

# EL CENSOR

Organo INDEPENDIENTE de los intereses de Costa Rica

EDITOR Y ADMINISTRADOR, J. ALABAITA

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SAN JOSÉ, 13 DE JULIO DE 1905

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MARCA ESTRELLA

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REST STOUT PORTER

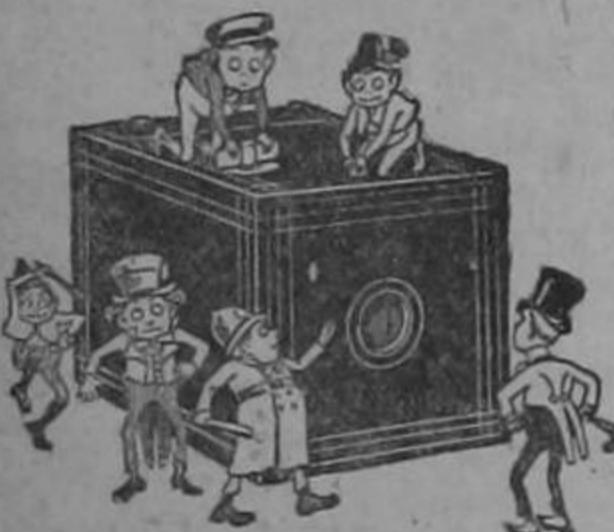
Fábrica de géneros de punto

Camisetas de lana y algodón hechas á la medida  
calzoncillos, etc., etc.

MATERIALES DE PRIMERA — PRECIOS MODICOS

ORDENES: APARTADO #51

Ventas: Bajos de la casa de doña María v. de Lines



ARTICULOS  
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SE ACEPTE toda clase de consignaciones  
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Alfaro, hoy A. Leiva y C°, Parque Central.

CAMISERIA.—Se reciben encargos para  
camisas de hombre y de niño á la medida.  
Hay muestras de géneros especiales.

COLCHONERIA.—Existencia de colchones,  
almohadas, traveceros, y se reciben órdenes que se despachan al dia.

AGENCIA de varias fábricas de muebles  
del país. Se hacen contratos para trabajos en  
el ramo de ebanistería.

EN VENTA DE LANCE: cajas de hierro,  
prensas de copiar, máquinas de coser, gran  
variedad de cuadros de sala, de comedor; ca-  
mas de todo tamaño y clase, mesas, armarios,  
escritorios, objetos de arte, artículos de elec-  
tricidad, muebles de sala, gran surtido de  
copas y vasos de loza, de mesa y cocina.

CÁMPO ABIERTO PARA el que deseé con-  
vertir cosas que le estorban, en colones efec-  
tivos; y para el que quiera comprar lo que  
necesita por la mitad de su precio.

TODOS LOS PRECIOS SON EXCEPCIO-  
NALES.—Con frecuencia hay existencia de  
varios productos del país que no obedecen á  
precio de mercado, sino de oportunidad.

**Grandes Talleres**  
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TAPICERIA  
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Avenida Central, Cuesta de Moras, 531

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y artículos para regalo

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## Ferrocarril al Pacífico

Hace unos días venimos obser-  
vando que algunos órganos de la  
prensa han dado cabida en sus  
columnas á varios artículos cuya  
tendencia es hacer visibles ciertas  
deficiencias en el servicio de aquél  
tráfico, pero revistiéndolas con un  
carácter de cargo personal dirigi-  
do al laborioso Administrador de  
aquella dependencia, cargos que  
á nuestro juicio son infundados  
si se tienen en cuenta la organiza-  
ción actual de la Empresa, la  
limitación de facultades y de re-  
cursos al alcance del actual Admi-  
nistrador, y las múltiples obliga-  
ciones que gravitan sobre los dos  
importantes puestos que está desempeñando don Nicolas Chavar-  
ría con una actividad incesante.

No es pues al señor Chavarría  
á quien habrá que achacar los  
defectos que pudiera haber en la  
práctica de los servicios, sinó á la  
falta de intervención de un Inge-  
nierio técnico, que reuna condicio-  
nes especiales de organizador, que  
esté revestido de cierta autoridad  
y se halle en situación de desa-  
rrollar un plan con amplias facul-  
tades.

Nos permitimos respetuosamente  
indicar al señor Esquivel, por  
si debido á sus innumerables aten-  
ciones no hubiera pensado en ello,  
que cerca y acertadamente elegi-  
do por él, tiene á su alcance co-  
mo colaborador la persona idónea  
que por sus especialísimas condi-  
ciones podría dar á la Administración  
del Ferrocarril la organiza-  
ción más adecuada en el orden  
financiero y técnico que aquella  
Empresa demanda.

Nos referimos al actual Ministro  
de Hacienda señor Echeverría,  
pues al recorrer los datos por él  
suministrados en la parte exposi-  
tiva de los Ingresos y Egresos  
habidos en el ejercicio económico  
de 1904-5 y hallar las partidas  
que se refieren al movimiento fi-  
nanciero del Ferrocarril citado,  
observamos que la Empresa pro-  
piamente dicha en lo que se rela-  
ciona con su movimiento comer-  
cial, ha producido un beneficio de  
₡ 24,351-29.

Esta suma, aunque no despre-  
ciable, no representa á nuestro en-  
tender más que el hecho cierto y  
concreto de que una buena é inte-  
ligente organización, debe forzo-  
samente aumentar considerable-  
mente las utilidades actuales, y  
que todo el personal que actúe  
bajo el reglamento de aquella, se  
hallará apto y hábil para desem-  
peñar su cometido con perfecta  
exactitud y conocimiento, el dfa  
que la línea esté terminada y en-  
tre en todo el período de desarro-  
llo á que está destinada.

Entendemos pues, que sería más  
natural y más práctico que puese-  
to que el Ministerio de Hacienda  
tiene á su cargo la intervención  
financiera, debe refundirse en el  
mismo la parte administrativa,  
porque de ambos elementos reu-

nidos en una mano, debe nacer el  
estudio de una organización que  
llene todos los vacíos de los ser-  
vicios y tienda por consecuencia á  
aumentar las utilidades que ven-  
gan á amortizar las obligaciones.

Y nosotros recordamos, como lo  
recordarán el Gobierno y el pú-  
blico que la labor organizadora  
llevada á efecto por el señor Eche-  
verría en la Fábrica Nacional de  
Licores, le ha conquistado una  
justa y merecida fama de integridad  
de competencia, y de labo-  
riosidad, que fué motivo de su  
elevación al alto puesto que hoy  
desempeña con general aplauso.

## Doctrinas

Hemos dicho que la *necesidad*  
ha originado actos de importancia  
trascendental en la vida política  
de los pueblos y vamos á probarlo  
con los hechos sucedidos en  
nuestras hermanas de Sud-América.

Concluida la dominación de Es-  
paña en sus colonias en el año  
1824, los pueblos independizados  
permanecieron largo tiempo inde-  
cisos sobre la forma de gobier-  
no que debían adoptar, hasta que  
al fin la *necesidad* de tocar de  
cerca la verdadera vida indepen-  
diente les hizo dividirse en peque-  
ños estados constituyéndose en  
Repúblicas soberanas, diferentes  
en su sistema político, económico  
y administrativo. Más, por buena  
fé y principios, por altas iniciati-  
vas, por entereza de carácter y  
recto juicio entre gobernantes y  
gobernados, resultó en todos ellos  
un manifiesto fracaso y un ma-  
nantial de revueltas de abusos y  
desaciertos.

Y ésto porqué? Por la sencilla  
razón de existir la *necesidad* de  
palpar los errores y sufrirlos para  
que naciera el escarmiento, que  
trae paso á paso la clarividencia  
para dirigir, é ir marcando la  
huella de certeros pasos hacia el  
concierto social, el orden interno,  
la prosperidad y el adelanto de los  
pueblos. Todo ello requiere, por  
tanto, variados ensayos, que se  
pueden extender hasta lo infinito,  
si su resultado no es completa-  
mente satisfactorio. Esos ensayos  
son los períodos presidenciales y  
el resultado es la labor que ejecuten  
durante su administración los  
hombres llamados á ocupar dichos  
puestos.

Por eso todos los pueblos sud-  
americanos, han tenido que efectuar  
estos ensayos y aquellos que  
han sabido seleccionar sus mandatarios, son los que más prove-  
cho han conseguido y más gloria  
han acumulado. En cambio aqué-  
llos que han escogido sus hombres  
al azar, han perdido dolorosamente  
el tiempo y sólo presentan al  
mundo una larguísima lista de  
mandatarios, indignos, improduc-  
tivos y perjudiciales; cuando no  
tiranlos abominables ó criminales  
encubiertos.

Y para satisfacer las fórmulas  
constitucionales, si la mayoría del  
país lo pide, se efectúa el cambio  
de mandatario en ese tiempo, pero  
teniendo el buen cuidado de ele-  
gir otro ciudadano de idénticas  
inclinaciones; uno que haya sido  
su colaborador, que sea poseedor

De esto se desprende que los  
pueblos deben ensayar hasta que  
encuentren un factor provechoso  
y digno de gobernarlos y dejarlo  
allí hasta que nuevas *necesidades*  
justificadas hagan obligatorio pro-  
ceder á otro ensayo; pero no ha-  
cerlo por que llega una fecha que,  
si bien es sagrada en su justa  
aplicación, deja de serlo cuando  
de sus efectos puede derivarse un  
mal futuro ó la conclusión del  
bien presente para el país.

Para dar más fuerza á nuestra  
aserción tomemos por ejemplo en  
este artículo á Chile y Bolivia  
países vecinos y de la misma edad.

Chile desde 1825 hasta 1905  
ha sido gobernado por 18 Presi-  
dentes, sucediéndose 8 en los seis  
primeros años, á causa del espíritu  
revoltoso que animaba los hom-  
bres de esa época, en todos los  
pueblos de América. Esto trajo  
por consecuencia el estancamien-  
to del progreso, la miseria debido  
al abandono de la industria y la  
agricultura, por la inseguridad del  
orden, é hizo nacer el amor á la  
pereza, á las asonadas militares y  
á los cuartelazos. Por fin en 1831  
se puso término á esa situación,  
y con ello entró Chile por la sen-  
da del adelanto material hasta  
colocarse á la enviable altura  
que hoy se encuentra.

Bolivia en igual cantidad de  
años ha tenido 25 Presidentes,  
de los cuales muy pocos llegaron  
al poder por las vías legales, muy  
pocos descendieron en paz y á  
su justo plazo, muchos fueron  
unos tiranuelos ridículos, muchos  
cayeron asesinados y casi ninguno  
levantó el nivel moral de sus con-  
ciudadanos, ni encarriló la mar-  
cha del país por la vía del pro-  
greso ni espació la simiente de  
la prosperidad nacional.

En cambio Chile; cuánta pros-  
peridad; cuánto progreso; cuánto  
crédito y cuánta ilustración ha  
conseguido! Es la primera nación  
latina en América, comparándola  
proporcionalmente á su superficie;  
y la que presenta glorias más bel-  
las en las páginas de su historia.  
A qué se debe diferencia tan  
marcada en pueblos tan vecinos?  
Pues, á que en Chile cuando ha  
llegado al poder un hombre de  
principios sanos, de honradez y  
moralidad política, amante del  
progreso y patriota en el sentido  
verdadero de la palabra, se le de-  
ja gobernar en calma, haciendo  
basta sus enemigos, colaboradores  
en las disposiciones que tienden  
al bien del país, y cuando expira  
el plazo de su período se controlan  
los beneficios efectuados, se  
imaginan los que se pueden efec-  
tuuar y se le fuerza á continuar en  
el poder por otro período legal.

Y para satisfacer las fórmulas  
constitucionales, si la mayoría del  
país lo pide, se efectúa el cambio  
de mandatario en ese tiempo, pero  
teniendo el buen cuidado de ele-  
gir otro ciudadano de idénticas  
inclinaciones; uno que haya sido  
su colaborador, que sea poseedor

de los secretos de estado y conoce en toda forma las necesidades y conveniencias del país, para que así pueda ser el verdadero continuador del sistema político practicado por su antecesor y pueda el país por este medio proseguir, sin transición ni convulsiones, siendo el que reciba los efectos de las acertadas medidas del Ejecutivo.

Así sucedió en 1831 cuando recibió el poder el General don Joaquín Prieto, quien debió entregarlo en 1836, pero como todavía existía el germen revolucionario, los poderes constituidos hicieron continuar el mismo Gobierno hasta 1841, en cuyos períodos empezó á nacer el verdadero concepto de la libertad social y política en Chile. Sube en ese año el general don Manuel Bulnes y por las mismas necesidades dura en el poder hasta 1851, para entregarlo al ciudadano don Manuel Montt, quien empieza la verdadera regeneración y el adelanto del país, para que la continúe el ciudadano don José Joaquín Pérez desde 1861 hasta 1871.

Estos 40 años forman la infancia política de Chile la cual fué encamionada en su primer mitad á las bayonetas para que la sostuvieran y la otra mitad al civilismo que la impulsara hacia la perfección, respaldada siempre por la fuerza pasiva de las armas.

Desde esa fecha cesó la necesidad de los períodos largos y de la fuerza militar en el poder y desde entonces todos sus mandatarios (excepto Balmaceda) han durado en él su período legal de 5 años, todos siendo simples ciudadanos amantes del orden del país y respetuosos con la Constitución.

En Bolivia no sucede eso. Allí existe un fermento sedicioso y una colosal ambición de mando y por esto apenas sube al poder un Presidente, varios ambiciosos preparan sus esfuerzos para derrocarle, casi siempre á nombre de la Constitución, que ellos pisotean.

Convengamos pues que el beneficio de un país no está en observar estrictamente la Carta Fundamental, sino en proceder en el orden político, económico y administrativo como exija la invencible ley de la necesidad.

## La canción del peral

Traducido especialmente para

EL CENSOR

I

Había un gran peral al extremo de la aldea; en la primavera parecía un ramillete de flores. La casa del jardinerío se hallaba al otro lado del camino; tenía una portada de piedra parecida á la de un castillo; la hija del jardinerío se llama Perrine.

Eramos novios.

II

Tenía diez y seis años. ¡Cuántas rosas en sus mejillas! Tantas flores como había en el peral. Bajo el peral fué donde la dije: Perrine, mi Perrine, queriendo nos casamos!

III

Todo en ella sonreía: sus cabellos que jugaban con el viento; su talle, su pie desnudo en sus pequeños suecos, sus manos que bajaban la rama pendiente para aspirar el perfume de las flores; su frente pura, sus dientes blancos entre sus labios rojos. ¡Ah! yo la amaba mucho. Nuestra boda para la cosecha, me dijo, si el Emperador no te toma para soldado.

IV

Cuando llegó el sorteo encendí un cirio, porque la idea de irme lejos de ella me destrozaba el corazón. ¡Alabada sea Santa María! saqué el número más alto. Pero á Juan, mi hermano de leche le tocó mal número.

Lo encontré llorando y que decía: ¡Madre! Pobre madre mía!

V.

Consuélate, Juan, yo soy huérano. No quería creerme cuando le dije. Voy á partir por tí. Perrine vino bajo el peral con los ojos llenos de lágrimas; jamás la había visto llorar; sus lágrimas eran más bellas que sus sonrisas.

Ella me dijo: Has hecho bien y eres bueno, vé mi Pedro, yo te esperaré.

VI

Por la derecha, por la izquierda, por la derecha, por la izquierda, paso de cargo! Adelante, marchen. Así se anduvo hasta Wagram! Pedro, mantente firme he ahí el enemigo. Vi una línea de fuego. Había quinientos cañones que tronaban á la vez, y un humo que oprimía el pecho, y sangre donde el pie se hundía.

Tuve miedo y miré para atrás.

VII

Atrás estaba la Francia y la aldea; y el peral cuyas flores se habían convertido en frutos; cerré los ojos y vi á Perrine que oraba por mí. Alabado sea Dios! heme aquí valiente! Adelante! Por la derecha! Por la izquierda! Apúnten, fuego! A la bayoneta! Ah! Ah! va bien el recluta! Muchacho cómo te llamas? Sire, me llamo Pedro. Pedro, te hago caballo.

VIII

Perrine! oh mi Perrine! Cab! Viva la guerra! Son días de fiesta los días de batalla! Para pasar sobre un ejército no hay más que poner un pie delante de otro. Por la derecha, por la izquierda! ¡Eres tú aún Pedro! Sí, Magestad. Recole una charretera.

Había una infinidad en los hombres de los muertos.

IX

Sire, un millón de gracias! Sire! y adelante hasta Moscow,—pero no más lejos. En la enorme llanura de nieve, un camino marcado con cadáveres; aquí llamas, allí el enemigo, á ambos lados la muerte!

—¿Quién pone en linea el primer pontón?

—Yo, Sire!

—Siempre tú, capitán.

Me dió su cruz de caballero.

X

Alabado sea Dios! Perrine, mi Perrine, vas á estar orgullosa de mí. La campaña ha concluido; tengo mi retiro. Suenan las campanas para nuestra boda! El camino es largo, pero la esperanza va lejos. Allá abajo, detrás de ese monte, allí está la aldea.

Reconozco el campanario, parece que suena la campana.

XI

Suena. ¡Pero el peral! El mes de las flores ha llegado, y sin embargo, no percibo el ramo florido. En otro tiempo se le distinguía de lejos, es porque entonces estaba en pie. Habían cortado el árbol de mis jóvenes ternuras.

Había tenido sus flores, todas sus flores tan alegres! pero sus ramas dispersas yacían por el suelo.

XII

¡Por qué repican Mate! Para una boda señor capitán. Míteo, ya no me reconocías.

—Una boda! decía la verdad! Los novios subían las gradas de la iglesia. La novia era Perrine, mi Perrine alegra y más bella que en otro tiempo. Juan, mi hermano, era el novio.

XIII

A mi alrededor las personas decían: Se aman.

—Pero, iy Pedro! pregunté. Qué Pedro me respondieron.

Me habían olvidado.

XIV

Me arrodillé á la entrada de la iglesia. Rogué por Perrine y rogué por Juan: todo lo que yo amaba. Concluida la misa, cogí una flor del peral, una pobre flor marchita, y continué mi camino sin mirar hacia atrás.

Alabado sea Dios! se aman; serán felices!

XV.

—¡Ya estás de vuelta, Pedro! Si Sire.—Tienes veintidós años, eres comandante y eres caballero. Si quisieras, te daré por mujer una condesa.

Pedro sacó de su seno la pequeña flor marchita cogida sobre el peral tronchado.

—Sire, mi corazón está como esto. Quiero un puesto en la vanguardia para morir como soldado cristiano.

XVI

Tuve su puesto en la vanguardia. Al extremo de la aldea existe la tumba de un coronel muerto á los 22 años, un día de victoria.

En lugar de un nombre sobre la piedra, hay estas tres palabras. "Alabado sea Dios!"

Paul Feval

## Revista por la prensa

EN LA CIUDAD de Yowa (EE. UU) una señora de 65 años ha dado á luz dos gemelos, un varón y una hembra, de robusta constitución.

El esposo de esta señora cuenta 78 años y es padre de 17 criaturas, pues su señora tuvo ocho partos de dos niños cada uno, y un parto en el que dió á luz una criatura sola.

Por lo visto, la señora en cuestión, á pesar de su avanzada edad, recuerda aquél precepto que dice: "creced y multiplicaos".

EL NÚMERO de periódicos que se publica en los Estados Unidos asciende á 22.312. En el Canadá no se publica más que 1.168.

Y como en Norte América hay 90 millones de habitantes, que saben leer en su mayor parte, resulta que hay un periódico por cada 3.400 individuos, mientras Alemania que publica más libros que Estados Unidos, no tiene más que un diario por cada 7.500 personas.

HACE POCO que un cierto Jack Norris estuvo en peligro de suicidarse del modo más curioso. Según parece, mientras dormía soñó que lo habían enterrado vivo y viendo que era imposible salir de la caja mortuaria decidió darse la muerte para sus traerse á tan horrible agonía.

Norris se había ya medio estrangulado cuando afortunadamente se despertó dándose cuenta de lo que le sucedía.



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Los INGRESOS totales obtenidos en 1903 en el canal de Suez fueron de 106.875.865 francos, con aumento de 26.106 francos sobre el año precedente. Los gastos se elevaron á 41.286.518 francos.

Pasaron el canal, en 1903 un total de 3.761 barcos con un tonelaje en conjunto de 11.907.980, es decir, 23 buques más, y 658.865 toneladas de aumento sobre el año anterior.

DICE UN periódico neoyorquino que la armoniosa lengua castellana está venciendo á la francesa en el favor de las señoritas de la mejor sociedad.

La mayor parte de las jóvenes dirigidas de Nueva York, Chicago, Boston, etc. están aprendiendo el idioma castellano.

## AL ENTRAR EL INVIERNO

Una de las grandes preocupaciones de las damas al apuntar el invierno son las pieles. Un tapado de loutre, un saco de marta cibelina ó de chinchilla, constituyen su sueño dorado desde que el primer gris y destemplado hace sentir al cutis su hálito penetrante. Después nada viste más y da su nota verdaderamente elegante que un rico abrigo de pieles.

Naturalmente, que tiene que ser ésta legítima y fina, pues nada tan detestable y tenaz á la imitación que una buena piel. La industria en esta falsificación es ruda y potente: lo poco que imita os tan malo que no admite la más pequeña comparación.

En los últimos años las pieles raras han subido en un veinte por ciento de su valor, y su mérito irá en crecimiento, desde que cada vez es más limitada la familia de los animalitos.

de donde provienen, por la persecución sin tregua de que son objeto.

El asunto puede darse por desaparecido.

Ya cuando la coronación del rey Eduardo, por las pocas pieles de armiño existentes se pagaron precios fabulosos.

Nótese que hablamos de armiños legítimos, y no de otra piel muy parecida, que la hace pasar por tal, siendo su valor infinitamente menor. Con el zorro azul sucede todo tanto, y hoy un saco de esa piel vale tanto como un rico collar de perlas.

En Rusia es donde existen las pieles más valiosas y raras. Se dice que en cualquier fiesta de palacio se puede calcular en no menos de cinco millones de rublos el valor de las pieles que llevan las damas de la corte. Solo la reina Alejandra tiene en su guardarropa cuatro tapados de cola de armiño, tres de zorro azul y como una veintena de otras pieles no menas valiosas.

## Sedores comisionistas

En los altos de *Quelquejeu y Cia.* frente al Palacio Nacional, es decir, en el centro de la ciudad, hay habitaciones y departamentos con todo servicio y los servicios necesarios para la exhibición de los muestrarios.

Imprenta de Avelino Alsina. San José

## Ferrocarril de Costa Rica y Northern Railway Company

### A V I S O

Se avisa al público que desde el primero de julio próximo en adelante la Northern Railway Company se hará cargo de la Administración y explotación del Ferrocarril de Costa Rica.

Los trenes diarios de pasajeros números 4 y 5 entre San José y Limón correrán entre Limón y Zent por la vía de la Northern Railway, quedando suprimido el actual servicio de pasajeros en ese trayecto y entre Zent y Chirripó.

Los demás trenes en el Ferrocarril de Costa Rica correrán de acuerdo con el itinerario vigente y las tarifas de fletes y pasajes serán las mismas hasta nuevo aviso.

Minor C. Keith, R. E. Brounger,

Presidente Northern Ry. C°

Administrador, F.C.C.R.

San José, 18 de junio de 1905.

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ALBERTO ODIO.

# EL CENSOR

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## Friendly Societies and the good they do

These societies, whether they be Masons, Foresters, Odd Fellows, Shepherds, or Mechanics, they are all doing a vast amount of good in the civilized world, and cannot be too highly applauded. Of course, there has been individual members and Lodges, in each of these Societies and Orders, that have at times cast discredit upon the noble purpose for which they are all working to obtain, but; show me the rule without an exception. We are acquainted with many of the principles that guide the working of a number of these Societies and Orders, and there is not one, which is not based upon the highest law, of wisdom and morality, and if the Church of Christ can rely upon any co-workers for the true Cause of humanity, it is to be found in these Societies. They are founded upon the best teachings of Christ, and that is centered in their watch-words—Faith, Hope and Charity. Therefore; from a religious point of view, no higher standard can be found, than the one from which their charter is taken. Benevolently, these Societies must always be looked upon as the best friends of the poor, the widow and the orphan. And, in any community in which they exist must have a tendency for the betterment of the people. But another grand and beautiful point must be considered, and that is; the aim of these Societies in bringing men under the banner of one holy and eternal brotherhood—a brotherhood, that teaches us that we are all the children of one God, made of the same clay, fashioned by the same will, subject to the same pains, the same death and inheritance. And above all, hoping for the same future, in the same Christ!

Such are the teachings of these Friendly Societies and Orders, and most emphatically, we now assert it, that if their principles were more understood and adopted, the better it would be for the world and its people.

## Studies in Natural History

By Dorothy Dix

**THE HUSBAND.**—This lordly beast is indigenous to every land, but the finest and best trained specimens of the genus are to be found in America, where the women seem to have a peculiar knack of teaching them to jump through the hoop, fetch and carry, and other interest tricks.

This is the more remarkable because in other countries the husband is a ferocious creature that is always roaring about something and showing its teeth, and while fear of it does not prevent any woman from acquiring one who can, she is always expecting to have her head snapped off.

Veracious travellers who have seen the Husband in its habitat in other lands report that in Germany it may be seen walking in front of the woman who owns it, twirling a cane, while she

labor along with a basket containing its food. In France it frequently bites the hand that feeds it, although extremely affectionate and playful with other woman. In England its owner knows her faithful Husband is by her side by its growl, while in America it exhibits many of the qualities of the patient donkey and permits itself to be made a mere beast of burden.

These varying characteristics have led some naturalists to class the Husband among those animals that are natural domestic tyrants (*manibus buldozium*), while others have contended, with equal reason, that it belonged to those brutes that have an aggressive appearance, but not real fight in them (*genus manibus easy squel-chilorum*). Fortunately those earnest students, the Women's Clubs, have taken this subject up, and as many female investigators are making careful and painstaking experiments along this line, much light will doubtless be soon thrown on the matter.

In appearance the looks of the Husband are so marked that not even the lay mind could possibly be deceived or fail to recognize it at once, but strange to say, in just what this peculiarity consists no one knows. Whether it is a generally cowed air, the expression of household bills on its countenance, the memory of things it is expected to remember to bring home with it, or the mere sense of captivity, has never been ascertained, but the fact remains that a Husband is as easily identified on sight as if it wore its collar and tag in public.

Although essentially a domestic animal, captivity does not seem to agree with the Husband, as no sooner does it feel the yoke about its neck than its coat becomes rough and shabby, it loses its gayness of spirit, and quits doing all the pretty, graceful little stunts that attracted people to it. Should its owner die, however, it resumes these blandishments, and its coat again becomes glossy and shiny. It will thus be seen, as in the case of the horse, whose age is judged by its teeth, that it is possible to tell how old a husband is. If it is still spick and span and is seen out at the theatre with its owner, it is in its honeymoon. If it bags at the knees and reads the evening papers it belongs to a healthy owner and has lost hope, but if it has a rejuvenated appearance it has escaped captivity and is on the lookout for a new owner.

The habits of the Husband are the most peculiar of any known animal. As has been stated, it is such a favorite with women that they will break their necks to catch one, but unfortunately, women are not built for the chase, and left to themselves they could never capture one alive. The most a woman can do is to sit down and wait for one to come along and beg to be caught.

This should secure them comparative freedom, but the stupid creatures are never satisfied until they come up and put their heads in the halter. One would think that as they were so anxious to be captured they would ask nothing better than to remain with their nice, kind owner; but so far from this being the case, the minute they feel they have butted into captivity they make a wild break for freedom. Not infrequently a woman who has not been able to drive one of the animals away from her house before she yoked up with it can never get into house before 3 a. m. afterward. This shows that the best way to get rid of a Husband is to own it.

Whether it is best to catch a Husband when he is young or old is a matter on which women differ in opinion. Some favor taking one while it is young and raising it up to suit their taste; others prefer those who are old and rich, and so gentle that a child can drive them, while maiden ladies of uncertain age think it folly to be too fastidious and hard to please and that almost any sort of one is interesting to have about the house.

Another characteristic of the Husband is that although so many women possess one, no one has ever been able to find any way to keep one at home or tie him up so he couldn't slip the knot. The best remedy for this unfortunate habit seems to be to feed the brute. Most women devote their lives to doing this, and although as a general thing the Husband is useful as a pack horse, it hardly seems worth the trouble if causes its owner.

The old legend that represented the Husband as a dangerous creature does not seem to be borne out by recent observation. On the contrary, it is an animal easily quelled by the human eye, and frequently a large and ferocious looking one may be seen trembling before glance of an owner not half its size.

There are many interesting specimens of Husbands in New York. Some of them may be observed taking their airing on their owners' apron strings while others roam Broadway alone, but they can be easily recognized by their appearance.

## Representative Government in Russia

The Czar's promise to the Zemtsov, to whom he accorded an audience a few days ago, will be accepted by the world as it has been by Russia, that the empire is to have in the near future some form of representative government. What form this government will take can scarcely be conjectured, though it is not probable that the form of representation will amount to anything approaching freedom, according to our standards. The advance will, nevertheless be a great one in the autocracy, and the reactionists and bureaucrats will doubtless do all in their power to defeat the ends of those who are demanding the people shall have some voice in the government.

That they will succeed in a measure is not improbable, but it is not possible that they can succeed altogether. However characterless princes may be, they must keep their word in certain situations, and this promise of the Czar having been repeated after mature deliberation, must be carried out, even though he should repent himself. At least, such government must be instituted, even though the intention be to destroy it on one pretext or another after it has been established. The autocrat must redeem his promise, whether he make it in good faith or not. He must keep the word of promise to the ear, thought he break it to the hope. The reactionaries are not at this time powerful enough to make Nicholas break his pledged word, even though that monarch might be so conscious as to desire to do so.

It is not not probable, and not entirely desirable, that such a representative form of government as has existed for centuries in other countries should be established in Russia at the moment. It will be better for the people of that country that haste should be made slowly. A people must be fitted for freedom before it can safely be entrusted to them. This idea once floated by democrats and republicans is now generally accepted as sound by most intelligent persons, and few persons will contend for universal suffrage in Russia just now, or for a triumphant democracy. But once the thin edge of the wedge is inserted the rest becomes comparatively easy, and conditions in Russia and the demandes of a long-suffering and patient people have at last driven the thin edge into the inert mass of autocracy and bureaucracy.

## Chinese Freemasonry.

MONGOLIAN SECRET SOCIETIES DIFFER FROM THE MASONIC BODY.

The installation of a grand master of the Chinese secret orders in the United States, popularly known as the "Chinese Freemasons," has aroused interest in the question of the connection between the Chinese secret societies and the Masonic body. Allusions to "Chinese Freemasonry" appear periodically in the newspapers, though according to the Cyclopaedia of Fraternities there is no such thing as Freemasonry among the Chinese.

The only Masonic lodges in China are in the foreign concessions at the seaports. Their membership is composed exclusively of others than Chinese, and they are conducted under foreign warrants. The rites of the Chinese secret societies bear some resemblance to those of the Freemasons which accounts for the popular supposition of a connection between the two. The similarity though more apparent than real is remarkable in view of the antiquity of both, and the im-

possibility of either to have been patterned after the other.

China is filled with societies, most of which have for their object the overthrow of the Tsing dynasty with a pretended benevolent purpose to veil the political significance of the organization. The most powerful of these societies, the Kalao Hui, numbers more than one million.

The Cyclopedias of Fraternities contains an account of an initiation ceremony as a Chinese lodge in Spokane, Wash., at which four white men, Freemasons, were present by invitation. The lodge represented a benevolent branch of the Kalao Hui. There were references to the "immortal three," circumambulation, four stations at which questions were asked and answers returned, kneeling on crossed swords, tea drinking, burning incense, a traditional season of refreshment and signs in which the heads and hands were unable to detect anything that resembled the Masonry with which they were familiar.

The same authority gives this account of the secret signs used by the Triad Society, which was at the bottom of the Taiping rebellion:

"Members always halt on entering a house, and then proceed with the left foot first. When sitting they place their toes together and spread their heels apart. They also recognize one another by the way they place their tea cups on the table, and the manner in which they hitch up their trousers. Their motto is 'Drive out the Tartar.'

Treason is punished by lopping off the ears of a minor offender. The final punishment is beheading."

## Foreign News

Washington.—A thorough enforcement of the anti-lottery law is urged on postmasters and all other postal employees in a general order promulgated by Postmaster General Cortelyou.

It calls on all employees to examine mail matter, especially publications with the greatest care consistent with prompt transmission and delivery and to withdraw or exclude all such relating to lotteries and like enterprises. Many postmasters, the order adds, have been found negligent in this regard, as well as in the enforcement of fraud order against lotteries in foreign countries. The order says that the terms of the law bar «endless chain» enterprises and so-called «gift concerns» or similar enterprises offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance, including «guessing» or «estimating» contests for prizes as well as drawings and raffles of every kind, whether general or local, for money or otherwise, for private gain or in aid of charitable, educational or religious objects. Publications, circulars, cards or pamphlets containing advices or other information relating to such enterprises are required to be withdrawn from the mails.

Chicago.—On its initial run from New York, the Pennsylvania railroad's 18-hour flyer, «the fastest long-distance train in the world», arrived in this city at 8:52 o'clock Monday morning, three minutes ahead of the schedule time. In order to accomplish this feat, extraordinary achievements in the way of fast running were necessary. After leaving Pittsburgh the tender of the big Atlantic type engine which had been attached at that city for the run to Crestline, Ohio, developed a hot-box about 20 miles east of Mansfield, Ohio. The engineer stopped his train and 15 minutes were lost in futile efforts to cool the troublesome axle. Finally a freight engine was attached and the train limped into Crestline. Here the regular engine was in waiting and when the «flyer» left the latter place it was 26 minutes late. To run to Fort Wayne, 131 miles away, was made in 114½ minutes, an average of 68 6-10 miles an hour. When the train pulled out of Fort Wayne for the last lap of the long journey it was only 9½ minutes late, 16½ minutes of the lost time having been made up. Miles were frequently reeled off in from 44 to 50 seconds and an average speed of a mile a minute was easily maintained over long stretches of track.

The first east-bound train of the Pennsylvania new 18-hour service between New York and Chicago arrived in Jersey City at 9:22 a.m. Monday, three minutes ahead of schedule time. The running time of the train from Chicago to Jersey City was 17 hours and 37 minutes. The engineer of the train said, on arriving, that a short distance east of Hobart, Ind., the train covered a mile in 35 seconds.

Washington.—An official communication from Gov. Magoon to Col. Gorras, chief Sanitary officer on the canal zone, assures the latter of every possible assistance, in the effort to improve sanitary conditions on the Isthmus and to render the zone more healthful.

«I know I voice the earnest conviction of the president and the secretary of war», says the governor, «in saying that yellow fever must be era-

dicated and proper sanitation, accomplished, if it is within the power of human endeavor. Money, means and men to the extent of the commission's ability to supply them are at your disposal. By «we» I mean the president, the secretary of war, the commission and the people of the United States.

«I do not consider the present situation unduly alarming, but think the present hazards much less than at several previous periods.»

Washington—John Barrott, United States minister to Colombia, Wednesday presented to the president Señor Enrique Cortez, former minister of foreign affairs of the South American republic. Señor Cortez has been appointed confidential agent of the Colombian government in this city and will use his efforts to re-establish the cordial relations between the two countries. Señor Cortez is also charged with the duty of establishing friendly relations between his government and Panama.

London—A Russian resident in London, who is closely allied with the revolutionary movement, said to the Associated Press Friday that Russia had much to fear from the return of prisoners now confined in Japan. These prisoners, he said, have been regularly supplied with revolutionary literature from societies in New York, London and Berlin, and also with all news detrimental to the government of Russia, as well as literature comparing the free governments of other countries with that of the motherland. As Russian soldiers are susceptible, he predicted that every prisoner on his return to Russia would have revolutionary tendencies.

Paris—The choice of Washington for the meeting place of the peace plenipotentiaries gives general satisfaction here, as it is considered the appropriate result of President Roosevelt's initiative.

Diplomats are inclined to take the view that the selection of Washington is the first diplomatic victory for Japan as Russian influence favored a European point while Japan was opposed to a meeting in Europe.

Baron Rosen, who will succeed Count Cassini as Russian ambassador at Washington, was among those receiving the bulletin, but he declined to comment on the selection for the present at least. The departure of the baron was still fixed for June 28, but the choice of Washington may result in advancing the date, as his sojourn in Paris is a matter of personal convenience.

Chicago.—The 18 hour trains of the Lake Shore and Pennsylvania roads between New York and Chicago have opened up new possibilities in transcontinental traffic. With the changes just announced by the Rock Island system it will be possible to travel from New York to Colorado common points and be but two nights on the road.

From New York to Denver, 2,055 miles in 45 hours and 50 minutes, and from New York to the Pacific coast, 3,260 miles in 96 hours will be possible, commencing next Sunday. The Rock Island has announced that on that day the time of its morning train to Colorado and the Pacific coast will be changed so as to connect at Englewood a suburb of this city, with the fast trains on the Lake Shore and the Pennsylvania roads. Through passengers can arrive in Denver on the following day at 11:50 a.m. and in Los Angeles 78 hours after they take the train at Englewood.

Washington.—The president has appointed a committee of five to report to him on improved Methods of doing the public business in the various bureaus and departments. In a letter addressed to Charles H. Keay, assistant secretary of the treasury, President Roosevelt says:

«You are hereby designated as chairman of a committee to consist in addition to yourself, of the following four gentlemen: Frank H. Hitchcock, first assistant postmaster general; Lawrence O. Murray, assistant secretary of commerce and labor; James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations, and Gifford Pinchot, forester, department of agriculture, who are to investigate and find out what changes are needed to place the conduct of the executive business of the government in all its branches on the most economical and effective basis in the light of the best modern business practice.

Competent Tailor and Master of riding breeches, begs to inform all friends that he is now a liver in San José just in front of railway Station F. C. C. R. hereby solicit the kind patronage of all friends and countrymen in which they will receive perfect satisfaction of suits made to order.

Salaries should be commensurate with the character and market value of the service performed, and uniform for similar service in all departments.

«The existence of any method, standard, custom or practice is no reason for its continuance when a better is offered.

«There should be systematic inter-departmental cooperation in the use of expert or technical knowledge. The business methods of the different departments should be substantially uniform. In the adoption of methods and the performance of work every step which is not clearly indispensable should be eliminated.»

Washington—The following appointments in the consular service were announced at the state Department Thursday. Theodosius Botkin, of Salt Lake City, Utah, at Port Louis; Mauritius; William P. Smythe, of Missouri, at Burslem, England.

Berlin.—Count Zeppelin has constructed a new airship with which he has made a successful trial trip sailing from Manzell, on the north shore of Lake Constance, to Poman's Horn, on the south shore of the lake, in three hours.

Vienna—Nathaniel de Rothschild, brother of the head of the Austrian branch of the firm, died Tuesday. He had been ill a long time.

Stockholm, Sweden—King Oscar, in a long and vigorously worded letter to the president of the Norwegian Storting, M. Berner, declares that the accession oath of Norway's King makes it the King's duty not to pass over in silence the performance of the Norwegian council of state on the occasion of his majesty's veto of the consular bill. The king maintains that he did not overstep his prerogatives under the constitution and says that consideration for the union imposes on the king the duty of exercising his constitutional rights.

Pekin.—The prospects of peace between Japan and Russia are considered remote here. It is supposed that Japan intends to inflict a final and crushing blow upon the Russian army in Manchuria before considering any proposition for peace.

Manchester, Eng.—A fatal case of plague is reported here by the local government board, the victim being a cook on board a vessel from Buenos Ayres which arrived at Middlesborough June 8.

### General and local information.

EL CENSOR takes pleasure in welcoming Mr. Moritz Cunha amongst us in Port Limon. This young gentleman is the son of Mr. Cunha of the U. F. C. Service of Costa Rica, and a nephew of Mr. Ford the Manager of the Magdalena Railway.

THE SPANISH STEAMER «Mauel Calvo», arrived here on Saturday with the grand Scognamiglio Opera Company; the baggage occupied 8 cars and there were 85 members. The Trope immediately embarked for San José.

THE S. S. «Siberia» arrived here on Friday from Jamaica, bringing 48 deckers and 4,543 pkgs. mdze. She also brought the mails which was delayed by the non arrival of the Royal Mail boat before the last.

MR. W. G. CHASE, the recent manager of the N. Ry. is booked to leave for Boston on the S. S. «San Jose», for a well earned rest from an active service. Mr. Chase was one of the most energetic officers in the company, which he served for many years.

### J. J. GRANT OF KINGSTON JAMAICA

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San José, June 1st. 1905.

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