

Editor,
ANGEL GORONAS
Manager,
CARLOS BROWN
OFFICES: 3RD AVENUE
P. O. BOX 316, CAROLIS-TEJERO

THE TIMES

A DAILY NEWSPAPER

Rate of Subscription	
Payable in Advance	
1 month	\$ 1.00
3 months	3.00
6 months	6.00
12 months	10.00
Single copies	5 cents

For Advertisements, apply to the Manager.

Vol. I ONLY 5 cents silver A COPY Limon, (C. R.) Saturday March 18th 1911 ONLY 5 cents silver A COPY No 97

THE TIMES
Port Limon, Costa Rica (C. R.)
Darkness
Hateth Light

MADURO & SONS
Sewing Machines *New Home* Prices to suit all!
January 15th

We have been the recipients of a somewhat curious production over the signature of Marcus M. Garvey, purporting to be a defense of various "sects" in Limon. We believe that the attack originated in the fertile brain of our correspondent and exemplifies the truth of the adage "that fools rush in where angels fear to tread." We still maintain our assertion as to the existence of six or eight religious bodies in Limon, each serving its God in its own way, and we believe that there is a greater depth of thought in that one phrase than our correspondent's brain is able to grasp. We know that abuse is always the resort of a weak cause, and as this gentleman happens to be included in the number of those over whom "Darkness prevails" hence his ire, and as a natural outcome, the weak and pusill attack upon a man of Pastor Russell's world wide reputation.

of several hundreds of religious sects. Are we to understand that they are all recognized, while the scripture assures us that the church is the Temple of the living God, peculiarly his workmanship. I Cor. 3: 16-17: Is God then building many churches? We pause for a reply.
The liberty of the press is a well recognized fact in every civilized country in the world, and we claim no less a liberty here in our endeavour to stamp out all that is akin to barbarism and blasphemy. The glorious institution referred to by this champion (!) has tried for years to lift the moral standard of the people with little effect apparently or the recurrence of such scandalous orgies, fit for the Dark Ages when men worshipped demons would not be permitted to outrage society.

over the M. C. C. team yesterday and at the close of play this afternoon, the Englishmen were struggling hard to avoid the single innings defeat.

The home team, which had tpu up 173 runs for the loss of 5 wickets yesterday, continued their innings this morning, and gave another fine exhibit with the bat, the remaining five wickets putting on 121 runs. The innings closed for the splendid total of 294, or 204 ahead of Mr. Somerset's combination.

The Englishmen started to play very cautious cricket in their second innings, but in the face of excellent bowling, backed up by brilliant fielding, run-getting was extremely difficult. At the close of play the visitors were in a desperate position, as with but four wickets in hand they still require 77 runs to save the inning's defeat.

It is a well known fact that men of high scholastic attainments have hitherto been shy of attacking the writings of this modern Paul. It has therefore fallen to the lot of this great "Champion of Christendom" to win renown in this encounter.

But before this was entered upon the assailant showed that made sure of having trustworthy weapons, for to attack those whom he dubs "Millennial Dawnists demons" is to make true Sir Walter Scott's famous lines in Rhoderick Dhu

"Now gallant Saxon hold thine own,
No madmen arms are round thee thrown
That grasp of death by form night steel,
Through bars of brass and triple steel."

The unfounded statement that the Dawnists have discarded the old Testament only proves the gross ignorance of the writer in connection with the six volumes (and not seven) known as "The Divine Plan of the Ages". To this ambitious Sir Lancelot with lance in rest defying Christendom, we say "hats off!" at the mention of the name of this servant of the Lord—Pastor Russell, the man who has thrown light on darkness and made the lives of many bright with an immortal hope. But let us pause a moment to reflect that our dear correspondent has used words, the meaning of which is to himself an unsolved riddle. As to his allusion in *re* "people who come in contact with his disgusting disciples" permit us to remark that "The darkness hateth the light and whosoever the one appeals the other must disappear."

Notice a large stone that has been placed on a patch of grass, after remaining there for some time, on its removal—the letting in of light and air, we see innumerable insects scurrying in every direction. They have been accustomed to darkness and the letting in of the light is an innovation distinctly objectionable. Even so with our Dawnist friends, they carry light, and darkness and the foul things bred in darkness must fly before them.

It might not be amiss to ask for an explanation as to the "Divine Reformer," our correspondent might have been a little clearer on this subject, as it is, a general mistiness beclouds his letter, and one is left groping after the unseen at every step. He has not attempted to deny the existence

Crickets

CRICKET IN DEMERARA

Third Test Match Between M.C.C. and W. I. Ends in A Draw

From late Jamaica papers to hand we are able to reprint summary of third test match played at Demerara between Mr. Somerset's English Eleven and the West Indian Eleven; also the first match played at Port of Spain.

(Special by W. I. and Panama Telegraph Company)

Georgetown, Demerara, Saturday.—The West Indians today succeeded in staving off defeat in the third and final test match which was brought to a conclusion here this afternoon in the presence of a large crowd of supporters of the noble game.

The Englishmen continued their innings this morning, the last two wickets putting on 25 runs, the total thus closing for 332 or 129 ahead of the West Indians' first innings total.

In their second innings by slow and careful cricket the colonials put up 224 before the last wicket fell, leaving the visitors about an hour to get the 95 to win.

The M. C. C. combination made a big effort to pull off the match, and by forcing the game had up 72 for the loss of 5 wickets when time was called, the match thus ending in a drawn in favour of the Englishman who had five wickets to make the 24 runs to win.

Mr. Somerset's combination have won two and a drawn one test match, and thus scored a complete triumph over the West Indians.

Summary of games: First match (played at Barbados)—Englishmen won by five wickets.

Second match (played at Demerara)—Englishmen won by four wickets.

Third match (played at Demerara)—Drawn.

CRICKET IN TRINIDAD

M. C. C. Team Trying Hard to Avert Defeat By an Innings

(By W. I. and Panama Telegraph Co) Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Wednesday.—The cricketers of the Land of the Humming Bird maintained the advantage they gained

the match will be continued tomorrow. The position up to this afternoon is:

Englishmen—90 and 127 for 6. Trinidad 294.

BEATEN BY AN INNINGS AND SEVENY RUNS

(By W. I. & Telegraph Co)

Trinidad, Thursday.—Trinidad gained an easy victory in the first match with the visiting English team, which was concluded here early this morning. The Englishmen's second innings closed abruptly today for 127, the last four wickets falling without the addition of a run, thus leaving the home team victorious by an innings and 77 runs.

The Danger of the Majority in the United States

When this country had only some millions of population, largely of the same race, the government of the people by a majority of the people, was made the fundamental rule of the system created for the establishing and maintenance of public authority. This was government by men.

"But when the immense mass was gained when there were only some three million people in the country, chiefly of English-speaking races. They were accustomed to the governmental ideas which they had grown up and could be trusted to use the power of majority with safety to the institutions of the country. But how is it today!

With thirty millions of people who were either born a foreign countries, or who although born here, were the children of such foreigners, accustomed to government oppression in the lands of their nativity and seeking liberty here, they are more and more opposed to government restraints, and so it is that the power of the majority becomes constantly more dangerous.

We must oppose to their wild and loose notions of liberty the restraints of law, and the courts are the only barriers to their usurpations. The majority can control the legislative bodies and the executives of government, but the courts will long remain a bulwark of our institutions until they shall be overthrown. Mr. Justice Lurton, of the United States Supreme Court, in a recent article in the North American Review, treats this subject. He writes:

"But when the union of states was organized under the present Constitution, whereby there was delegated to the central government the powers therein enumerated, there arose another body of the superior to the primary law found in the State Constitutions. Thereafter the legislation of a State Legislature was subject to comparison with three higher and superior kinds of law, and it was valid only insofar as it did not

conflict with the Constitution of the state; second, if it did not conflict with a valid law of Congress, and third, if it did not conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

"The enactments of Congress were also subject to comparison with the Constitution of the United States, for if they conflicted therewith they were invalid as in excess of the granted powers of Congress.

"As a result of these limitations upon the lawmaking power, Federal and state, the judicial power, when a case arose which required for its determination an application of the existing law, if there appeared to be a conflict between two applicable laws, is required to decide which was the law of higher obligation. There was nothing novel in the exercise of this authority. It was a function simple in character to that which the courts had from all time been exercising when a conflict between two laws appeared. In such case, whether the conflict was between two sections of the same statute, or two statutes passed by the same legislative authority, the judge was called upon to decide which was the law which it was his duty to enforce. If a conflict arose between a legislative enactment and a constitutional provision, it must follow that the law of higher obligation must be enforced and the conflicting law declared of no force because its enactment was in excess of the power of the enacting body. The authority exercised is not an assumption of the judicial power, but an enforcement of the elementary rule that the acts of an agent in excess of his authority do not bind his principal.

"The clear obligation of the judge is to enforce the Constitution as the law of highest obligation. If the exercise of that duty require him to declare that an enactment in the form of law is no law, because repugnant to the law of primary obligation, he is obviously obeying the supreme expression of the popular will as found in a law directly enacted by the sovereign authority of the people. That this function should not be in derogation of the law which have come among us from lands where constitutional limitations are either unknown or are unenforceable for lack of any definite means of compelling obedience, and therefore regarded as an exercise of legislative power, is not strange.

"The American drama that all power resides in the people, and that public officials of every class are, but agents executing the power delegated to them through the direct legislation, which constitutes what we call a constitution, is the very root principle upon which we have organized our Federal as well as our state governments. When this is understood there is no necessity to be explained, no usurpation to be denuded when the judge declares that he must follow the superior rather than the inferior law.

"The forces which from opposite poles are endeavoring to break down the restraints which safeguard us against the despotic power of an uncontrollable legislative or executive power are not the progressive element of our people. The mightiest advance agency is the press, which when our fathers devised and put into operation a government of law for a government of men."

"The greatest danger to our constitutional government and free institutions is in the popular majority. It can get control of the lawmakers and of the chief executive, but the courts it must abolish, for it cannot control them. They must work in their orderly and deliberate way. They will be the last barrier to a radical popular revolution.

Tourists Visit Limon

The "Hercules" brought a large party of tourists from Colon yesterday. They left N. Orleans on the steamship Okeanos and after a pleasant voyage landed at Colon where they spent 6 days.

We had the pleasure of having a few minutes talk with one of the party who's name is John Oranger, Traveler and Journalist, of North Vermont, U.S.A. The gentleman was exceedingly pleasant and courteous and chatted for some time about his trip, after landing at Colon they visited Panama's Culebra Cut, and Empire and was much impressed with the progress of the work on the canal and after examining that the canal when finished will cost not less than \$2,000,000 and will be completed in 1915. It is expected that the canal will be able to pass through the canal a year before its completion. Both the excavation and concrete work for dams are being done together and three ar

steam shovels that lift the dirt fully five cubic yards at a time, and is worked by steam. In honor of the occasion it will be a big-hip person at San Francisco in 1915. Along with the party are several engineers, some of whom are from New York and New Orleans, these are from the Association of American Engineers, and is on a visit to the canal to gain experience in canal work. The party took a special mid-day and after visiting several sections on the lines left last night on the "Hercules" for New Orleans via Barrios.

Current News.

The United Fruit Company steamer "Hercules," Captain Stevenson, arrived from Colon yesterday morning bringing the following passengers: W. E. Mullins, A. B. Atwater, George Catling, W. T. Snyder, L. R. Blasser, Mrs. S. W. Parkoa, C. Starr, G. C. Jenks, C. L. Corton, A. Subio, Mrs. Natalia Fiac, Mrs. Elvira de la Guardia, G. N. Rugeri, H. Daniel, Mrs. Paulina Brenes, Masters Roberto Brenes, Julio Brenes, Jorge Brenos, Miss Rosali Rodriguez, Mrs. P. L. Tellingur and child, Miss J. Tellingur, Miss Elvira Tellingur, Miss Carmen Marquez and 52 tourists in transit; also 33 deckers and 4 sacks mails.

The "Siberia," of the Hamburg American Line arrived early yesterday morning with passengers, mails and cargo. She came up to the pier at half past seven and a few minutes after the passengers disembarked. The following is the list. From New York: Manuel Salazar, Frank Clift, Donald Sebastian Duncan, From Kingston: Mr. Henry Laidlaw, Mr. Clifford Benjamin, Parcels and 2 children, Miss Fanny Walker, Mrs. Marian Stoddart and child, Miss Lillian Tufts, Yesin Assurn, Francisco Lic and 57 deckers.

Owing to want of space Man About Town contribution is held over till tomorrow.

The sepulch in front of St. Mark's church which has been a menace to the district for years was inspected by Governor Pardo yesterday by request of the residents in that vicinity.

The United Fruit Company steamer "Limon," Captain Smith, arrived here yesterday from Boston, last Port Antonio, Jamaica with the following passengers: Messrs. D. L. Bradford, J. A. Wheeler, H. B. Kendall, H. H. Kendall, L. B. Cholerton, A. J. Lovett, and A. B. Gilmore. She also brought 16 bags mails.

Among the passengers that arrived yesterday in the gasoline launch "Washington," from Bocas del Toro was the famous General Reyes of Nicaragua. The General told our representative that he is on his way to Nicaragua and is in search of a boat that will take him direct or to Colorado.

SPECIAL ATTORNEY

By Executive decree 1513 of the 11th instant, Mr. Alberto Monge Reyes has been appointed Fiscal Attorney for the collection of rents due the State on both side of the Atlantic Railway.

Mr. Monge Reyes' Office is situated in Limon and all persons who desire to acquire lots in the districts named will be able to approach him on the subject of leases et., in order to obtain their contracts.

Foreign Pitch Pine Lumber
One hundred and thirty coils (of 13x40) from one thousand square feet above, at
Peña Brothers
LIMON, 34 AVENUE—50 YARDS FROM POLICE STATION—BOX No 146
We keep a special assortment of flooring battens, siding, ceiling and partition.
We measure orders from the floors.
Feb. 12

