press and in the weekly and monthly magazines.

Journalism is the greatest and the most impressive instructor in the world. It teaches more of life, of science and of art than all the universities of learning.

It is a profession of the highest dignity, the widest influence, and the greatest power. From the correspondent of the country weekly to the editor-in-chief of the great metropolitan daily, to whom the rulers of the world pay tribute; from the writer of the interesting short story to the author whose name is unknown and esteemed throughout the civilized world—all are Journalists.

To-day, the «man behind the pen» is one of the most potent forces in ordaining human destiny and in moulding civilization.

Journalism has never before offered so inspiring and so honorable a career to ambitious men and even women, as in these early days of the Twentieth Century. Its future is unmistakably and pre-eminently one of unsurpassed power and prosperity.

The greatest minds bear willing tribute to the glory and the grandeur, to the nobility and the dominant influence of Journalism.

I have often been asked in what business I would advise a young man to begin life. Invariably, my reply has been, the newspaper business. My one ambition has always been to be a newspaper man.

The field covered by the modern newspaper is marvelous. It rivals the magazines in the excellence of its literary products in its graphic description of historical events, in the cleverness of its fiction, and in the accuracy and the artistic value of its illustrations. Nearly all the best-known writers of the present day; contribute their best efforts to the daily newspaper.

Journalism yields a greater variety of research and a greater fascination of ever-changing information and intelligence, than any other vocation. It holds out unrivalled opportunities to its followers to see and know mankind, and, if they prefer, to ripen their knowledge by travel and by personal observation.

Editors and publishers everywhere are on the alert to secure the services of bright, enthusiastic and diligent men and women. The demand for reliable news matter, special articles, short stories, industrial and problem stories, biographical historical, and character sketches, tales of travel and adventure, wit, humour, poetry, and magazine literature, has become so great that the number of writers and of correspondents of practical experience is very inadequate.

There is a prevalent, if not generally expressed idea, that while skill in English composition is an excellent thing, it is unnecessary to anyone except professional writers; that, while persons who give their lives to writing must, of course, master technically the art of expressing themselves, it is not at all essential for others to undertake a thing so difficult. That this error is less wide-spread than of old is evident from the increased attention given to English composition in all modern systems of education; but the error survives in popular misapprehension. Students of technical and scientific subjects are as truly acquiring practical training when they are improving their skill in writing as when they are performing experiments in the laboratory or are smelting ores at the furnace. In reports to Corporations, in papers on sanitary engineering addressed to city officers, in schemes for railroads or telegraphs laid before legislative committees, the student trained to write correct English will have need of all the literary cleverness that he can compass, all the literary knowledge that he can acquire. The modern habits of life have brought into common, every day experience, the need of being master of expression; and even he who does not put pen to paper—if it is possible to suppose such a person to exist among intelligent people—is under the necessity of cultivating his knowledge of the art of expressing to the end that he may read more intelligently and more sensitively. There is great need of establishing communication with our fellowmen; there is hardly less need of learning, to establish communication with ourselves. We strive to make our different selves known to one another, but we find it hard. We are conscious of feeling, of ideas, of emotions, which some sphere of our manifold being knows, yet which to us—to the outer sphere to the external eye are vague and distant, however keenly we long to understand. The ability to put thoughts into words for others is soon found to be the ability to phrase for ourselves. One of the greatest of the delights, and by no means the least of the advantages, of mastering the art of expression, is the power of interpreting ourselves to ourselves.

If a man desires to impress, to persuade, to move to arouse; or if he has a report to write which he hopes may be adopted; a theory to state which he is in earnest to have received; a history to relate that he would have believed; an appeal that he long to have peeded; a creation of the imagination by which

he aims to touch the emotions of his fellowmen—he cannot too carefully cultivate the art of communicating it accurately. In many of these cases master of literary technic is as essential to success as air to breathing or light to seeing.

In conclusion I will say that there are, today, in many parts of the civilized world, thousands of youngmen and women who are fully capable of winning distinction in this art, if they would study carefully English composition; the construction of sentences, style, and the polished touch that make a newspaper article readable or a story fascinating or an editorial powerful. As the modeler forms an object of symmetry and beauty from a shapeless mass of clay, so may the skilled and competent writer mould the minds of his readers.

Port Limón 7th June 1905.

Casualties on American and English Railroads.

Railway journalists have within the past two months sought to discount the casualty figures, which in the reports of the interstate commerce commission are available to every one, by hinting at the large number of deaths which have been sustained by "trespassers" upon railway property. It is true that many careless persons are each year destroyed by railway trains, but does this in the slightest measure serve to make less horrifying the shocking number of deaths and injuries among the travellers in trains? One is inclined to think not. It is not the percentages of deaths among the trespassers with which we are concerned, but among those whose lives should be safeguarded to the limits of human ingenuity, says Gerald Austen in the Pilgrim.

If, you say, the "block system" is an almost infallible preventive of railway accidents why do not the roads install and maintain the system generally. The railways interest in the safety of their passengers is bounded on all four sides by the dividends. The railway manager will tell you that railways even as it, are really starving to death, and that the installation of the "block system" would serve to decrease still further the dividends which thousands of common American men and women shareholders look for semi-annually. Yet it is well for the reader to understand that the installation of the automatic air-brake and every other safety appliance now in general use on American railways, was contested by the railways quite as hotly and on precisely the same grounds—expensiveness—years ago. Yet there is to-day not a railway in the country that would cast aside these appliances if it could.

There are single and double-tracked roads in the East, South and middle West which are operating the "block system" to-day, and the increased cost of operation is so slight as to receive scarcely any special mention in the annual reports of railways to their shareholders. Moreover, every railway in the British isles is operated under a "block" or "staff system" and to all intents and purposes they are the same without any added cost in the way of operation, sufficient to worry either the directorate or the shareholders.

For the benefit of the general reader, perhaps it may be well to indicate the difference between the operation of American and English railways and offer a few comparative figures. In the beginning this startling fact appears: During the fiscal year of 1904, there was not a single casualty among passengers on an English railway, and this despite the fact that English railways carry more than twice as many people every year as the American railways.

The trains of Great Britain, according to the statistics prepared by Mr. James D. Whelpley, travel 400,000,000 miles a year. The trains of America travel 900,000,000 miles a year.

Foreign News

JUNE 9TH.

The Independence of Norway.
Referring to the resolution taken by

the Norwegian Parliament, the Swedish press assert that although the revolution is a fact, it does not imply Norway's independence, as Sweden's consent is required before the union can be dissolved. Outside of the capital, people are quite unconcerned about the Norwegian events. King Oscar has refused to receive a committee from the Norwegian Parliament which he considers as a revolutionary body.

Peace negotiations.
President Roosevelt and King Victor Emanuel have agreed to act as mediators between Japan and Russia in the negotiations for peace which have been initiated. President Roosevelt has already addressed several communications to Tokio and King Victor Emanuel, on the other hand, to St. Petersburg. Influenced by Samsdorf and Dewitte, who are strong advocates for peace. The Czar has at last accepted the mediation and is willing to know the Japanese conditions, which are protectorate over Corea, and annexation of Port Arthur and Dalny; control of Manchurian railway; and strong indemnification, said to be \$1,000,000,000. England, America and Germany are willing to concede Japan a right to the first two conditions, but it is doubted that Russia will agree to the indemnification, a sum that could be spent on the battle field, with a faint hope of obtaining supremacy over the Japs.

In the meantime the Russian Government continue making warlike preparations.

JUNE 10TH.

Peace negotiations.
The French government has instructed its Representative in St. Petersburg to expose before the Russian government France's desire to act as peace mediator between her ally and Japan.

The Czar feels disposed to accept the peace if Japan agrees not to annex any Russian territory, to limit the indemnification to the actual cost of the war and if the future rights of both nations over Corea and Manchuria be established on equal terms.

The Russian Press, heretofore bitterly opposed to accept the peace as long as Russia has not obtained a decided victory over Japan, now express the advisability of signing the peace providing the indemnification is not too exacting.

The Czar has received a letter from the Kaiser advising him to make peace. The English, French, American and German Ministers have conferred on the subject and it is reported that the powers are desirous to put an end to the war at once.

Norwegian News.

The national flag was hoisted to-day over Akershus Fortress. Thirty thousand people, including the members of the Storking witnessed the ceremony.

A submarine lost.
The British submarine boat 'A' sunk to-day near the break-water at Portsmouth. The crew, composed of 18 men, perished. It is presumed that the cause of the accident was the explosion of the gasoline tank.

JUNE 11TH.

Norwegians Maters
Dr. Nansen is spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic of Norway.

The Storking's Declaration of Independence has now been handed to King Oscar in Stockholm.

Peace Negotiations

The Japanese Government's intentions are to lay the conditions for peace as soon as Russia takes the first step in the matter.

The Czar has appointed Nelidoff as Russia's Plenipotentiary in the Peace conference, which he wishes it should meet in Paris or in Manchuria or Washington if Japan so desire. The instructions Nelidoff will carry have already been prepared.

Japan will cut down the indemnification if Russia agrees to other territorial and naval conditions.

King Alphonse visit to England.
King Alphonse left London to-day greatly pleased with the cordial reception given him in England.

News from Philippine Islands.

Enrique Daguho and 39 followers have been executed in Manila. Daguho was at the head of the revolutionary movement in Samoa Island.

The Vesuvius in action.

Since the 8th instant no change has occurred in the volcano's action. The eruptions are intermittent.

P. E. P.

News from our Zent Junction
CORRESPONDENT

Botica del Pueblo the Drug store of señor don Ashton Schloss is well stocked with new goods and we must admit that at the present time the management is everything to be expected, still there is something wanting. Ah, we miss the gramophone and other music at nights and would like to have them again. Therefore we wish the proprietor a hasty return.

The Sailors hands are pretty full at

present, also the firm of Hoffman and Mills. They are well packed with work. The same can be said of Gardiner and others.

The Blue building is a bit dull at present but, in a week or so, we can imagine what it will be and we only hope that visitors will keep such order as will prevent the major from making many cases for he is extra vigilant about the same, and to the delight of Old father Shylock while he is busy taking cash over the counter. The Delegates are here and we hope, that soon the Independent order of Odd Fellows will be a reality. Thanko to Mr. Da-Costa and Lawrence.

General and local information.

THE DRUG STORE "Botica nueva" in Limon is not a branch of the "Botica francesa," as we stated in our issue of the 8th,

The "Botica francesa" as we are informed by Messrs Herman & Zeledon proprietor of this important Drug Store has no branches anywhere and their business are concentrated in San José from where they supply the various Drug Stores in the Republic.

The two Delegates according to the notice which was published in this paper in connection with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, Arrived here on the s.s. Siberia on Saturday morning, and left for Matina, the scene of their mission by the morning train of the same day.

The s. s. Siberia arrived at 7.30 Saturday morning with 5525 packages of general cargo and 35 passengers from Jamaica via Carthagena last, where she was detained for the purpose of embarking 3000 sacks of coffee. She also brought 8 bags of mails,

S. S. ELLIS four days, New Orleans arrived here on Wednesday night last with nearly 12,000 packages of general merchandise, which took 2 days and 1 night to discharge. She then took a load of bananas and left on Saturday evening for New Orleans.

A CONCERT in aid of the funds for the new Rectory for St. Marks Church Limon, will take place in the School Room on the 20th instant. We are informed, that that worthy gentleman of Limon, Mr. Cecil Lindo, is the chief patron and helper in the good work, herefore, from what we know of him, it should be a success.

Limon Shipping Intelligence

ARRIVALS		
Esparta	June 10	Boston
Washington	> 9	Bocas
Origen	> 13	New Orleans
Venus	> 13	do.
La Plata	> 14	Jamaica v/a Colón
Matina	> 14	Manchester
Faunton	> 14	New Orleans
Belzernon	> 15	Mobile
Allai	> 16	New York
Calabria	> 16	Hamburg
DEPARTURE		
Ellis	June 10	New Orleans
Washington	> 10	Bocas
Esparta	> 11	Boston
Siberia	> 12	New York
		Via Jamaica
La Plata	> 14	Columbian Ports
Origen	> 14	New Orleans
Venus	> 14	do.
Matina	> 15	Manchester
Calabria	> 16	Hamburg v. Colón
Faunton	> 16	New Orleans
Belzernon	> 17	Mobile
Allai	> 19	New York

Current Items.

From the Daily Telegraph of Jamaica.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

Berlin, May 18.—Disapproval has been expressed by the Kaiser of any attempt to widen the breach between Germany and England, such as was attempted by the Navy League. The Magdeburger Zeitung says that *lese majeste* proceedings have been dropped, but both Vice-Presidents of the league have resigned.

It appears that the Kaiser will no longer tolerate the agitation by the league, which was hindering the policy of the government. The Anglo-German estrangement is partly ascribed to the league.

TO BUILD INTERNATIONAL TOWN.

London, May 17.—According to The Hague correspondent of the Telegraph Andrew Carnegie is inclined to support a fantastic scheme of Dr. Eykman to build an international town near The Hague, which will be entirely devoted to the arts and sciences and international fraternization. It is estimated that the cost would be \$10,000,000, The scheme is entirely distinct from the plan to build a peace palace.

For Housekeepers.

We have just gone to housekeeping. Our home is pretty and I want to run it in as thoroughly an up-to-date manner as possible with two maids. Will you tell me the proper method of announcing a meal? My husband says ring a bell is good enough for him, if the meal is well cooked, but that method does not appeal to me.

MRS. LAURA B., Braintree.

In a private house dinner and all meals are properly announced by a maid or waiter who says: «Dinner is served.» It is not good form to use a bell or gong.

SUMMER HOUSE DRAPERIES.

Every season new materials for house draperies are shown, but the old stand-bys are also there in fresh and dainty piles. Is there anything more beguiling to a woman than these arrays of seductive, filmy draperies? White Swiss, plain and dotted, at every price; madras in creams, greens and yellows in most beautiful designs, which can be used as an inner drapery, with good results along with sash curtains, or they make excellent curtains where only one set will be used; bobinet in cream or coffee color, with simple braid trimming or applied design of endless variety. Old-fashioned scrim seems to have come back to stay, and is a most delightful net to stencil on; the fine mesh keeps out the light while a cheap quality lets all the light in, but will not last as long. We can also find white nainsook, dimity, net, grenadine, point d'esprit and cheese-cloth. There are many nets the colonial nets and fish nets being most in evidence.

In figured materials, cretonnes, chintzes, taffetas, English art muslin, Java prints, Japanese cottons, India prints and Dutch prints make a varied stock to choose from.

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Saddles and Harness Maker 28 1/2 Station street opposite the government stable San Jose. Cheapest worker in town. Would like to call the notice of the friends in San Jose, and also those of the adjoining vicinities. You can have your saddles both foreign and native done to order. Why go abroad? Also Coach and cart harnesses, Leggings. Saddle bags, Pistol cases etc.

Call and give a fair trial

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Correspondence in care of Messrs Lindo Bros
I beg to inform the Public generally, that I am always prepared to undertake all kind of work in Line with my profession, and will execute same in the most Masterly and up-to date manner. MI EXPERIENCE COVERS A PERIOD OF 21 YEARS, during which time, all kind of buildings have been erected by me. For the last 13 years I have been constantly employed by the Firm of Liado Bros; and any person requiring my services may refer to them.

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A special store where every body can find any sort of scissors, ven-knives, razors, poniards, cut-lasses; table, cook and hunting Knives; paper cutters.

Speciality in automatical razors and hair cutting machines.

Sevillian folding knives Universal seven application pincers.

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begs to advise that in his workshops all kind of constructions are done in anex of his furniture factory.

In the hardware departement there is always a full assortment of goods and machinery. Office is daily open for consultations. Next to Banco de Costa Rica.

The cough, catharr phtisis bronchitis, and breast

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Quarantine in New Orleans

In accordance with resolution of the Board of Health of said place, passengers must provide themselves with a certificate signed by the American Consul at San José and by Mr. Mariano Guardia as representative of this Company, stating therein that they have been in this city or its vicinity five full days.

San José, June 1st. 1905.
p. p. UNITED FRUIT Co., COSTA RICA

R. J. SCHWEPPE, Manager