

THE NEWS.

A SOCIAL AND COMMERCIAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Editor and Proprietor, **R. J. DUFFY.**

SAN JOSE, MONDAY 16, AUGUST, 1897.

Nº 5.

THE NEWS.

NOTES.

Mr. J. S. Nodine is the Sole Representative of *The News* at Port Limón.

Dr. D. G. Inksetter, previous to his departure, arranged for the occupation, on his return, of a suite of rooms at the Botica Americana. Meanwhile, he has placed his prescription books at this establishment for the convenience of his patients.

The valuable mineral lands of the River Plate Co., known as "Tres Amigos" and "Tres Hermanos," have just been sold to an English syndicate.

In our issue of 26th ultimo there appeared a letter signed "Boarder," referring to the fact that not a single respectable American boarding house exists in the city. We are glad to assure our correspondent that his letter has already borne fruit. His complaint was read by a lady living outside the city, and, seeing the value of his suggestion, she at once took action and has secured a house, most centrally situated, which is being fitted up in first class style.—Two important events occur this week.—The opening of an American Boarding House, and, also, an American Butcher's Shop. Our paper, it would seem, is effecting some needful reforms.

We court correspondence on matters of general interest. Suggestions of any value are never lost on an intelligent public.

The refusal of the Guatemalan Government to accept the appointment of Captain W. L. Merry as United States Minister, if persisted in, is likely to lead to very awkward complications.

Mr. B. F. Mc Kinley, uncle of President Mc Kinley, has been appointed assistant postmaster for the city of San Francisco.

Although our paper is in existence but a short time, reports have reached us as to the large amount of gambling carried on in several saloons of this city, which reports if true, need a thorough investigation, as very many young men, especially of the English speaking colony who are strangers, living in hotels,

have a very great temptation to pass their otherwise monotonous evenings in resorts of this kind.

It will interest many of our readers to learn that the public reading room of this city has on its shelves very many interesting books in the English language, as, also, newspapers of a recent date. These rooms, being free, should be better patronised.

As we are pressed for space in this week's issue, we are unable to touch on a very important topic—the Street Car System of San José and vicinity.

President Mc Kinley has appointed the following gentlemen as a Commission to report on the Nicaraguan Canal project. Rear Admiral John G. Walker, Captain Oberlin and M. Carter of the U. S. Engineer Corps, as also Mr. Louis M. Haupt, civil engineer. The Senate having confirmed the appointments, the Commission will very shortly enter upon the enquiry.

We are fortunate in securing the services of Mr. J. S. Nodine, who will act as the Representative of *The News* at Limón and vicinity.

The young Americans of Limón are forming a minstrel troupe, to give a performance for the benefit of a Charity, to take place in Scott's Hall at an early date.

Mr. Percy Lindo, who has been on the sick list, is, we are glad to learn, rapidly improving.

Mrs. W. Chase leaves Limón on Saturday for Puntarenas, on her way to Frisco, to spend some months with relatives there.

We have received an authoritative communication from Limón endorsing the statement in our issue of last week, namely, that yellow fever does not exist at the port. The sea bathing is, we are glad to hear, attracting many visitors, for which purpose a party of gentlemen have erected a marquee on the strand.

THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.

To The Editor of *The News*.

Dear Sir.

In reply to your suggestion to give my opinion regarding the construction of an interoceanic canal I beg to state the following, based upon my experience with the Nicaragua Canal since 1889, having been in the services of the N. C. Co., and also having also occupied the position of U. S. Consul at Greytown for nearly three years. I believe the Nicaragua route preferable on account of the big natural reservoirs—the two lakes guaranteeing a quantity of about nine times more water towards both oceans, than necessary for the supply of the locks, while, at the Isthmus of Panama the artificial basin near the Culebra is to be constructed in the most unfavorable geological formation of gravel and sand, with stratas of slate underneath, making it very questionable whether this basin will hold the waters let into it for the supply of the locks. Several English expeditions reported unfavourably to the respective authorities on this main reason, and I am informed by a high British official that English capital will never be encouraged to invest in this enterprise, when, on the contrary, all the necessary money is ready to cooperate with an International construction of a Canal through Nicaragua which engineers of the Manchester Canal have thoroughly studied, and of which precise calculations have been made within the last few years at London by the best experts. Since the estimates of chief engineer A. G. Menocal were made, "excavators" have been improved to such a point—and are working, for example at the Chicago Canal—that the cuts through the Divide, mostly in rock, would be considerably reduced in cost, and, even if the main object of the whole construction, the Ochoa dam, would be built in solid ma-

sonry, instead of a riffraff system—the main estimate, say roundly of \$ 100,000,000—would not be increased. Another point is of great importance, and rather a political than a technical question—the entrance into the Greytown harbour. The Isla del Castillo, right in front of the old harbour, is Costarican territory, and the charter of the Nicaragua government, granted to the Canal Company, provides, that the whole construction shall be executed on Nicaraguan territory. The entrance cannot therefore, be made just where, under different circumstances, it would have been advisable; not right in the bending of the horse shoe shaped bay, where sand is always shifting and building up banks, but south east of the harbour head, on Costarican ground.

Yours faithfully,

S. C. BRAIDA.

(We have good reason for believing that there are many points most favourable to the Panama Canal which we hope shortly to discuss. The columns of this journal are open for communications on the feasibility of either project.—Editor).

THE PANAMA CANAL.

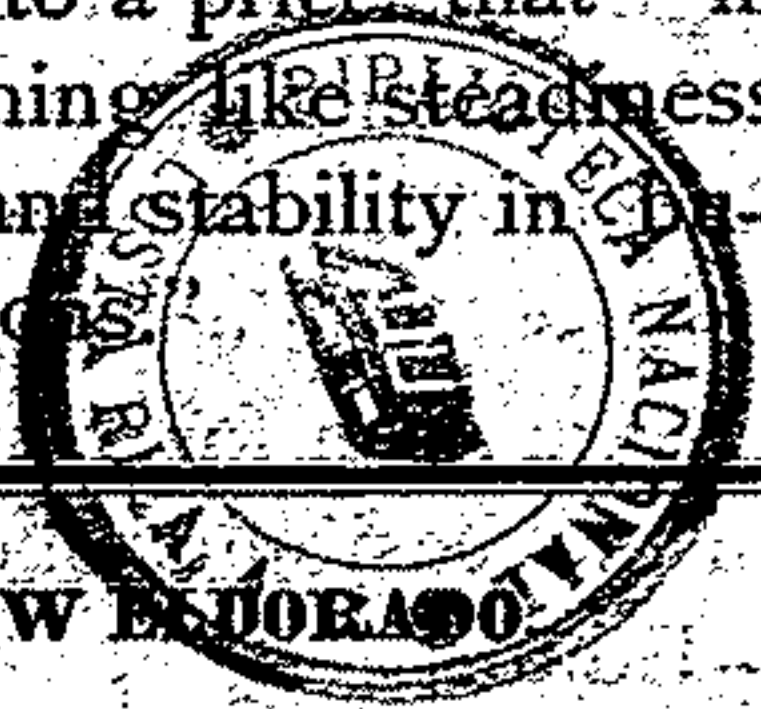
A special from Washington of a recent date says: Nathan Appleton of Boston, who is here in the interest of the Panama Canal, in an interview, outtimes the nature of his interview with the President. "I am here," "to furnish a scheme which will result in the completion of the Panama Canal with the cooperation of American capital. I have an appointment with the President this week and shall present my plans. My purpose is to obtain some official indorsement or recommendation showing the interest of this Government and the people in the canal enterprise. I think the French shareholders would be willing to sell all of their inte-

rest in the canal for \$100,000,000. If the French Shareholders do not accept the proposition to close out canal at \$100,000,000, then, I think, they would agree to take us into partnership for the completion of the waterway."

SILVER PANIC.

Writing from Mexico City, under date of 31st July, a correspondent says.—"The drop in silver announced to-day created much comment here in financial and business circles. The exchange to New-York rose to 118, and, even on the street, to 120, and London exchange was quoted at 222 pence. If silver remains down the loss to corporations having gold interest on Government loans abroad, will require \$100,000,000 more silver per annum. Many orders for goods abroad have been cancelled, merchants desiring to see what exchange is going to. It is believed that the sudden fall in silver is due to the unloading of large bullion holders, coupled with new gold discoveries, and the continued small demand for silver in India.

This fluctuation in exchange does more harm than low prices as it makes impossible all calculations. The continued low price of silver will revive the talk of adopting the gold standard, which would be ruinous to the new manufacturing industries. Bankers, while anticipating even lower prices for silver, believe there will be a reaction to a price that will permit something like steadiness in exchange and stability in business operations.



THE NEW GUORADO

The wonderful stories told of the free gold deposits along the Klondyke river and its tributaries, in Alaska, are almost past belief, and they would not be believed, but for the fact that the stories are backed by certified checks, or what is better, the gold itself. San Francisco, Helena, Seattle and other points have the yellow metal by the millions. The mint at San Francisco has telegraphed the U. S. treasury that it has the stuff. There is one other thing that gives the story plausibility and that is that no one has any mining stock to sell; no companies are organized; every miner goes it alone and washes out his one or two hundred a day and has nothing to sell. Helena has received eleven thousand four hundred ounces of the gold; and it is deposited in the American National Bank and the United States assay office, and at other points there is enough to make the recent receipts upwards of the \$2,500,000.

Hon. C. B. McIntosh, governor of the Northwest territory, in which is included the far famed Klondyke district, is in Seattle. The governor freely subscribed to the truthfulness of the stories sent out as to the richness of the new diggings. He estimates that the Klondyke and its tributaries yielded over \$3,000,000 in gold last winter. Of this amount, he says, \$2,500,000 or upwards came via the steamships Portland and Excelsior. More than \$1,000,000 in dust, he says, is now stored away in the cabins of miners along the creek being developed. "The British Yukon yield of gold for 1897," the governor resumed, "will not be less than \$10,000,000." He says surveyors are now at work trying to ascertain the feasibility of constructing a railroad into the Yukon. One route contemplates a line of steamers from Fort Wrangle up the Styken river.

(The Fairbault Democrat.)

The Union of the Five Republics.

(Conclusion.)

ARTICLE 26.

The assistance that in its case one State lends in aid of another will be for account of that to which it is given.

ARTICLE 27.

The President of the Central American Republic will determine the mode and form of such assistance, with a view to obtaining unity of action.

ARTICLE 28.

The dispositions of the superior command of the forces will be subordinate to that of the State in which they may be, except the President of the Republic should assume direct command. Assistance should be lent at the seat of the conflict.

ARTICLE 29.

In such cases everything relative to peace will be determined by the National Executive.

ARTICLE 30.

Peace between the States of Central America will be guaranteed by the recognition of the principle of non-intervention.

This does not impede reciprocal and spontaneous assistance which may be mutually lent by the States for the maintenance of peace, when they may be requested to do so.

ARTICLE 31.

Consequently no Chief of State can interfere for his own purposes in any manner in the questions of internal government of any State.

ARTICLE 32.

In the fulfilment of article 16, when one of the States believes itself threatened or offended by another, it will direct a memorandum to the Executive Council, giving a detailed account of the pending conflict and offering all the necessary explanations, matters meanwhile remaining in statu quo.

ARTICLE 33.

The other side being heard, and

the conciliatory intervention of the Executive Council being ineffective, the interested parties will be notified within a fixed date to choose an arbitrator. In case of disagreement, the Council itself will name one.

In the resolutions which may be adopted in these cases, the Council will be composed of the members who might not have a direct interest in the question; and if the term of the President of the Republic should be drawing to a close, the competent members will designate by a majority vote the person who will have the casting vote, in event of a tie.

The decision of the arbitration will have the force of a definite judgment.

ARTICLE 34.

No State will authorize or consent to acts of hostility against any of the others.

ARTICLE 35.

The surrendering of political exiles will be effected without further steps than the request of the Government interested.

ARTICLE 36.

The right of asylum is inviolable, as well in the States as in the Republic, except in the cases provided for in extradition treaties.

ARTICLE 37.

The pecuniary responsibilities or those of any other kind that may be incurred up to the present or that may be contracted in the future by the respective States will be for account of the one contracting same.

ARTICLE 38.

In order that the same political spirit for facilitating their definite union may dominate in the constitutions of the States, as the basis of constitutional law, the following are established:

- a] The separation of Church and State and the respecting absolutely of all beliefs;
- b] The liberty of the press without previous censorship. Violations or transgressions by printing are subject to the consideration of and punishment by the tribunals;
- c] The liberty of willing, with the sole restriction that especial laws fix for inheritance or legacies in favor of institutions of a religious character and for due allowance to heirs.
- d] The inviolability of human life, for political offences.
- e] The absolute equality in a civil capacity of man and woman;
- f] The character purely civil of acts which establish or modify the civil capacity of persons, without this impeding the celebration of any religious ceremony;
- g] The abolition of all entailing of property, except for some charitable purpose or in favor of public instruction;
- h] The guarantee of habeas corpus;
- i] The inviolability of property, except in case of expropriation for public utility and necessity legally proved, and with prepayment of indemnity, which in case of war might not be prepaid;

j] The absolute independence of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers;

k] The inviolability of persons, except for crimes or transgressions; detention for the purpose of inquiry cannot be longer than five days;

l] The non-retroactivity of existing laws, except in case of penalty, when same may favor the criminal;

m] Neither confiscation nor torture is admissible;

n] The right of individual or collective petition is recognized;

o] The right of peaceful meeting without arms and for lawful purposes is permitted;

p] The right of defence is inviolable;

q] Every citizen is at liberty to fix his residence, and to enter the country and leave it, except in case of being subject to responsibilities;

r] The domicile is inviolable, and cannot be entered, except in the cases prescribed by law and in accord with legal formalities;

s] In no case can the private papers of the inhabitants of the Republic be seized, much less examined, without an order from a competent judge;

t] Instruction is free, the only restrictions being those demanded by morality; but that which is given in establishments supported by the State is lay and free, and primary education gratis and obligatory;

u] Equality before the law.

The declaration of these principles does not prevent each State from including in its constitution those which it judges most suitable.

The treaties previously celebrated between the States will remain in force, in so far as they may not be opposed to the present agreement.

The Executive Council, five years having elapsed, or prior thereto, if possible, will convoke a national Assembly for the adoption of the definite constitution of the Republic of Central America. Said term may be prorogued, according to the judgment of the Executive Council. The national Assembly will be composed of 10 actual representatives and 5 substitutes.

The shield, arms and banner of Central America will be those of the old Confederation.

The present treaty will be submitted for the approbation of the respective assemblies summoned by each State, it being recommended that their ratification be obtained before the 15th of next September. Notwithstanding that one or all ratifications should not be forthcoming on said date, this will not invalidate what is stipulated.

This agreement will be regarded as accepted without the necessity of the interchange of notes, from the date on which all the Central American Governments have communicated the approbation of their respective congresses.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we the undersigned plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed it in three copies, in Guatemala, June 15th, 1897.

DR. O. J. DE SILVA

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LINEA ATLAS

ITINERARIO que observarán los vapores durante los meses de Agosto y Septiembre de 1897

ADIRONDACK.....	2	Agosto.
ALLEGHANY via Jamaica.....	9	"
ALENE.....	16	"
ALTAI via Jamaica.....	23	"
ADIRONDACK.....	30	"
ALLEGHANY.....	6	Septiembre

NOTA.—No se comprometerán pasajes en el vapor ALTAI antes de su llegada á Limón.

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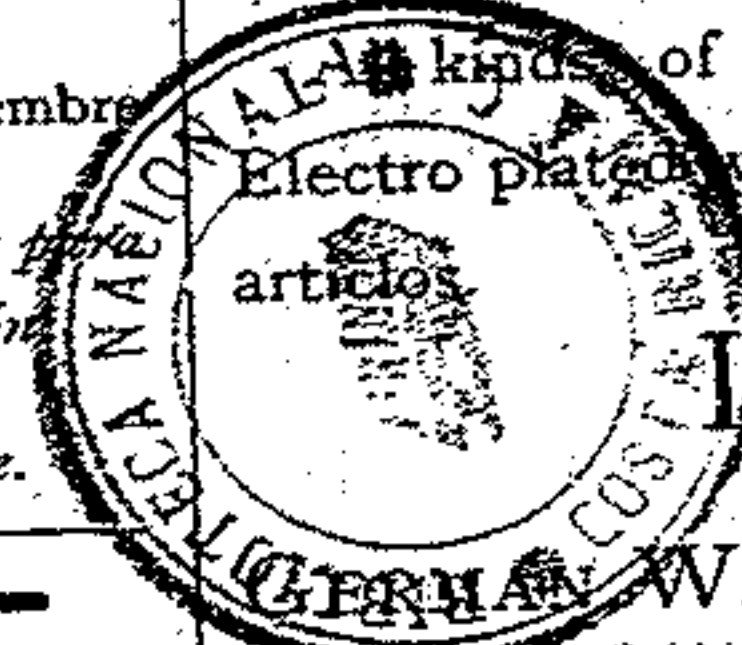
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SALE DE	B	A	B	A	C	D	D	E	SALE DE	B	A	B	A	C	C	D	D
Limón	5.15								Alajuela								
Moín Hill	6.25								San Joaquín	6.55	9.31	2.00					
Swamp Mouth	6.47								Herrada	7.32	9.55	3.25					
Matina	7.17								Santo Domingo	7.52	10.07	3.40					
Madre de Dios	7.57								San José	8.02	10.17	3.50					
Siquirres	8.07								Llega a A. M.	8.02	10.17	3.50					
La Junta	8.13								Salida	7.00	11.15	4.10					
Las Lomas	8.38								Tres Rios	7.25	11.48	5.35					
Pasena	8.53								El Alto	8.00	12.10	6.00					
Peralta	9.13								Cartago	8.15	12.20	6.15					
Tortolita	9.23								Paraiso	8.30							
Turrialba	10.23								Santiago	9.00							
Las Pavas	10.50								Juan Viejas	9.20							
Juan Viejas	11.30								Las Pavas	9.30							
Santiago	11.35								Turrialba	10.40							
Paraiso	12.30	A. M.							Tortolita	11.05							
Cartago	12.55	6.55							Peralta	11.15							
El Alto	1.07	7.10							Pasena	11.35							
Tres Rios	1.25	7.30							Las Lomas	11.52							
San José	1.50	7.55	A. M.						La Junta	12.45							
San José	1.50	7.55	A. M.						Siquirres	12.55							
Santo Domingo	11.35	8.05							Madre de Dios	12.55							
Herrada	11.43	8.25							Matina	1.13							
San Joaquín	11.55	8.45							Swamp Mouth	1.43							
Llega a Alajuela	12.20	9.10							Moín Hill	2.05							
									Llega a Limón	2.15							

SALE DE	E	F
La Junta	12.35	
Germania	1.20	
East Destierro	1.31	
West Destierro	1.34	
Guácimo	2.10	
Jiménez	2.50	
Llega a Guápiles	3.15	
SALE DE	F	A. M.
Guápiles	6.00	
Jiménez	6.20	
Guácimo	6.45	
West Destierro	7.18	
East Destierro	7.21	
Germania	7.32	
Llega a La Junta	7.55	

NOTA. A Todos los días
 B Idem excepto domingos
 C Solamente los sábados
 D Solamente los domingos
 E Martes, jueves y sábado
 F Lunes, miércoles, viernes.

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