

COSTA RICA'S CAPITAL.

Travels of the Brigham Young Academy Exploring Expedition in Richest of Central American States.

The Model and Enterprising Town of Lajuela—Kindly Entertained at the Capital and Given Passports and Recommendations—Leave Civilization Behind and Enter Unknown Wilds of the Isthmus—Difficulties Anticipated—Fear of Roving Bands of Revolutionists.

ONE day's drive from Mico hacienda, the place of last writing, brought us to the end of our bad roads, and to the foot of the ascent which leads to San Jose. To our right a few miles was Punta Arenas, a seaport and a port of entry, and above it lying directly on our road was the little town of Espartero. The country along the road was generally rolling, cross sectioned often by shallow rivers containing clear water in spite of the rains. The land is very rich, and where not cleared, is covered with a heavy growth of timber. But as a rule there are extensive clearings principally for pasture purposes, which are planted to para grass. Originally the forests contained much valuable woods, principally cedar, but these have long since been cut and exported.

From Punta Arenas northward through a narrow strip of country twenty miles wide live most of the inhabitants of the republic. With the exception of Liberia all the large towns are found in this strip. Here and there the coffee plantations are found. The banana plantations are on the Atlantic side.

While the coffee plantations are yielding well and looking well, the crop does not bring the returns in cash that it did a few years ago, and many planters are now turning their attention to other crops. I was informed at Atenas that coffee land a few years ago which sold for one thousand dollars could be bought now, trees and all, for from three to four hundred dollars. Many planters live in hopes, however, that the price of coffee will go up, and thus make their crops more valuable. Corn is very dear. We pay a dollar for less than a peck, and as corn is the principal article of diet for the natives, some are placed in straitened circumstances, and it is thought there will be suffering before the next crop is harvested. But the corn fields look well, and will soon yield their abundance. Already the tassels are appearing, and as soon as roasting ears come there will be food for all.

A MODEL TOWN.

One of the most enterprising and advanced little towns along the way is Lajuela. Its streets are round, instead of sloping to the middle, as the streets of most of the cities do, and are graveled and rolled. The houses are neat and clean and have a look of newness, an appearance very foreign to most of the towns in Central America. There is a system of electric lights and a lavish profusion of lamps not enjoyed by many of our cities in the north. The plaza, or public square in all of the trading towns attracts the attention of the stranger. Here are always beautiful arrangements of flowers, even the choicest to us growing in abundance. Rare plants and trees all well kept and a lawn well mowed accompany the flowers, and the imprint of American ideas is noticeable in many ways. The houses are usually one story, and like Spanish-American houses about the sidewalk, where there is one, or the street, where there is not.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

There is one house, however, that attracts the attention of all. It is the opera house, the second most beautiful and most expensive in the world. It was built at a cost of about three million. The marble columns, statuary and frescoes, oil paintings on the ceilings and large mirrors, all are of the finest quality and most workmanship.

But the opera house is not a paying institution. In fact it is a "white elephant" on the hands of the government. As a gentleman expressed himself yesterday, "When we don't use it, it costs, and when we do use it it costs still more." There is not sufficient people to justify a first-class troupe, and when one is obtained the government has to pay a heavy subsidy. "Why did you build so expensive a house?" I asked the same gentleman. "We started to build a two-hundred-thousand-dollar house, but additions, adornments and the like run the expenses far up," was his reply. It is needless to say the government doesn't know what to do with it, so the house stands and the janitor is paid for taking care of it.

ADVANCED EDUCATION.

Costa Rica is further advanced in education than any of her sister republics in Central America. Last year she spent \$300,000 for the schools, and has a total population of only 260,000. The primary schools are free, and attendance compulsory. Besides these she has colleges and academies of good standing, that are well attended. The study of physical geography, now under the direction of a very able man named Henry Pittier, a Swiss, with whom yesterday I spent a very profitable afternoon. His researches extend in botany, zoology, and in the physical geography of Costa Rica.

DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE.

The climate of San Jose is mild and equable. Just now one sleeps with comfort under two blankets. There is never the heat of some of our eastern cities, neither their cold, for it never freezes. The altitude is a little over three thousand feet, but the proximity of the two oceans exercises a great influence on the climate.

AGRICULTURAL WEALTH.

The products of the soil are various. A visit to the market yesterday revealed a choice of fruits and vegetables that would satisfy even a strict vegetarian. There were Irish potatoes in great abundance, and of size and quality equal to our own. Sweet potatoes were plentiful. String beans, green corn, bananas, plantains, oranges, yams, peaches, apples, alligator pears, and our common pears, onions, radishes, cabbage, carrots, etc., were all there. In fact the market was well stocked, and I am informed that it continues well stocked throughout the year.

CITY EMBOWERED IN BEAUTY.

The surrounding country is of enchanting beauty. The mountains enclosing the valley are covered with timber to their very summits, except where the hand of man has felled the trees to give place to pastures and fields. The whole valley is covered with green, and the country is not too dry, or where cultivation is not thorough. On the north is a little town, the two large churches of which can be seen above the high foliage. Houses, haciendas and little villas are seen in the other directions and along the foot hills. Thus surrounded the city seems to take new beauty from its beautiful surroundings.

Consul Caldwell first introduced us to Senator Manuel Aragon, director of the department of statistics, to whom we are under obligations for much valuable information. Senator Aragon is a well educated man of perhaps 50 years of age. He has served his country in one capacity or another for many years, as minister of finance, as chairman of congress, and in the capacity now of director of statistics. His education was obtained in Costa Rica, but being a natural scholar he reads and speaks English and German well though he has never attended an English or a German school. He is well versed on the geography of his country, and considers Costa Rica one of the richest little republics in the world.

In speaking of the government he observed that to a certain extent the constitution follows that of the United States, and yet, he said, we are quite a military people. "You in the United States honor your Constitution, we do not honor ours, and this marks a difference," he continued. He said, however, that there was a gradual tendency among all classes to make the constitution supreme, and to lift the law above the officer or executor of the law, but as they had obtained much of their form and many of their ideas from Spain, it was no wonder that military ideas prevailed.

To Mr. Pittier we are also much indebted for assistance and information. He had spent a year in the United States, and was now on his way back to Costa Rica, and being conversant with the roads and the difficulties could warn us beforehand. A not very welcome bit of information was to the effect that in one of the rivers we must cross there were vicious alligators. Several men had been taken, and when he crossed two years ago one of his horses, swimming alongside of the boat, had a leg bitten off. He also advised us of several places where we must travel in forests for several days at a time without food for our animals other than palm leaves, which were not plentiful. Thus forewarned we can avoid danger by taking plenty of corn with us. An encouraging remark, however, was to the effect that we could make the trip, but not without difficulty, and not entirely without danger.

Our equipment for the trip is good. All are enjoying good health and all are now acclimated. All are provided with tents, shelter, with water proof ponchos, and with water proof pack covers, and we shall carry at least two weeks' provisions with us. Our animals are in good condition, and having been corn fed, are prepared for hard work.

But the trip is not to be without a determination that we will surmount many difficulties, which to the weaker minded would be insurmountable. Upon the whole, I believe the expedition is better equipped, for the remainder of the journey than at Nogales it was for the start.

Our next postoffice address is Bogota, Colombia.

BENJ. CLUFF, JR.
San Jose, Costa Rica, July 6, 1901.

He Kept His Leg.

Twelve years ago J. W. Sullivan, of Hartford, Conn., scratched his leg with a rusty wire. Inflammation and blood poisoning set in. For two years he suffered intensely. Then the best doctors urged amputation, "but," he writes, "I used one bottle of Electric Bitters and the boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve and my leg was sound and well as ever." For Eruptions, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Sores and all blood disorders Electric Bitters has no rival on earth. Try them. Z. C. M. L. Drug Dept. will guarantee satisfaction or refund money. Only 50 cents.

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GEORGE W. CHAMBERLIN, Musical Director, Prospectus sent free. Address: Frankfort, Ky.

Senora Carlos Ezeta, wife of the former president of San Salvador, has left San Francisco for Mexico to seek her wealthy father's aid. The senora's stern parent has many times offered to provide for her if she will leave her husband, but the loving wife remains true. The couple are in great distress.

THE COMPLETED AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

How the Big Educational Edifice at Logan Will Look During the Coming School Year.

One of the Most Imposing in the Great West—Its Fine Course of Educational Training.

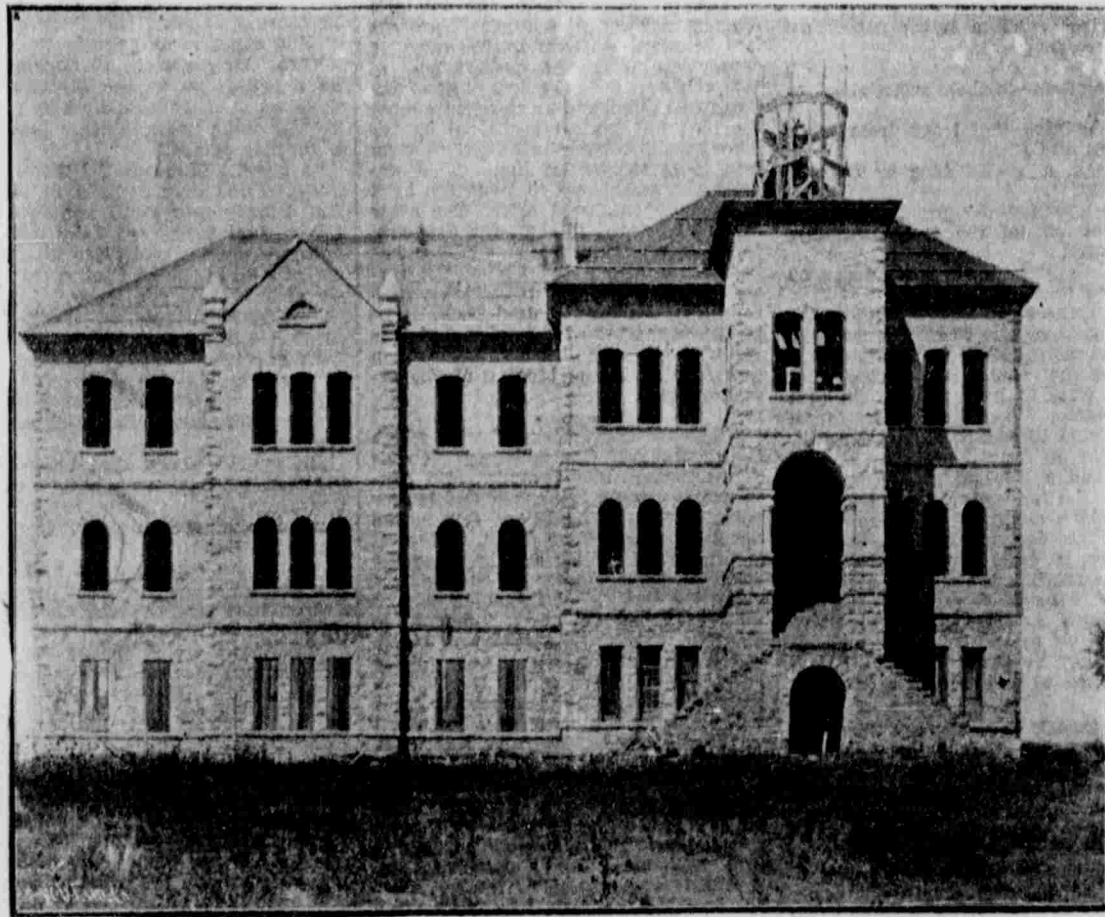


THIS is a cut of the Agricultural College at Logan as it will appear on November 15th. When it has been completed it will be unquestionably one of the most imposing college buildings in the West. The portion that is now being constructed is the main front, which of itself alone is a massive structure. It is 88 feet square, with three floors and a basement. The latter will be laid in cement and used for the armory and drill hall. The first floor will be occupied by the administrative offices such as the presidents, secretaries, registrar and the faculty or reception room. There will also be a book store and three large class rooms on that floor. The entire second floor will be used for the library and reading room, and the third floor will be used for the commercial school, in which all the modern facilities will be used. The bookkeeping room will extend the entire length of the building

and nothing in the way of practical commercial training will be left out. President Kerr of the Agricultural College was in the city a few days since and in speaking of the work on the new building said it was progressing favorably and would surely be completed at the time designated in the contract, Nov. 15th. The president added a few observations upon the changes for the better that are going to be made by virtue of the additional room. The basement of the old building is being improved. Those rooms that were formerly used for forging and wood work are being fitted up for laboratory work in agriculture, mineralogy, physics, etc. This of course adds greatly to the facilities throughout the entire institution and enables provision to be made for department museums. In other words each science department will have a museum connected with its laboratory. The agricultural department will perhaps benefit most by the change. More attention can be paid to the study of physics, horticulture, dairying, animal husbandry, etc. The agricultural students will also get

farm carpentering, farm blacksmithing and such other work as will be helpful to the progressive farmer. Dr. Beal, the government inspector of irrigation at Washington, observed sometime ago that the plans for irrigation investigation in use at the college at Logan are not surpassed in the United States. The facilities are also extended in the mechanic arts course for house-building, cabinet making, wood carving, forging and machine work in metal. The students in this course may specialize on any particular line of work it being required only that they shall take the elementary branches. The same provision has been made in the domestic arts course. Heretofore there have been no studies in the first year of the various courses that were peculiar to the course, so that students leaving after the first year received none of the work characteristic of the course on which he had entered. But the courses have been changed so that some studies peculiar to each course are incorporated in the first year, and of course the studies become more distinctive in every succeeding year.

BEAR LAKE STAKE ACADEMY.



THAT the people of Paris, Idaho, are located permanently in their beautiful little town on the shores of Bear Lake has been evidenced in several ways in the last few years. They have built the finest "Barnacle" in the state of Idaho, and now they have in progress of erection an academy building which will be not only a thing of architectural beauty, but will mean much to people of that region in the way of providing academic education. This building is well pictured in the above half tone. It is rapidly nearing

completion and will be ready for occupancy by the time of the opening of the winter term at the school. The main building is 52x63 feet, with a wing 63x48 feet, outside measure, and a tower is to be erected 22 feet above the square of the main building. In its present stage, the edifice has cost \$21,000, and before it is made ready for occupancy \$30,000 will have been spent. It is situated on the west side of town, commanding a fine view of the lake eight miles away. It will be heated by hot air and will have all modern improvements. As it has been in progress

of building for the past three or four years, it is as substantial as it is handsome, which is saying a great deal. No principal has as yet been selected, but President Budge of the local church school board has come down to Salt Lake with a view to securing a competent man for the position. The structure has been built under the supervision of local board with James H. Hart, the active superintendent of construction. When completed it will be an edifice of which the people of the Bear Lake county from Montpelier to Laketon may well feel proud.



"It Saved My Life."

Willard, Ill., August 1, 1900.
I was in bad health this spring and could not sit up in bed for four weeks. When I was confined my child died. I began to sit up I felt so weak and had such terrible pains in my back and hips. I had kidney trouble, heart trouble and falling of the womb. I also had hysterical spells. I was in a bad condition when I received your "Ladies' Birthday Almanac" and read the advertisement of Wine of Cardui and Theodor's Black-Draught. Since April 20th, I have taken four bottles of Wine of Cardui and three packages of Theodor's Black-Draught. I feel like a new person now. I can do all my work and can walk out to see any of my neighbors. I believe I would have been in the grave had it not been for Wine of Cardui. IT SAVED MY LIFE. Mrs. ALICE DAVIS.

It is well that women are more patient than men. Few men could bear the bitter pangs, the agony and distress that women endure. Thousands of women have come to look upon suffering as a duty of their sex. But there are many instances of this heroic fortitude which

WINE OF CARDUI

now renders unnecessary. Women need no longer suffer for modesty's sake. Wine of Cardui brings relief to modest women in the privacy of their homes. Many of the best homes in this city are never without this great medicine. It cures "whites" and falling of the womb and completely eradicates these dragging periodical pains. Mrs. Davis' cure shows you conclusively what you may expect if you follow her example and take Wine of Cardui. Theodor's Black-Draught aids Wine of Cardui by regulating the stomach and bowels. When you ask your druggist for these medicines, be sure you get them. It was Wine of Cardui and Theodor's Black-Draught that saved Mrs. Davis' life. Never take a substitute.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

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