

# Salvador Soon to Be Connected by Rail

(Copyright, 1913, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

**SQUINTLA, Guatemala.**—I am writing this letter at Squintla, Guatemala. It is the biggest town between the capital and the seacoast. It lies on the Guatemala Central railroad some distance north of Santa Maria to Mexico, and the plan is to extend the road southward to Santa Ana in Salvador. The distance between these two towns is less than 100 miles, and we shall then have railroad connection between Salvador and the United States. An American syndicate will probably build this road, and the same syndicate has plans for a line from Zaapa, on the Guatemala railway to connect with the Salvador system. When these roads are finished Salvador will be able to ship goods to Port Barrios on the Caribbean sea and it will be within less than three days of New Orleans.

I understand the concessions for these branches are well under way and that their completion is a matter of a very short time.

These two roads will form a part of a great Central American railway system, the chief owners of which are Minor C. Keith and his associates, many of whom are connected with the United Fruit company. Mr. Keith controls the roads of Costa Rica and also those of Guatemala. He has large interests in Honduras, and also a grasp upon the railways of Nicaragua. The road from Santa Maria to Santa Ana was originally granted to Rene Kohlhauser, but it is now in the hands of Minor C. Keith and Bradley M. Palmer. The line from Santa Ana to Zaapa is also said to be backed by Mr. Keith. It will be seventy-nine miles long and its gauge will be standard.

**Salvador Railways.**  
As it is now, Salvador has just about 123 miles of railways and these belong to a British company. Its lines were built with British capital, although they have a number of American engines and cars. Some of the locomotives are American, and a number of the cars were manufactured in Philadelphia. At present the company is building its own coaches.

These roads connect the port of Acajutla with the thriving town of Santa Ana, and also with the capital at San Salvador. The company owns an iron pier at Acajutla, which cost over \$1,000,000 to build, and it has a line of steamers, which ply along the coast running to Honduras, Nicaragua and as far north as Salina Cruz in Mexico. These steamers carry the Salvador mails north to Tehuantepec, cutting down the postal time between Salvador and Europe to only a little over two weeks, whereas it used to be one month. They also carry goods to Salvador from here every few days. With the completion of the Panama canal, the traffic of Acajutla will be greatly increased, and the road will be a very valuable property. The prospect is that it will eventually go into the hands of the American syndicate.

**Smallest of American Republics.**  
These railways will bring Salvador into close connection with the United States. It is one of the most interesting countries on this continent. Great parts of Guatemala are savage, wild and unpopulated. Salvador is more thickly settled than most parts of our union. It has an area less than that of Massachusetts and its inhabitants number 3,000,000. If the United States were as thickly populated it would have more than four times as many people as now, and if our soil throughout were as rich as it would have wealth beyond the dreams of avarice. Salvador has two ranges of mountains which are rich in iron, copper and lead and in gold and silver as well. As it is now, its mineral exports are between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 a year, and the total exports, including coffee, tobacco and sugar, are more than \$9,000,000.

The bulk of the exports go to the United States, France and Germany, while the most of the imports come from the British and the Germans, who have less than \$50,000,000 of the exports and about the same of the imports, have large financial interests, and they are doing what they can to capture the trade.

**American Trade in Salvador.**  
Indeed, it behooves the Americans to be up and doing as to Central America. I find the Germans everywhere, and the British have long had a hold on the various countries. As it is now Great Britain is supplying twice as much cotton to Salvador as we do, and it is growing us close in hardware and in certain kinds of machinery. We have the bulk of the leather imports and most of the flour, and we are shipping several hundred thousand dollars' worth of drugs and medicines—a business in which Germany tries to gain to compete.

As to our imports, we are buying about a million dollars' worth of Salvador coffee, six or seven hundred thousand dollars' worth of gold and a few thousand dollars' worth of rubber and skins. Total exports to the United States in 1910 were just a little over two millions—a negligible amount in comparison with the population and wealth in the country.

**Salvador Farms and Farming.**  
Salvador is different from the other Central American states in that it is divided up into small farms, and there are many smallholders, and nearly every family owns its own home farm. The soil is fertile and the rainfall abundant. There are thousands of little coffee plantations, many indigo farms and here and there a field of green sugar cane.

The government is doing all it can to encourage farming and it has established a school of agriculture, which has an experimental farm situated on the side of the mountains, about 1,300 feet above the sea. This farm is between Sonsonate, the second city of the republic, and Zaapa. It is not far from Acajutla, upon a little tableland, on the highest part of which are the school buildings and laboratory. Experiments are being made there in coffee and sugar plantings, and also in cattle breeding and dairying. The school sends out bulletins of information somewhat as our agricultural department does, although on an infinitely smaller scale.



Manuel Enrique Araujo, President of Salvador

abroad brings very high prices, and the Central Americans think Salvador coffee better than that of Brazil and superior to the coffee of Jamaica or Java.

Indigo grows almost everywhere, and it once was the chief export of the country. It is produced from a plant which flourishes upon nearly all soils. The ground is first burnt over and then scratched with the plow. The seed is scattered broadcast and the plants soon grow to the height of your head. They are then cut and the indigo extracted by soaking them in water in vats. It takes about 100 pounds of the green plants to produce four, five or six ounces of indigo. The business is not so profitable as it was in the past, when as much as 1,800,000 pounds were produced in one year, a value equal to about \$3,000,000. The output today is much less, the indigo dye having been largely driven out of use by the cheap aniline dyes.

**Perfumery from Salvador.**  
Another queer Salvador export is the balsam of Peru, whose name reminds me of that which Senator Palmer chose for his log cabin home outside Detroit. He called the place Font Hill, and when asked why, replied that it was because it had no fountain and no hill. This is the case with the balsam of Peru. It does not come from Peru, but from Salvador, and this is about the only place where it grows wild. This balsam is largely used in perfumery and medicines. It is sometimes called cocoa balsam because it was once shipped in cocoanuts. It really comes from a great tree of the tropical forests, which, when full grown is over a yard thick and from eighty to 100 feet high. The tree has a white bark and the wood is hard and durable. It has white blossoms and its fruit is much like a bean pod, with a single seed. The balsam is collected almost altogether by Indians, who tap the trees in the winter by scraping off the bark in patches which are covered with an inch. After this the scraped places are heated with burning torches and then covered with scraps of old cotton cloth. The cloth sticks to the tree and in a day or two the sap has soaked into it. The rags are now taken off and boiled in big iron pots. They are then put under pressure and the balsam juice squeezed out. It must now be refined and put in cans for the market. The product is a grayish-red mass, which smells like vanilla. It is said to be especially good for skin diseases and as an antiseptic. It sells for \$2 or \$3 a pound.

**The Cities of Salvador.**  
Secretary Knox took a run through Salvador during his stay in Central America, and he has proclaimed it one of the prettiest of our sister republics. The lowlands and sides of the mountains are covered with farms. The villages are quaint and the cities have many beautiful buildings.

The biggest town is Santa Ana, with about 24,000; then comes San Salvador, about 32,000 and then San Salvador, 23,000. Sonsonate, where the railroad shops are, has 12,000, and the port of La Libertad is almost as large. The total city population, including towns ranging from 3,000 upward, is about 180,000.

**A Look at the Capital.**  
The capital, San Salvador, is one of the beautifully located towns of Central America. It lies in the foothills of the mountains, right under a magnificent volcano and about 2,000 feet above the Pacific ocean. In some respects it compares with Mexico City. Near it is Lake Chapuzan, a beautiful green sheet of water with a shore line of perhaps thirty miles. All the country about is volcanic and this lake formerly had islands which some years ago dropped out of sight at the time of an earthquake, which another island 500 feet in diameter rose out of the lake to a height of 150 feet. At the same time the water became intensely hot, although it is ordinarily cold. There are now villages and hotels about Chapuzan, and it is the favorite resort of San Salvador.

The capital of the republic is well built. Its streets are wide and well paved, and its public offices compare with those of the great cities of Europe. The new cathedral is magnificent and the White House, or Casa Blanca, the university, the theater and the National Institute are worthy of mention. There are fine homes, consisting of one or two stories, most rounding open courts or gardens and not of these have fountains. The houses are painted in light colors and the roofs are of tiles. The sidewalks are paved with slabs of rocks from the quarries nearby and there are tramways which give a ten-minute service. A new theater is now being built which is subsidized by the city. It will cost about 1,000,000 francs and will seat 1,200.

**President Araujo.**  
San Salvador has numerous parks, in which the people walk about during the evening when the bands play. It is a great club center, and is the social hub of the republic. It is where the president lives and where congress meets. The present executive is Don Manuel Enrique Araujo, who was vice president under the last administration, and who, I am told, is very popular. He was elected by both parties and great things are expected of him. He is one of the young men of the country and has



The Balsam Tree grows only in Salvador

long been noted for his fairness on all public questions. He is a physician by profession and is well known as a surgeon. He is also an inventor having designed some very delicate instruments, which are now in common use in the big hospitals of Europe.

**The Congress of Salvador.**  
The government of Salvador as is the case with all the Central American states, is modeled after that of our country. The republican government is divided into three branches, legislative, executive and judicial. The legislature has but one house, which is known as the national chamber of deputies. This consists of forty-two members who are elected by popular vote for a term of one year. All males have the right to vote after they reach the age of 18, and they are compelled to do so. There is no muzzling or striking the polls in Salvador.

The executive branch consists of a president and vice president, who are elected by popular vote. The president is not eligible for re-election until four years after the close of his term and he cannot succeed himself as president. He has his cabinet, consisting of four secretaries, each with a large number of clerks.

The army of Salvador is small, but quite large enough for the country. It numbers about 15,000 men as a regular force, 11,000 as a first reserve and 15,000 as a second reserve. In case of war, military service is compulsory, and the country can put into the field on short notice, some 30,000 men.

**Up-to-Date Sanitation.**  
Salvador is now becoming alive to the new sanitation. Some of the finest buildings of the country are its hospitals, among which is that of Rosales, which has an endowment of more than \$4,000,000. This building is situated at San Salvador. It was bequeathed to the nation by Don Jose Rosales and was sustained by him during his lifetime. There are other hospitals at the capital and also in the chief towns, and something like 8,000 patients are treated in them every year. Not far from San Salvador is a tuberculosis sanatorium, where the open-air treatment is employed, and the people claim that they have a less death rate from consumption than in any other Spanish-American capital. The number is a little over thirteen per 10,000, which compares very favorably with Lima, the capital of Peru, which has over sixty-two; Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, which has sixty, and Rio de Janeiro and Santiago de Chile, each of which has thirty-eight. The mortality in Mexico City per 10,000 from this disease is fourteen, and that of Montevideo, Uruguay, sixteen.

**Fighting the Hookworm.**  
I have written of what the Costa Ricans are doing as to the hookworm. They and their doctors everywhere and they are greatly reducing the extent of the plague. In Salvador recently it seemed as though the country would have an epidemic of smallpox. The National Institute of Vaccination took up the matter and supplied enough serum to vaccinate all the people. The people took much the same that which we did in Porto Rico at the close of our war with Spain, when we vaccinated 800,000 within a month or so. The Salvador work was so effective that within a few months smallpox was wiped out of the republic.

This vaccination work was done largely by traveling doctors in connection with the Rosales hospital, which has a factory in which 1,000 tubes of vaccine are monthly prepared. In addition to this a great deal is imported from France and Switzerland. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

**Rheumatic Advice**  
Prominent Doctor's Best Prescription Easily Mixed at Home.

"From your druggist get one ounce of Toris compound (in original sealed package) and one ounce of syrup of Sarsaparilla compound. Take these two ingredients home and put them into a half pint of good whiskey. Shake the bottle and take a tablespoonful before each meal and at bed time." This is said to be the quickest and best remedy known to the medical profession for rheumatism and backache. Good results come after the first dose. If your druggist does not have Toris compound in stock he will get it for you in a few hours from his wholesale house. Don't be induced to take a patent medicine instead of this. Insist on having the genuine Toris compound in the original one-ounce, sealed, yellow package. Hundreds of the worst cases were cured here by this prescription last winter. Published by the Glaxo Pharmaceutical Laboratories of Chicago.—Advertisement.

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**Special Attention Given to Repairing Oriental Rugs**

Regular Price	Special Price
\$ 5.50 27x54-inch, Wilton.....	\$ 4.50
\$ 5.95 27x54-inch, Royal Wilton.....	\$ 4.85
\$ 6.75 3x5 ft. 3 inches, Wilton.....	\$ 5.25
\$ 7.50 3x5 ft. 3 inches, Royal Wilton.....	\$ 6.50
\$ 7.95 3x5 ft. 3 inches, Royal Wilton.....	\$ 6.75
\$ 5.50 3x3 ft. Royal Wilton.....	\$ 4.45
\$27.50 6x9 ft. Wilton.....	\$18.50
\$38.50 8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6, Wilton.....	\$27.50
\$44.00 8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6, Wilton.....	\$36.00
\$52.50 8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6, Royal Wilton.....	\$44.50
\$57.50 8x10 ft. 6, French Wilton.....	\$47.50
\$41.50 9x12, Wilton.....	\$29.50
\$46.50 9x12, Royal.....	\$34.50
\$50.00 10 ft. 6x13 ft. 6, Body Brussels.....	\$42.50

\$26 Axminster Rugs, 9x12; assortment of beautiful patterns and colors. Special.....	\$17.95
\$1.25, 18-in. by 36-in. Mottled Axminster Rugs, Special, each.....	85c
\$4 3-ft. by 6-ft. Mottled Axminster Rugs, Special, each.....	\$2.65
\$22.50 Brussels Rug, 10-ft. 6-in. by 12-ft. Special, each.....	\$14.50

### DRAPERY DEPARTMENT

This is the Last Week of Our January Drapery Sale  
REAL BARGAINS ARE TO BE FOUND HERE. FOR INSTANCE:

Beautiful nets, price, per yard..... 22<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c, 49c and 89c  
Lace, Serim and Muslin Curtains, pair..... 98c, \$1.39 up to \$5.75  
Portieres, pair..... \$1.98 to \$12.50  
Tapestry Remnant Squares for pillows. While they last..... 19c to \$12.50  
Odd Stock Shades, each..... 19c

**Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co.**

## Do It In January!

If your dining room service needs replenishing; if you have needed a clock for some time, or if you are about to make someone a present in the near future, anyhow—our advice to you is: secure it right now, while our

### Inventory Sacrifice Sale Is In Progress

Inventory takes place in our store on Monday, February 3, and at that time we expect to have the smallest stock in our store during the year. To accomplish this, we are making some surprising offers at actual cost price on our first class and fresh early winter stock.

This is no job lot sale, but embraces our entire and regular display of guaranteed watches, hand-made jewelry, inlaid silverware and crystal cut glass designs. The wise buyer is the January buyer.

**WATCHES**  
Gentleman's Watch, Elgin, Waltham or Rockford, 15 jewel movement, fitted in a 20-year, solid gold filled case. Regular price \$18.50. Inventory Sale Price..... **\$9.75**  
Ladies' O size Watch, Elgin or Waltham movement, fitted in a 14-k solid gold filled, 25-year case, solid gold raised ornamental. Regular price \$28. Inventory Sale Price **\$17.75**

**BRACELETS**  
Solid gold filled, hand engraved design. Sold from \$8.00 to \$15.00. Choice, each..... **\$4.98**

**MESH BAGS**  
High Grade German Silver, Sterling Silver Plated Mesh Bags. Sold up to \$6.00. A few more left, each..... **\$1.98**

**BAR PINS**  
Solid Gold Front Bar Pins, plain and hand engraved designs. Regular prices \$1.50 to \$2.50. Choice, each..... **.79c**

**UMBRELLAS**  
Ladies' and Gents' Gold Filled, Pearl trimmed and Sterling Silver Umbrellas. \$9.00 to \$15 values. Choice, each **\$4.59**

**HAT PINS**  
Sterling Silver and Gold Filled Hat Pins, classy designs. Regular \$1.00 to \$2.25 values. Choice, each..... **.29c**

**SILVER CHESTS**  
26-piece Silver Chest, including 6 knives, 6 forks, 6 table spoons, 6 teaspoons, butter knife and sugar shell—in satin lined oak chest. Regular price \$13.75. While they last, at..... **\$5.00**



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## The Doctor's Advice

By Dr. Lewis Baker

The questions answered below are general in character, the answers will apply to any case of similar nature. Those wishing further advice free, may address Dr. Lewis Baker, College Bldg., College-Elwood Bldg., Dayton, O., enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope for reply. Full name and address must be given, but only initials or fictitious name will be used in my answers. The prescriptions can be filled at any well stocked drug store. Any druggist can order of wholesaler.

"Anxious Wife"—Give 10 to 15 drops of the following in water an hour before each meal and your child will soon be cured of bed-wetting: Comp. fluid thymus, 1 cc.; stearic cubes, 1 dram; tincture thymus, 1 dram.

"La Grippe" writes: "For many years I have suffered with stomach and bowel trouble which has been caused by a severe case of catarrh. My blood is also in poor condition. What can be done for me?"  
Answer: If you follow the directions given below you will soon be well and strong again. Obtain the following from any well-stocked drug store and mix by shaking well, then take a teaspoonful four times daily: Syrup sarsaparilla comp., 4 oz.; comp. fluid thymus, 1 oz.; fluid extract, Buchu, 1 cc. Use in connection with the following local treatment: Get a 2-oz. package of antiseptic saline powder and make a cathartic bath by mixing one ounce liquid or package with a level teaspoonful of the powder and use in the nostrils daily. Also make a wash of one pint of warm water and one-half teaspoonful of Vaseline powder and use two or three times daily until the nostrils are thoroughly cleaned and poor drainage will soon be gone.

"Miss M." writes: "I have each short, stringy, straggling hair and my scalp is full of dandruff. Please advise what to do."  
Answer: The best advice I can offer is simple. Get a 4-oz. well-stocked drug store a 4-oz. jar of plain yellow mineral, directions accompanying and use it regularly. It produces a healthy vigorous growth of hair and cures dandruff, itching scalp, lusterless hair and stops falling hair. The hair is lustrous and straggling it restores a soft, fluffy appearance, and brings back the lustrous natural color.

"Hattie" says: "I would certainly appreciate something that would increase my weight, and take away that lagged feeling which I am unable to shake off. My blood is weak and watery and my appetite poor."  
Answer: Your condition is very easily overcome if you will follow the directions given below. Ask your druggist for three-grain hypophosphite tablets and take according to the directions and your weight will increase. These tablets produce a natural absorption of hypophosphite, transform the complexion and figure. They are prescribed by physicians and are perfectly harmless. They should be taken regularly for several months and you can depend upon gaining flesh and that lagged feeling will vanish completely.

"D. E. D." writes: "My constipation is getting worse all the time. I am getting so stiff that I cannot sit very long for me to get around."  
Answer: Do not worry about your constipation as that can be very easily cured by using the following: Get at the drug store the ingredients named and mix thoroughly and take a teaspoonful at meal time and again at bed time and you will soon be entirely cured of that disagreeable disease, constipation. Purchase 2 drams of iodine or potassium; one-half ounce of wine of colchicum; 4 drams of sodium salicylate; 1 oz. comp. fluid thymus; 1 oz. comp. saline; 1 oz. comp. fluid thymus; 1 oz. comp. saline. This has cured thousands and I am sure it will cure you.

"Marian" asks: "Can you tell me how to overcome a bronchial trouble which manifests itself after singing, or talking in the theatre, hoarseness and a slight cough?"  
Answer: Obtain a bottle of essence mentholane and use pure, or make into a cough syrup by mixing with ordinary granulated sugar syrup of honey. Directions for use and how to make accompany the package. It makes a full pint of effective pleasant cough syrup and cures all throat and bronchial trouble.

"Mrs. C. D." writes: "I suffer a great deal with stomach disorder. Heavy feeling after eating, heart palpitation, wind and gas on stomach, etc. Am nervous and irritable. Afraid to eat a heavy meal. Sometimes great pain. I fear appendicitis."  
Answer: The neglect of constipation and indigestion is the most frequent cause of appendicitis. It is better to prevent than to cure by an operation. I advise that you obtain tablets tripeptine and take according to directions accompanying sealed carton. They are pink, white and blue to be taken morning, noon and night respectively. I think many cases of appendicitis could be prevented by using tripeptine intelligently.

"Mrs. C. D." writes: "Can you prescribe a tonic for one who is sleepless, nervous, hysterical, thin and ailing thinner. Have little appetite and am restless day and night. Do thorough growth of hair and cures dandruff, itching scalp, lusterless hair and stops falling hair. The hair is lustrous and straggling it restores a soft, fluffy appearance, and brings back the lustrous natural color."

"H. K. H." asks: "I am growing more stout as I get older and weigh 60 pounds too much now. I am alarmed and want to reduce. Please advise what to take."  
Answer: You need not be alarmed if you will begin taking 5-grain arsenic tablets. These tablets reduce steadily at the rate of a pound a day after the first few days. Any druggist can supply them in sealed tubes with full directions before each meal.

"Four H." writes: "My health is very poor on account of long-standing constipation. I have to use pills or something all the time. Can you prescribe something to take that will cure chronic constipation?"  
Answer: Constipation is probably the cause of more illness than any other thing. Most remedies only relieve the trouble and never cure it. I also prescribe three-grain saluber tablets (not sulphur tablets), and have found them most reliable and satisfactory. They act pleasantly and tone up the bowels and liver, while purifying the blood.

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