## DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1901.

them, but we noticed an abundance in the house close by, showing that the traps were effective. ENTER A RICHER CLIME.

From here we entered a moister zone A large volcanic peak or mountain to our left, in the center of the valley, had the effect of producing an abundance of rain. Extensive farms appeared and the villages became of a liciass. To our right were low hills. in the distance assumed the height of mountains. We were traveling nearly houstains, we were fraveling hearty south, and were passing around the high mountain to our left. A fow jeagues of the level country brought us gradually to one more rolling, but to our surprise more thickly populate and better cultivated. We stopped for a noon rest at a hacienda owned by very hospitable gentleman named Scho don Joaquin Lopez, who was well edu cated and well posted on local affairs He was much interested in us and out trip, and could not resist the temptation of asking us where we were from

how long we had been coming, and what our business might be. He particularly desired to know how much money we were making on the trip, as though to measure us by our income. His haclenda, so he told us was small,

consisting of not more than a hundred and fifty acres. On it he had a sugar plantation of forty acres, and a rice field of twenty or thirty acres. Sugar One is constantly annoyed in traveling through these countries to make the proper change for small purchases, especially among the people living out-side of the influence of the larger towns sells for 12c per pound silver, and rice for 6 cents. As he pays his hands but 25c per day, his profils are comfortable. and cities. For instance, the issues of money in Mexico are in decimal de-For instance, the issues of After dinner the gentleman nerved him self up to ask us what religion we had nominations, while the people in all their dealings use the duo decimal. A Our answer was "We are Mormons quartia equals three cents; a medio, six cents and a real, twelve cents. The which did not seem to convey much t him, as he had not heard the word be We explained the best we co fractional currency is in 1 cent, 5 cents, and finally seemed to enlighten his mind by stating that we were Protest ten cents, twenty-five cents, etc A five and a one makes a medio; a ten and a two makes a real, and three one dents make a quartia. One never purants. He was a Catholic, so he said but did not do very much at his rechases five cents' worth or ten cents' igion, as his farm took all his time. Continuing south we came more and

more into a country of richness and verdure. It became more and more colling and the hills high, but there was plenty of good land, and all was culti-vated. Mango trees loaded with ripening fruit were plentiful. Orange groves were seen but the end of this years crop is near. Aligator pears, (Agua-cate) were abundant, the large trees oaded with ripe fruit, looming up a every turn. Banana orchards we large and abundant and the fruit ple Banana orchards were tiful, but this fruit it always plentiful as its season is every month in the year. As we approach San Salvador, coffee fincas became abundant, and some of them, so we were told were very large and productive. Coffee grows best in the shade, hence the large trees of the natural forest are left standing and the coffee plants form the underbrush. From the large valley spoken of above, we crossed a low range of hills into another valley, the valley of Salva-dor. On the right and forming a part of the low range of hills is a high vol-

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the rain. On our left, or on the east of the valley, stands another volcano, but not so well formed nor so high as Salvador, though still beautiful. Its top is somewhat broken, and from it runs for several miles a low range of volcanie mountains

RESOURCES OF SALVADOR. From lake Guija, southward, and from Salvador west, in a section of country of which Santa Anna is near-ly the center, are the great coffee farms of the republic. At one time the crops were very profitable and brought in the major part of the revenue of the country. But I learn that now the profits are not so great, and steps are being taken by the government to en-courage the cultivation of other plants.

A GREAT TRADE WAR IS NOW ON.

How American Brains, Enterprise and Energy Are Ousting the British in the Battle for Commerce in Every Land of the Earth.

The war I fear is not a military war, | ture at home. They placed a duty on but the war of trade which is unmis-takably upon us. I cannot blind my eyes to the fact thtat so far as we can predict anything of the twentieth cen-tury, it is that it will be one of acutest international conflicts in point of trade, To America and to Germany we have look in the future for an acute and increasing competition with regard to ur trade, and I am bound to say that n looking at these two countries there s much to apprehend .- Lord Rosebery, January 16, 1901.

MERICAN brains, enterprise, and energy are ousting British traders in the battle for commerce in almost every land on earth.

Ten years ago England was easily first in the iron, shipping, cotton, and coal indus-

tries. We took from America raw food products in considerable quantities, but America was our greatest customer for manufactured goods. Today the situa-tion is changed. America has already far outstripped us in iron and steel making; it is making great gaps in our shipping business; it is seriously competing with us in cotton, and is plan ning to take from us our export coal

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Where not long since America was our largest customer, we are now the biggest and most profitable buyers from America. The United States governnent reports declare that England takes 79 per cent of their products sent Europe, and 60 per cent of all the products which the American farmer ends abroad.

Men sometimes speak as though the dramatic coup of a Morgan, when he acquired one of our great shipping lines, or of a Schwab, who outbids our steel makers, or of Philadelphia bridgebuilders who capture the orders for our biggest viaducts, comprised this inva-They do not. Such items are merely the sensational incidents in vast campaign. The real invasion goes on unceasingly and without noise show in 500 industries at once. From shaving-soap to electric motors, and from shirt-walsts to telephones, the American is clearing the field.

TAKING COAL TO NEWCASTLE. Today it is literally true that they are selling American cottons in Man-chester, pig-iron in Lancashire, and steel in Sheffield. It only remains for them to take American coal to Newcastle. Nine years ago Cardiff was the main center of our export trade of tin-plate bars to America. We sent 350,000 tons a year, and practically none was then made in the states. The western-ers at last thought that they might as well keep the profits of this manufac-

imported bars, crected very expensive millis, and set to work. Not only has our export trade with them ceased, but in one month this year there was land-ed at Cardiff 20,000 tons of tin-plate bors manufactured in the United States. Modern office furniture, from the desk to the door-mat, is nearly all American in every up-to-date establishment. One sits on a Nebraskan swivel chair before a Michigan roll-top desk, writing one's etters on a Syracuse typewriter, signing them with a New York fountain pen, and drying with a blotting-sheet from New England. The letter copies for two finished by the Englishman. ate put away in files manufactured in Grand Rapids.

The value of typewriters brought to England from New York and Boston is considerably over £4,000 a woek, and the greater part of this is clear profit or high wages for skilled labor, as the ost of the raw material used is trivial. Effort after effort has been made by English firms to acquire this trade, but in valu. The only serious competitor to the American machines for office use is a Canadian typewriter.

## MINOR INDUSTRIES.

Two Illustrations may show how American enterprise is cating into our minor trades. For many years every disitor to New York remarked on the marter appearance of even the poorer women there over their English sisters. This was largely due to the superior out of the cheap American blouses. Three years ago some firms in the East-rn States obtained a few orders for hese from English drapery houses. The hirt waists met with so great a welome that the following year fairly arge orders were placed. These orders were found all too small,

and last year the greater part of the English ready-made shirt-waist trade went to America. One English firm alone sold American blouses for women to the value of £57,000. This was done notwithstanding the fact that the American manufacturers would not look at small orders, and would only do business with the largest jobbers. Now that they have annexed our blouse trade, the Americans are entering seriously into the hosiery business here. They have found a very profitable line in men's braces, and in high-class underclothes they are likely for a time to have things much their own Take another allied trade. A little

lime since English boot manufacturers began to feel the pinch of American competition. They faced the situation, and began to improve matters. many cases they cent over for Ameribootmaking machinery, which ean admittedly superior to any formerly used here. Their effort to check the ris-

And the fight has only just begun. This year the leading American shoe-makers, headed by the famous politician and reformer, Mr. Pingree, have over themselves to push on them trade. Many of them have opened their own establishments, and others have stocked the retail dealers with their wares. One need only walk down any shopping street to see that "American shoes" now form the leading and best advertised lines in the bootmakers' windows. Why is this? Something is undoubt-edly due to the fact that the American boots are finer and more stylish than

the English makes of a corresponding price. But this is not the whole truth, and English makers are so improving their output that this would soon be neutralized. The American makers are quite open about their advantage. They ay, and facts bear them out, that even when the English makers are using the same machinery their Transatlantic ri-vals can yet beat them. For in America ach boot-making machine is used to the utmost limits of its capacity; England the output is limited by trade union regulations. Consequently the American turns out three pair of boots

GOLD MINES IN LONDON.

"There are hat-fulls of gold waiting to be gathered up in London" said a re-turning Yankee plutocrat to a Chicago reporter recently. "Our fathers went West to build their fortunes. Their sons are making tracks East to do the sons are making tracks East to do the same." The word has gone forth from East to West that here in England men with brains can make more and under easier conditions than in America. Hence the rush this year, a rush which is impossible yet to show in statistical form, but which touches our trade in every side.

These Americans come over with business notions which make some of our slower-going firms stand aghast. As a case in point, last autumn, when contracts were asked for transforming the motive power on the Metropolitan District Rallway to electricity, one large American firm put in. It drew up a private bill and presented it to parllament, asking for the necessary pow-ers to make this change. English firms hearing of this concluded that the Americans must have the contract, and

that it was no use competing. But at last it came out that it was simply a bit of bluff on the part of the Ameri-cans. They explained that they sought the powers in order that if they got the contract they might at once be able to commence work.

The trade returns issued by the Whitehall authorities tell much of the extent of the American invasion, but they tell only part. For the Americans have so arranged their campaign as to get the biggest results while alarming us as little as possible. In some case they set up English works, employin English workmen; though of cour the cream of the profits goes to Americans. Thus Hoe & Co., the the 1 printing machinery manufacturer have English works: Burroughs Wellcome, the "tabloid" makers an many others. Still more let out the rights to English makers on payment of

heavy royalty fees.

FIGURES SPEAK.

Yet, in spite of these, the official statistics tell a sorry enough tale. The imports of cotton manufactures, where

£147,944; last year the figures had risen | last year their value was £12,000;; in anuary last £25,000. One may be told that this is not much in face of our enormous production, but it is only the

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beginning. Already they are closing cotton mills in New England, in face of the cheap labor in North Carolina: it may not be long before we are doing he same in Manchester.

Once we would have laughed at the madman who hinted at our home steel trade being attacked. Now the statis-tics speak for themselves. In January, 1900, we imported 409 tons of unwrought steel from America; last January the Imports reached 16,647 tons. In January 1900 steel ralls were imported from America weighing 104 tons; the follow-ing January 2,217 tons. Even the imports of American seeds have doubled in two years.

The American invasion has not been an unbroken success. All its advances have been made in face of fierce opposition. Let me conclude this artic with one instance where British trade has held its own. In the height of the yeling boom a number of American yeles were dispatched to this country. But they so differed from the standard patterns here that they were not wel-comed. The rims were wood instead of

steel, and the tyres single. The rear fork end was not adjustable; mud-guards, when supplied, were an inch or two too short, and the machines were onsidered too light for our roads. The best American makers proceeded to remedy these defects, but their work was largly thrown away by the action of others. Many of the cheaper American machines were rubbishy, and some of the importers were not over scrupu. lous. Consequently American cycles got a bad name here, and the trade has never recovered. Each year now the American imports of cycles are smaller than the last. But perhaps this is also partly due to the fact that the best brains formerly in the American trade have now abandoned that for automolle manufacture .- Dr. Fred A. McKen. zle, in the London Daily Mail.

#### How to Avoid Trouble

Now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberain's Colle, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be Remedy needed before the summer is over, and f procured now may save you a trip o town in the night or in your season. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful medicine in use for howel complaints, both for children and adults. No family can afford to be without it.

## The Hot Weather Test

Makes people better acquainted with their resources of strength and erdur-

Many find that they are not so well off as they thought and that they are easily enervated and depressed by the

What they need is the tonic effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla which strengthens the blood, promotes refreshing sleep, overcomes that tired feeling, creates appetite.

If the stomach performs its functions If the stomach performs its functions actively and regularly, the food of which it is the receptacie, is trans-formed into blood of a nourishing quality, which furnishes vigor and warmth to the whole body. HER-BINE gives tone to the stomach and promotes digestion and assimilation. Price, 50 cents. Z. C. M. I.

JELLY

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ing American tide has, however, so far proved in vain. In 1898 America sent we were once unapproachable, have in two years over-doubled. In January us shoes to the value of £72,714; in 1899, KAAAAAA

52 and 54 Main Street.

manner we fost five valuable mules, inworth of anything, but always a cencluding "Panguitch," the last of tave, quartio, a r. dio or a real. In the state of Chiapas, which once Utah animals. The natives called the distemper occidente, but seemed to belonged to Guatemala, there are many places, especially in the Indian vilhave no special specific for it. Nothing that we could do seemed to help the animals, though fuming with tobacco eased their breathing. We transferred lages, where the Mexican money wi not pass. Often we offered ten cent pieces, or five cent pieces, in exchange for food, but were refused. Luckily the packs to our riding animals and continuel our journey afoot had a good supply of centave We had great difficulty in procuring which were more often taken. for ourselves and animals. Guatemalan money was always in de-mand, especially if it had the face of realized now more than ever that we were in a famine district. Ever since Carrera on it. In Comitan, the last of the larger Mexican towns, all prices left Zacopa food has grown scarce. The people plant but little corn. based on the Guatemalan money, as tobacco is their principal crop, and and to our surprise we found that our as there was an overabundance of rain cen pleces were counted as reals, and our five cent pieces as medios. The centavos were at par for less than a last year, what little they did plant was killed. As a result there is a famine, and I have been told that people have actually starved to death. We were medio, but for this five were accepted person bought two reals Hence, if a twenty-five cent pieces were par. Hence, if a per-bought two reals' worth

IN SALVADOR'S CAPITAL.

Interesting Travels of the Brigham Young Academy

Exploring Expedition.

Famine and Poverty in Honduras-Salvador a Rich and

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speak English. He had pasturage

which he would rent, and also corn

which he would sell, though he did not make a practice of either renting or

selling. His name instead of Alexan-der alone is Alexander Lamarque, he

MONEY OF THE COUNTRY.

proved to be a good friend to us.

Circulation-Exorbitant Prices for Clothing.

HIS article should have been

headed "Notes Afoot." The

reason will appear later. On

Monday evening all was ready

for our start Tuesday morn-

ing from our camp at the Co-

pan ruins. In the night we

were awakened by one of

our mules rushing into camp in great

distress. We did what we could but

without beneficial results. She died in

a few minutes. She was racked with

pain, and perhaps realized that she

would soon die unless something was

done for her. She left the band and

made her way to us, and until she fell

she would follow first one and then

the other of us, grunting and neighing

and telling us as plain as words that

she was in need of assistance. In this

Prosperous Country-Great Varieties of Money in

very glad to get bananas-mostly green ones-to eat. Tortillas were out of the question. But few of the people had them and those few would not part with them. And, had we not been hunourselves, the hungry looks of the children as we took the bananas would have made us hesitate to take their supper from them.

Ve reached a little creek called Aguacallente. This is the dividing line be-tween Guatemala and Honduras, and found ourselves again in the republie that contains Copan. Our road from Copan had passed out of Honduras just before we reached the hacienda of San in other places, especially in the City of Guatemala, there was no premium a Jose, had continued in Guatemala and passed again into Honduras, but this time we will cross only a small corner, when we enter the republic of Salvador.

At Aguacaliente we would have nooned, but could obtain no feed for our animals or for ourselves. What the people eat we could not tell, or whether they eat anything or not. One thing was plain, the few half-starved cattle we noticed around had not eaten much

the west side of the republic nothing but greenbacks was wanted, on the for some time. Our trail from Aguacaliente became rought and steep, leading over a moun-but greenbacks was wanted, on the east side we could hardly force the peo-ple to take the viete as the greenbacks are called. As for the nickle, it is valu-



top the country was broken, but we found grass, and camped for a few We descended in the afternoon and towards evening reached a river and the little town of Santa Fe. The alcalde, a young man of not more than 25 years, had pasturage which he would rent, and would be pleased to have us camp in his house across the street. We accepted both offers, knowing that our things and our animals would be safe in his charge, whereas, otherwise, they might not be safe. Senior Manuel Mella warned us that we would find bad people along the way until we reached San Salvador, and that we should be careful of our animals. The should be careful of our animals. The alcalde's house proved to be a very good one, and his wife and mother were accommodating. I made a blunder which, had it been the other way, might have caused trouble, but as it was did not injure our standing very much in the eyes of the people. I mistook his mother for his wife. The lady smilled as she corrected me, and smilled again when I remarked by way of justification, "You are very young to have so

old a son." Santa Fe is a little, old, dirty town, worse in many respects than we have seen since we left the northern part of Mexico. The country around is dry in Mexico. The country around is dry in the extreme, but the river bottom is rich and the people might have plenty if they would work. As it is they have nothing. We managed to obtain some tortillas, however, and in the morning, Sunday, some meat. It is the custom of the people not confined to the town plane to kill a base or a big source Sunalone, to kill a beef or a pig every Sun-day morning, and to make Sunday forenoon the great market day. On this day, if on any, corn may be purchased, As the pasture was poor we decided to go on three leagues to the village of

Sinuapa, where we could get green feed, and where, it was told us, there lived a German, who could talk English

From Santa Fe the country opens into a valley, with a high range of moun-tains on both sides, and a river flowing in the middle on its way to the Pacific. Along the bottoms are rich gardens, patches of cane, and banana orchards, and still the people are poor. A two league walk brought us to the ford. The river was low and it appeared that we could easily jump from rock. to rock, and thus cross dry shod. This we tried to our sorrow, but we reached the opposite bank in safety. Climbing a hill we came out on a somewhat level bench, two miles wide, on the other side of which at the foot of the mountains we could see the little town. grass was everywhere, and plentiful, showing that during the rainy season there is plenty of feed. Many heads of stock in good condition were on the bench and the hills nearby. In time of grass much cheese is made here and some butter, though the rails some butter, though the milk in this country gives but little butter fat. Be-low us a league in the line of the river

The form of Jocotapic, the last town in Honduras, and further on a league is the San Salvador line. From here we could go to Teguarpal-ua by direct road, as we could have dong from Copan, but the country is very rough, and but little would be related to distance. In Salvador so we gained in distance. In Salvador, so we are informed, corn can be obtained, and the great consideration for the next month is feed for our stock. Until the rains bring the grass we will have a hard time; but when feed comes our travel will be done with much more ease, Sinuapa is just the opposite to Santa Fe. Here the people irrigate, and the gardens and pastures are green and beautiful. At the edge of, the village is a sugar plantation of good size and a field of perhaps 40 acres of cane near by. We enquired for Mr. Alexander, the German to whom we were recommended for good feed, and learned that he lived above town about a mile up the canyon. The canyon proved to be beautiful, green and rich with orchards and gardens. Fruit trees were more plentiful than we had seen before for some time. In the midst of a little clump of houses we found the residence of Mr. Alexander. and there applied for pasturage. In-stead of a German the gentleman prov-ed to be a Frenchman, and unable tof low. There were no fish to be seen in

able only in the interior

all. Of all the republics so far visited

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of

believe Guatemala has the worse

xup in its money matters, has an issue of old silver

of a certain value an issue of new silver of another value, an issue of greenbacks of still another, and an

issue of small change in nickle which in places will not be taken at all. On

Our gold brought us in the capital six dollars and thirty cents greenbacks for every dollar, and the boys were smiling as they came from the money brokers with full pocket books, but the smile changed when they went to the stores and found that a shirt worth at home a dollar and a half, costs here from twelve to fourteen dollars. A pair of shoes cost twenty-five dollars and a pair of pants thirty. But food, even this depreciated money was cheap. tolerable dinner at the markett could h had for from twenty-five to fift. ents, and at the hotel for a dollar. In Honduras, the new silver of Guateents. nala is taken at par, but neither the nickel nor the viete passes, while in Salvador nothing passes but the old silver, except, I might say, the medio and the quartia of the new silver.

Salvador is on a strict silver basis. Her money is sound and good, passing even above par in all the republics except Mexico, where it is slightly below par. The different issues of greenbacks are also at par. But as there is much of the depreciated money of Guatemala in circulation, every piece taken by the shop girl is not only sounded on the counter or on a rock, but is examined to see that it is strictly ,900 fine.

HOT AND DRY SEASON.

We were in Sinuapa, Honduras, when the first part of this letter was written, to which place we had walked from Co chasing two animals, and of selling an At Sinuapa we were fortunate in purpan because of the death of our mules. extra pack. Thus lightened we were able to ride, and at two o'clock p. m. Monday, May 6th, after bidding our friends, Mr. Lamarque and his wife good-bye, we were on the road for Sal-vador. The day was very hot, and but for a few clouds that occasionally cov ered the sun, it would have been almost unbearable. This is the hot month, it corresponds to our July. When the rains come the air is greatly cooled by

he fall and evaporation of water. We passed down the valley, which gradually became more and more level, and finally reached the little town of Jocotepec, or Acotepec, as some spell it Here the mountains on both sides were high and precepituous, the valley level, and covered with fields and gar-dens, and the whole presenting a scene that reminded us very much of home. A few miles farther and we crossed the loss for EU Schuders line into El Salvador. IN REPUBLIC OF SALVADOR.

Immediately on entering Salvador w came to good roads. Honduras has paid but little attention to her roads, but Salvador takes pride in having a wagon road from one end of the republie to the other. Gradually, too, the mountains grow smaller, the valleys larger, and the country more thickly populated, until on the third day we left the mountains entirely and entered a large valley, the extent of which could not at first be seen. The land was dry, however, dryer than in the hills we had just passed, but the abundance of dry grass denoted corresponding abundance of rain in the season thereof. This is the valley of the Lempa river, the largest river in Salvador. Along the banks of the streams and in the deeper draws the trees are thick and large, but on the hills nothing grows but grass. As we proceeded the timber became thicker and larger, un-til we called it the "valley of large

so large and beautiful were tree of the many varieties growing. of these was the umbrella tree. On but spreading so far in all directions that often it would cover a quarter acre of land. The Lempa at the crossing was only about two hundred yards wide, and so shallow that we forded it with ease, but

during the rainy season, as the sign abundantly showed, it carries an im abundantly showed, it carries an im-mense body of water. A scow near by and an iron cable stretched from bank to bank, showed that fording at high water times was impossible. We were interested in some peculiar fish traps just below the ford. They consisted of a kind of willow fence, weighted down with code and spreading out V shapad take up her household duties." He is very thankful and hopes that all suffering likewise will hear of her wonderful recovery.

Maguey for cordage secures a bounty on all plants where five thousand or more are cultivated by one person, and just now a bill is before the legislature offering a bounty on all fib plants. Cotton grows well and doubtless its planting will receive a great im-retus should the bill pass. Next to coffee now produced is sugar, for the production of which the country is well adapted. There are no large glariations, however, and most of the nills are of the crudest sort, but the sugar is of excellent quality. Indigo was once a source of great wealth, but it fell off a few years ago. Now, how ever, it is beginning to be grown again. In 1865 over four hundred thousand dollars worth was shipped to foreign parts. The cultivation of rub. ber is just beginning to receive atter ion, and as there is much good rubbe land along the river bottoms and in the lower valleys of the coast it will loubtless in the near future become roductive industry. In a report by Consul Jenkins recently made to the tate department at Washington the one of rubber growing lands is said to ontain two thousand square miles hat can be utilized. It is thought by many that the troples furn sh no more prefitable business than the cultivation of rubber. The product is worth a dollar a pound gold on the market, and it costs less than twelve

dollars per hundred to collect it and prepare for shipment. Each tree ought to produce from two to four pounds per year, and two hundred can be frown on each acre. But there is the ong wait of from five to six years while the trees are growing, in which there tre no returns and there is considerable The suburbs of San Salvador are beautiful, so far as nature is concerned,

The country is rolling, but not broken, the moisture is sufficient to produce a rank vegetation, and some of the most beautiful locations for country cottages are seen at every turn. But man has done nothing except to build some mud houses, that rather disfigure

People were still going to market as e entered, Mr. Kienke and I ahead of the party to secure pasturage for our animals and a suitable place to camp. Along the road were little stalls, where fruit, tortillas and other edibles are sold. Mangoes were pientiful and for 6 cents one could purchase a peck. A street car line extends out three miles from the centre of town, which with the whistle of the engine of the railroad, and the appearance of electric lamps in the street and stores rather reminded us of home. But the language of the people, the women carrying loads of fruit and vegitables in large baskets on their heads, the strings of ox carts with their low wooden wheels, and the yoke lashed to the horns, the trains of pack mules loaded with rice or coffee from the country, the groups of half-naked with a sprinkling of entirely naked children playing on the streets, all of these told us that we were in a foreign land in spite of the electric light and the

street cars. Having secured the needed accommo dation for ourselves and animals we were all comfortably located and ready for a three days' visit in the capital. BENJ. CLUFF, JR. San Salvador, Salvador, May 13, 1901,

# Read It in His Newspaper.

George Schaub, well known German citizen of New Lebanon, Ohio, is a con-stant reader of the Dayton Volkszei-tung. He knows that this paper aims to advertise only the best in its columns, and when he saw Chamberlain's Pain Balm advertised therein for lame back, he did not hesitate in buying a bottle of it for his wife, who for eight a bottle of it for his wife, who for eight weeks had suffered with the most ter-rible pains in her back and could get no relief. He says: "After using the Pain Baim for a few days my wife said to me, 'I feel as though born anew,' and before using the entire contents of the bottle the unbearable pains had entirely vanished and she could again take up her bouschold duties" He





