

"Hello: Where are you going, John?"

John: "I am making a trip to Panama to see

Misteli, the Swiss Jeweler,

In Order to Select a Good Wedding Present."

JOHN'S FRIEND: "WELL! WELL! YOU ARE GOING TO

THE BEST PLACE,

BECAUSE HE ALWAYS CARRIES THE FINEST ASSORTMENT IN
STERLING SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARES FROM THE
LARGEST AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN MARKETS."

WE DO HIGH GRADE REPAIR WORK.

MOUNTING STONES, A SPECIALTY.

MISTELI'S, No. 87 CENTRAL AVE.

Telegraphs and system of the country is the property of the
Telephones. Panama Government, and extends from Pa-
nama to David in Chiriqui. The system is divided into
six sections as follows:—Panama to Chame, Chame to
Aguadulce; Aguadulce to Soná, Soná to Remedios; Re-
medios to David, and Santiago to Las Tablas. The total line
mileage is about 600 miles. The pole construction is of
iron and hard woods, and an open circuit is used. A new
line is now being constructed between Empire and Chorre-
ra, which will do away with the use, except for local busi-
ness, of the present line via. Corozal and Arraijan. A
new telegraph line is also being built connecting Las Pal-
mas and Pedasi in the province of Los Santos, and La Pin-
tada in the province of Coclé. The headquarters of the
system is at Panama, and is in charge of Mr. Ernesto T.
Lefevre, as Director General. The rate on a ten word
message is ten cents gold.

Following is a complete list of the Panama Government telegraph and telephone offices:—

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Central Headquarters	Panama Avenue B.
Aguadulee,	Los Santos
Antón	Macaracas
Capira	Parita
Chame	Penonomé
Chitré	Pesé
Chorrera	Poerf
David	Remedios
Horeoncitos	San Carlos
Las Palmas	Santiago
Las Tablas	Soná.

TELEPHONE OFFICES.

Arraiján	Ocú
Guararé	San Félix and Las Lajas.
La Mesa	Tolé
Natá	

The Panama Railroad Company operates an extensive system of telegraph and telephone lines along the line of railway, which also ramifies throughout the canal works. This consists of a line of 18 wires from Colon to Culebra, and of 24 wires from Culebra to Panama. Eleven telephone exchanges and 32 telegraph offices are maintained. Total number of subscribers, about 850, mostly in canal offices. One wire of this system is used as a through circuit from New York to Buenos Aires. The cost of a ten word message across the Isthmus is 25 cents gold.

There is also a local telephone exchange in Panama city operated by private capital under concessionary privileges. It has about 300 subscribers. Colon is the site of the only wireless telegraph station on the Isthmus. The nearest other station is at Puerto Limon, with which connection is regularly maintained. The Colon station is equipped with De Forest apparatus.

Cables. Three lines of cable communication reach the Isthmus. Two belong to the Central and South American Telegraph Co., and the other to the West India and Panama Co. The new "All American" cable establishing direct communication between Colon and New York was laid during 1907, the work having been completed in July. Offices of the cable companies are maintained at both Panama and Colon.

Post Offices. With the exception to points on the Panama Railroad, in the Canal Zone, the transportation of mails on the Isthmus is almost wholly dependent on water communication. The National Navigation Company has the contract for carrying the mails on the Pacific side, and maintains a regular itinerary. From the ports, mail is carried into the interior by horseback. The headquarters of the postal system is in Panama city, with Mr. Samuel Boyd in charge as Postmaster General. Domestic mail rates of the United States applies to mail matter sent from there to points in the Republic of Panama, and the Canal Zone, although this does not seem very well understood by the merchants and manufacturers in the former country. The letter postage rate from the Republic of Panama to points in the United States is two and a-half cents gold. Panama being in the Postal Union the parcels post regulations govern, the rate being 12 cents per pound. The interior parcels post rates are 10 cents gold for one pound, and 35 cents gold for the maximum weight allowed, viz, 11 pounds. The post-offices of the Republic are as follows:—

Aguadulce, Prov. of Coeló
 Anton, Prov. Coeló
 Arraiján, Prov. of Panamá
 Bastimentos, Prov. of Bocas del
 Toro
 Bocas del Toro, Prov. of Bocas
 del Toro
 Boquete, Prov. of Chiriquí
 Capira, Prov. of Panamá
 Chagres, Prov. of Colón

La Palma, Prov. of Panamá
 Las Minas, Prov. of Los Santos
 Las Palmas, Prov. of Veraguas
 Las Tablas, Prov. of Los Santos
 Los Pozos, Prov. of Los Santos
 Los Santos, Prov. of Los Santos
 Macaracas, Prov. of Los Santos
 Nata, Prov. of Coeló
 Ocu, Prov. of Los Santos
 Otoque, Prov. of Panamá

Chepigana, Prov. of Panamá
 Chepo, Prov. of Panamá
 Chame, Prov. of Panamá
 Changuinola, Prov. of Bocas del
 Toro
 Chiriquí Grande, Prov. of Bocas
 del Toro
 Chitré, Prov. of Los Santos
 Chorrera, Prov. of Panamá
 Colón, Prov. of Colón
 David, Prov. of Chiriquí
 Dolega, Prov. of Chiriquí
 El Real, Prov. of Panamá
 Guararé, Prov. of Los Santos
 Horconesitos, Prov. of Chiriquí
 La Mesa, Prov. of Veraguas

Panamá, Dist. Capital
 Parita, Prov. of Los Santos
 Pedasí, Prov. of Los Santos
 Penonomé, Prov. of Coelé
 Pesé, Prov. of Los Santos
 Poerí, Prov. of Los Santos
 Remedios, Prov. of Chiriquí
 San Carlos, Prov. of Panamá
 San Félix, Prov. of Chiriquí
 San Miguel, Prov. of Panamá
 Santiago, Prov. of Veraguas
 Sixola, Prov. of Bocas del Toro
 Soná, Prov. of Veraguas
 Taboga, Prov. of Panamá
 Tonosí, Prov. of Los Santos
 Tolé, Prov. of Chiriquí.

Schools. Schools are well distributed throughout the settled portion of the country, but in these only the primary grades are taught. The capital, however, offers excellent facilities for education in the higher grades in the following six institutions:—Normal School for girls; Normal School for Young Men; National College of Language and Commerce; Superior School for Young Ladies; Superior School for Young Men; National School of Music and Declamation, and School of Arts and Sciences. A school is also maintained in Panama city for the education of San Blas Indian boys. There are a number of private schools and colleges in addition to the above, a list of which will be found in the directory part of this volume. The Department of Public Instruction is in charge of Mr. Melchor Lasso de la Vega, who is indefatigable in his efforts toward building up the schools of the Republic. The degree of illiteracy among the true Panamanian class is surprisingly small, especially in the cities, much less so than in some localities in the Southern States. There are very few indeed that cannot read or write. A large number of new school houses have been erected in the several provinces since the new Republic was formed, and each year witnesses an increased interest in the cause of education. The number of schools, teach-



**TABLEAU OF THE NATIONS BY PUPILS OF THE
COLLEGE OF SAN JOSE.**

ers employed, enrollment, and average attendance in the schools of the Republic in 1906 was as follows:—

Province	No. Schools.	No. Teachers.	Enrollment.	Av. Attendance.
Bocas del Toro	10	13	447	356
Coel�	15	24	839	637
Col�n	24	32	1020	870
Chiriqu�	29	37	1348	1087
Los Santos	33	42	1405	1211
Panam�	46	45	1982	1524
Panam� (Dist. Cap.)	6 (Schools)	35	1418	1041
Panam� (Dist. Cap.)	6 (Colleges)	37	660	660
Veraguas	24	31	950	730
	193	296	10,069	8,116

National Currency. At the time of the secession, the Colombian silver peso, and fractional denominations thereof, constituted the principal money in circulation on the Isthmus. This had a fluctuating value according to the current rate of exchange. The money changers usually gave \$2.10 Colombian silver for \$1 gold, but in commercial transactions the rate sometimes went as high as \$2.15. Colombian paper, having a value of one cent gold to the dollar, was not accepted as legal tender. The present currency is known as the "Balboa" series, the balboa being a fictitious unit of value representing \$1 gold. The highest actual denomination at present is the silver peso, or half-balboa piece, the value of all Panama silver currency being half the value of the same denominations in American gold. The other coins in circulation are the silver 50-cent piece, the 20-cent piece, the 10-cent piece, a nickel five cent piece, being its actual goldvalue, and a two and one-half cent nickel piece, worth that amount in gold. With the original coinage, was minted a quantity of silver 5-cent pieces, which went out of general circulation in a very short time owing to their great demand for souvenirs and ornaments. Quite a speculation was carried on in these minute but handsome coins, and some people are known to have made several

hundred dollars in this way. American gold and silver coins down to the 10-cent piece are in general circulation, quite as much so in fact, as the local currency. American five cent pieces and coppers are not accepted.

Races. The population of Panama presents a variety of types. There are the native Indians, or aborigines; the mestizos consisting of a mixture of white with Indian; the mulatos, a mixture of white with negroes; the zambos, a mixture of negro with Indian, and as yet an unclassified type consisting of a mixture of Indian and negro with Chinese. Several Indian tribes are scattered about the Isthmus, the chief being the San Blas and Darien. The latter are jealous of intrusion and do not allow foreigners to enter their territory. Many stories are told of narrow escapes by those who had the temerity to disobey the injunction. The San Blas Indians are a peculiar race. They are very small in stature, with abnormally large heads, normal bodies and undersized legs. The youths are allowed to leave the tribe and seek employment in civilized communities, but are required to return after a certain age. The women are rarely seen abroad. Some of the wild tribes still adhere to cruel customs. Not long since some Indians from one of the western provinces were brought to Panama for trial upon the charge of burying a mentally afflicted member of the tribe alive. In addition to the above, there are the native white residents, white North Americans and Europeans, and a sprinkling of nearly all the principal races on the face of the globe. By the law of 1904, Chinese, Turks and Syrians were debarred, but the Chinese were already here in large numbers, and practically control the retail trade in groceries.

Weights and Measures. The legal weights and measures are those of the metric system, but custom has introduced others. The American pound weight is now commonly used. In measures of length the pulgada (inch), and pie (foot) is used instead of centimeters and decimeters, but beyond this the meter and kilometer of the met-

ric is resorted to. The liter is used instead of the quart measure, but the gallon is frequently referred to. In measures of surface, hectares is the only metric measurement in common use. There is really no warrant for the use of the word "ya da," meaning the American yard measurement, yet it is in common use in every dry goods store in Panama and Colon.

Tariff Differences. When the United States Government assumed control of the Canal Zone, one of its first acts was to apply the Dingley tariff. Under this interpretation of the treaty, goods entering the Canal Zone from the United States were admitted duty free, but goods entering the Canal Zone from the Republic of Panama were made subject to the same tariff regulations as merchandise from any other foreign country. It was quickly seen that a merchant doing business in the Zone, and getting his goods from the United States free of duty could easily place himself outside the pale of successful competition from one in Panama, or Colon, who was at that time required to pay a duty of fifteen per cent. gold on all merchandise imported, whether from the United States, or European countries. This caused a strong protest to be made. Two other disputed questions came up at the same time, viz, control of the customs and the post-office revenues. The feeling became very bitter, and Secretary Taft was delegated to visit the Isthmus and investigate the matter. On December 6, 1904, speaking before the populace from the balcony of Hotel Central, he said :

"The order which I signed, for which I alone am responsible, and which was put into effect against the wishes of General Davis, Governor of the Canal Zone, namely, the order enacting the provisions of what is commonly known as the Dingley tariff bill, into a law on the canal strip, I confess to have been a great mistake."

The American Government also changed its position in the matter of customs and post-office revenues. All incoming boats are now boarded by Panamanian customs officials, while the Zone Government purchases its staraps of

the Panama Government at 40 per cent. of their face value. In return, it was stipulated that Panama should reduce its rate of duty from 15 to 10 per cent., and to abolish the one per cent. tax on exports of gold coin. Under the subsequent tariff agreement, goods entering either the Canal Zone, or Republic of Panama (except goods designed for canal purposes), were subject to the duty of ten per cent.

Local Navigation Laws. The navigation laws of Panama are very liberal and favor enrollment of merchant craft under its flag. Before a merchant vessel can be nationalized however, it will be necessary for the owner to have a paper drawn up by the consul of the country under whose flag it previously sailed, relinquishing its former rights and privileges. Application can then be made in due form of the Secretary of Hacienda for enrollment on the register of Panama. Passengers who wish to embark at night from the port of Panama for foreign points are required to have a permit for the transport of baggage and privilege of embarking. This can be obtained at the office of the Captain of the Port, Seventh Street and North Avenue. At Colon, passengers can embark on steamers alongside the wharf at night by simply giving name and showing ticket, but if the vessel is at anchor, passengers will have to get a permit of the Captain of the Port before going on board.

Army Disbands. Differences arising between Gen. Esteban Huertas, commander of the Panamanian military forces, and the Panama administration led to the disbandment of the army in November, 1904. The trouble culminated on November 17, when General Huertas, acting, it is said, at the instigation of enemies of the administration, withdrew military protection from the President's person, and would probably have seized the reins of government had not the plot been discovered in time. The tenseness of the situation was of brief duration, but to insure protection to resident Americans, the marines were transferred to Ancon, while the *New York, Marblehead,*

Boston and *Bennington* rode at anchor in the bay. Within a few days after the trouble, the army consisting of about 400 men, was disbanded, and their firearms turned over to the Zone authorities for safe keeping. At the same time, nearly all the guns on the seawall were dismounted. With the disappearance of the army, the police force was largely augmented.

Gen. Huertas. After the disbandment of the army, Gen. Huertas retired to his country home near Aguadulce, where he has since been quietly residing. The general is very popular with all classes, and has a strong following. His military career is a record of a courageous and painstaking soldier, for which from time to time, he received merited recognition. He was born at Umbita, Colombia, May 28, 1872, entered the army when but nine and one-half years of age, and from 1885 to 1903 took part in no less than 35 engagements—22 land battles and 13 sea fights. At the battle of Anchicaya, under Gen. Alban, the Colombian commander, he assisted in placing a cannon while under fire from the enemy, and lost his hand in the effort. The year 1885 found him a drummer boy, from which position he arose step by step until in November, 1902, he was promoted to the grade of General. He was the keystone to the secession movement in 1903, and for this valuable service was made commander of the Panamanian forces. The first Assembly voted him a leave of absence, and appropriated \$50,000 gold for expenses. He visited Europe and was well received everywhere. After the trouble in November, 1904, he was granted a pension of \$500 silver per month. Gen. Huertas is to-day a warm friend of the government and of law and order.

Elections. The election of the President takes place this year. The people vote on the second Sunday in July for presidential electors. On August 30, the votes are canvassed, and the successful electors then proceed to ballot for a president. The latter takes his seat on October 1 for a period of four years.



The visitor to the Isthmus ordinarily loses much time and patience in being compelled to make inquiries at nearly every turn, and in finding out for himself the things he should be able to post up on beforehand. It is the aim of the *Pilot and Guide* to afford tourists and travelers a certain amount of general information of this nature as will tend to make their visit a more thorough and pleasant one.

Quarantine. The Isthmian quarantine regulations are very strict and must be complied with to the letter. Incoming vessels must fly a yellow flag (Q) at the fore and await quarantine inspection at the anchorage designated. The flag must not be lowered until pratique is granted by the quarantine officer. The captain of such vessel must not allow any boat or other craft, except that of the officers of the port, to approach within 200 meters, or allow anything to leave the vessel. Vessels however, arriving at the ports of Colon and Cristobal are allowed, at the discretion of the Quarantine Officer, to come alongside the wharf for inspection except when they have sickness on board, or are from ports infected with quarantinable diseases, unless they have proper certificates showing that they have not lain at an anchorage exposing such vessel to infection. Vessels arriving at night must anchor in the bay and not come to the wharf for inspection before daylight.

Bills of Health. Vessels entering the ports of Ancon, or Cristobal from any foreign port where there is a United States consular officer must present a bill of health of the same character and form as is re-

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPECIAL JEWELRY.

D. FORERO.

No. 54, BOTTLE ALLEY, COLON, R. P.

Importer of the Celebrated **COLOMBIAN CIGARS** Made from
the High Grade Tobaccos of Ambalema and Santander.

A TREAT TO ALL LOVERS OF THE WEED.

FINE LINE OF PANAMA HATS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CALL FOR GUAVA VELEZ-A DELICIOUS CONFECTION

quired of vessels entering the ports of the United States from foreign ports. Such vessels having entered or called at an intermediate port must also present a supplemental bill of health. The penalty for non-observance of this regulation is a fine of not to exceed \$500, the amount to be fixed by the courts.

Yellow Fever. Passengers on vessels coming from ports infected or suspected of being infected with yellow fever will be handled as follows: If immune, and so certified, they will be admitted without restrictions. Others will be held in observation to complete six full days from date of last exposure to infection. Vessels arriving with cases of yellow fever aboard will be treated in accordance with the source of infection. If not contracted on board, they will be disinfected and may be given pratique at once, otherwise, the vessel will be disinfected and the personnel held under observation six full days after completion of disinfection.

Vaccination. All passengers must present satisfactory evidence of protection from small-pox, either by previous attack, or by vaccination. If the vaccination is not sufficiently recent, it will be necessary to be vaccinated again. Some of the inward bound steamers, notably the

Panama Railroad, boats afford an opportunity to passengers to be vaccinated before landing.

Plague
Ports.

Passengers from plague-infected ports must furnish a certificate from medical officers attached to the U. S. Consulate at port of departure, if such an officer is on duty, stating the locality in which the person has resided, and whether in the opinion of the medical officer such locality or house is presumably afflicted with plague. This certificate must be presented to the quarantine officer on inspection and will be weighed as evidence as to whether further observation of passenger is advisable or necessary. If the certificate of the passenger shows that he has not resided in a badly plague-infected environment for five days immediately preceding embarkation, he will not be detained under observation for a longer period than to complete five days from date of departure. Such passengers as have resided in a badly plague-infected environment may be detained under observation for a sufficient period to complete seven days, or even ten days from date of departure. Passengers in transit who can embark at once in continuing their journey, will be allowed to land and proceed even if the five days have not been completed, provided however, that such passenger has been certified by the medical officer as not having resided in an infected environment, and the provision regarding baggage has been complied with. Baggage of passengers must be passed, or disinfected, if in the opinion of the medical officer such treatment is necessary, and be labeled at port of departure. The crew of the vessel will be detained on board to complete at least five days, or longer, if deemed necessary. These regulations only apply to vessels which have not had sickness suspicious of plague on board at port of departure, during the voyage, or on arrival, and that have not had a suspicious mortality among rats on board. Ships infected with plague, or suspicious of being infected will be treated in accordance with existing quarantine regulations. Grain, bran, and bird

WHEN PLANNING FOR AN EX-
CURSION TRIP ON THE WATER
DON'T FAIL TO CONFER WITH

Pinel Bros,

AGENTS FOR "LA NAVEGACION NACIONAL".

Only Firm Catering to Excursion Business on the Isthmus.

Steamers in service: *David, Veraguas, Los Santos, Boyacá, Coelá* — Gasoline
Tow Boat: *Zapador*. — Gasoline Launches: *Aurora, Independencia, Cam-
po Serrano, Princesa.* Office No. 111 North Ave., Panama, R. P.

seeds shipped from ports infected with plague should not be received as cargo, and will not be allowed to be landed at the ports of Panama, or the Canal Zone.

(Decree No. 37 of the Republic of Panama,)

Undesirable Persons. dated March 17, 1906, provides that no foreigner will be allowed to land unless he has in his possession a sum of money of not less than \$15.00. This provision does not apply to laborers contracted for by the Isthmian Canal Commission. Foreigners will not be admitted to the Isthmus who are incapable of earning a livelihood by manual labor, unless they can show that they have other means of providing for themselves. Navigation companies bringing such immigrants will be compelled to return them at their own expense, and if clandestinely introduced, will be fined from one hundred to five hundred dollars.

Transit Passengers. The term "transit passenger" applies to persons who stop on the Isthmus for a short period of time and proceed to their destination at an early date. The regulations governing immigration to the Canal Zone will apply to passengers claiming to be in transit. All persons claiming to be in transit, found to be included in the prohibited classes as specified in the immigration regulations, or in such physical or financial condition as to render them liable to become a public charge

THE O. K. HOTEL**R. S. BRADY, Manager.****GATUN, CANAL ZONE.****BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO GET A SQUARE MEAL.**

Select Stock of Wines, Liquors and Cigars Constantly on Hand.

DONT FAIL TO GIVE US A CALL WHEN IN GATUN.

on the Governments of the Republic of Panama or the Canal Zone, will not be allowed to land until they satisfy the officers that they can reach their destination in accordance with the laws of the country to which they are going, and that they are financially able to do so. Persons falling under the provisions of the foregoing will be required to proceed to their destination by the first available transportation. Any persons of the prohibited class who are unable to reach their destination, and who would thereby become residents of the Isthmus, will not be allowed to land until a satisfactory guarantee is given by the steamship company that said person, or persons, will not become residents of the Isthmus, or a public charge in Panama, or the Canal Zone, and if said guarantee proves ineffective, within the meaning of these regulations, such persons must be deported at the expense of the steamship company that brought them, even though they have been allowed to land. Steamship companies bringing such persons, and refusing to furnish a guarantee, will be required to maintain them on board, and to deport same at their own expense.

Prohibited Classes. The letter of instructions from President Roosevelt, issued May 9, 1904, provides that the Commission shall have power to exclude from time to time from the Canal Zone, and other places on the Isthmus over which the United States has jurisdiction, persons of the following classes who were not actually domi-

ciled within the Zone on the 26th day of February, 1904, viz., idiots, beggars, persons afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases; those who have been convicted of felony; anarchists; those whose purpose it is to incite insurrection, and others whose presence is believed would tend to create public disorder, endanger the public health, or in any manner impede the prosecution of the work of opening the canal, and may cause any and all such newly arrived persons, or those alien to the Zone, to be expelled and deported from the territory controlled by the United States. Dr. J. P. Perry is the Chief Quarantine Officer on the Isthmus, his assistants being Dr. Claude C. Pierce at Colon, and Dr. Fleetwood Gruver at Panama.

Arrival. After quarantine inspection comes the customs examination by the Panama officials. This is usually accomplished on the docks after the baggage has been taken off. All that it is necessary to do is to notify the customs officer that the baggage is ready, and the examination will be made at once. The next step is to get the baggage transferred to the desired point. The Isthmian Baggage Express Company are entirely responsible and will transfer to the railroad stations or any point at Colon, Cristobal, Panama, or Ancon. If carts, or porters are hired, the traveler will do well to consult the authorized tariffs appended to this article. The Panama Railroad steamers land at Dock 11 at Cristobal, while the other steamers land at the docks in Colon. Travelers landing at Colon will find it more convenient if they intend crossing the Isthmus to take the train at the Colon depot, only a short distance away. Travelers landing at Cristobal, will take the train at the Cristobal depot. Official time table as of February 1, 1908. will be found in another part of this article.

Points of Interest. For the information of tourists and sight-seers the following points are mentioned as worth visiting:—

COLON—The Washington House and beach promenade. Colon Hospital. Colon wireless station.

CRISTOBAL—Roosevelt Avenue and Cristobal Point. Statue of Columbus and Indian girl. This bronze statue was presented to Gen. Mosquera of Colombia, by the Empress Eugenie in commemoration of the discovery of the Isthmus by Columbus. During French canal times, the statue was turned over to Count de Lesseps who had it removed from Colon and placed at Cristobal Point. Other points of interest in Cristobal are the new dry dock, offices of the Division of Material and Supplies, occupying one of the old De Lesseps' mansions, the French entrance to the canal, now abandoned in favor of the direct waterway from Gatun, Cristobal club house, hotel, commissary, etc

MOUNT HOPE --Site of the largest storehouse on the Isthmus in charge of the Division of Material and Supplies, partly destroyed by fire in 1907, but rebuilt and now practically fireproof. Pumping Station. Site of tanks of Union Oil Company. Immense railroad yards. Near here is the famous Monkey Hill cemetery.

MINDI--Home of Gov. Porfirio Melendez of Colon.

GATUN—Site of the great dam, triple flight of locks and spillway.

AHORCA LAGARTO---(hanging alligator).

BOHIO—Site of the proposed dam of the French company.

FRIJOLES (Beans)---Water from creek at this place formerly used during dry season to supply Colon.

TABERNILLA---Site of one of the great canal dumps.

BARBACOAS---The railroad crosses the Chagres at this point.

BAILAMONOS---(Dancing monkeys.)

MAMEI---From the Isthmian fruit of this name.

GORGONA -One of the prettiest settlements on the line. Near here is the great machine shops where repairs to canal equipment are made. The main trail across the Isthmus before the days of the railroad passed through here.

MATACHIN---Origin of name in dispute. Popularly believed to mean "Kill Chinamen," from unusual mortality among the Celestials at this point employed in the construction of the Panama Railroad.

BAS OBISPO---Pretty settlement on the Bas Obispo river. Site of the second largest cutting in the canal. Near here is Camp

Elliott, where U. S. Marines are stationed. The first American flag on the Zone floated at this point.

LAS CASCADAS--Site of great yards, coal chute, etc.

EMPIRE--The largest settlement on the Zone. Site of Empire shops, the disbursing and auditing offices of the commission. Has fine club house, good hotels etc.

CULEBRA--The engineering headquarters of the commission. Site of the great Culebra cut. Administration Building is on the hill, and can be reached from the railroad station by a short walk, either by road or cinder path. Cut half mile from railroad station over the hill.

RIO GRANDE--Site of the reservoir that supplies Panama with water. Seen to right of railroad track coming toward Panama. Site of air compressor plant.

CUCARACHA (Cockroach)--Site of great labor camp.

PARAISO (Paradise)--Site of machine shops and other canal works.

PEDRO MIGUEL--Site of large railroad yards. At this point the southern cutting of the Culebra Division terminates. Site of one lock.

MIRAFLORES--(Look at the flowers) Site of the Pacific dam, and two locks.

COROZAL--Practically an American suburb of Panama. Headquarters of Pacific Division, Lock and Dam construction.

ANCON--Zone government capital. Site of Zone administration building, the magnificent Ancon Hospital, insane asylum, officers' and employes' quarters, Hotel Tivoli, the largest hostelry on the Isthmus, etc. Within easy riding, or walking distance from railroad station in Panama.

PANAMA--Capital of the Republic. Points of interest: Ruins of Santo Domingo church and Jesuits' college on Avenue A. Note flat arch in church of Santo Domingo, a miracle of early day architecture; the seawall; the Cuartel; the new Government palace and theatre; the parks of Santa Ana, San Francisco, and Cathedral Plaza; the public market on North Avenue, the boat landing on North Avenue; the cemeteries on the La Boca road, etc.

LA BOCA--Site of Pacific entrance to canal, P. R. R. docks, etc.

MANICURING PARLORS.

Ancon Boulevard, near Fourth of July Street, Panama, Republic of Panama.

This Establishment is Open Every Day from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Steam and Vapor Baths.--Scalp Treatment and Shampoos.--Hand and Facial Electric Massage.--Attendants for Manicuring, and Body Massage.

PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE.

Only Place in the City Devoted to Massage Treatment and Manicuring.

Side Trips. The following side trips are full of interest, and will enable visitors to get a good idea of the country :

Trip down the Chagres River to Fort San Lorenzo by launch.

Trip by boat from Colon to the historic ruins of Porto Bello.

Trip by easy stages through the Culebra cut.

Trip to Old Panama, five miles from the present city. This can be made either by boat, or by coach. The latter takes one through the Sabanas, a very pretty stretch of country dotted with summer homes. Before visiting Old Panama, travelers should read its description in another part of this work.

Ride through Ancon Hospital grounds around Ancon Hill to La Boca, and back via the old road from La Boca.

Trip to the island of Taboga. Arrangements for transportation can be made with Pinel Bros.

Trip by boat to the Pacific entrance of the canal near La Boca.

Trip to west coast points of the Republic by boats of the National Navigation Company, Pinel Bros., agents. To travelers able to spend a few weeks on the Isthmus this trip is especially recommended. It will afford a splendid opportunity of seeing one of the richest sections of the country, and of having some good sport with the rod and gun. The National Navigation Company is a purely local enterprise and in addition to its other business, purposes to cater to the excursion trade. It will have a couple of new twin-screw steamers in service in the early part of 1908, especially fitted up for excursion traffic. The company has recently issued an interesting pamphlet

containing a description of points touched by their line of steamers, from which we make the following extract :

CHORRERA. Chorrera has a good entrance, splendid rivers and extensive plains. There is a hotel at this town with modest accommodations for guests. The steamers of the National Navigation Co. will touch at this port twice a week. There is a beautiful waterfall near the town.

CHAME. This place has good pastures and deep narrow rivulets. The village of the same name is a desirable place for convalescents, and the climate is very agreeable, being much cooler than that of Panama city. Near the town are hot springs, the waters of which are very beneficial to sufferers from rheumatism.

SAN CARLOS. The port of San Carlos is a seacoast town of some commercial importance. There is a good cattle market here, and a trading station for the Indians.

DARIEN REGION. This region is one of the most famous in the Republic, and abounds in mines and timber. There are vast quantities of high grade woods in mahogany, cedar, cocobolo, and a variety of other hard woods. This section of the country would afford a splendid place for the investment of capital. It is exceptionally rich in tropical products, especially, in rubber, ipecac, and ivory nuts, in addition to the above-mentioned articles. The Darien Gold Mining Company of London, has for the past twenty years been working the well known mine of Caná. This mine has been very productive ever since it has been worked, and a considerable quantity of gold has been taken out each year. This company like many other corporations, operating in the tropics, has encountered its share of difficulties, but its present outlook is more brilliant and prosperous than ever.

CHEPO. This town is situated on the Mamoni River, one of the prettiest outlets to be seen anywhere. It is within three miles of the Bayano River which is a beautiful large stream flowing for many a mile

through a rich country of forests. The temperature in this section is most agreeable, the days being warm and the nights so cool that it is necessary to use blankets for a covering. The soil is rich and fertile and well adapted for the cultivation of sugar cane. A concession has recently been granted by the Panama Government to certain capitalists of the Republic for the planting of a vast section of this land for the purpose of raising sugar cane, and within a few years this will be a very important industry in that section. The Bayano River Lumber Company, an organization of American capitalists, has cleared a vast tract of timber land bordering on the Bayano River, the land commencing at about fifteen miles from the mouth of the river and extending about ten miles further up. This company now has a saw-mill on the ground, and has purchased railroad track, locomotives and cars, and, will within a short time take out the timber from the forest. The industry will give employment to a large number of men, and the timber will be brought to Panama and sold in this market, the finer grades going to Europe and the States. This demonstrates what the National Navigation Co. has contended all along, namely, that foreign capitalists have up to the present time been unaware of the important resources of the Republic of Panama.

COCLÉ
PROVINCE. The province of Coclé is about one hundred miles to the north of Panama. Here the boats of the National Navigation Co. have been making regular weekly stops at the two most important ports, Pescaderias and Aguadulce. In order to reach the valleys of Anton and the civilized capital of the province, the city of Penonomé, travelers to a great extent prefer the port of Pescaderias to that of Aguadulce. The port however, is rather shallow, and owing to strong winds at certain times of the year, it makes it a rather difficult matter for passengers to land. However, the National Navigation Co. has, to a certain extent, overcome this difficulty and passengers are now able to disembark with perfect safety. Anton is

**"La Guerra
en el Istmo"**
por Don'ldo Velasco

LOS viajeros que desean conocer los grandes acontecimientos ocurridos en el Istmo en estos últimos años, deben acompañarse de esta obra llena de Notables Relaciones y Descripciones y Interesantes. Se halla de venta en todas las librerías y principalmente en la Imprenta del *Star & Herald* Avenida Sur, No. 11, y en la imprenta "Santa Ana", calle 17 Oeste No. 51. La obra, cada tomo vale \$3.20 al detalle. POR Mayor se Hacen Liberales Reducciones.



DONALDO VELASCO.

**"The War on
the Isthmus"**

by Donaldo Velasco

TO travelers who desire to know the **IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS** on the Isthmus during the past few years, should be accompanied by the above valuable and interesting work which is full of notable events, lively descriptive matter, and numerous illustrations. This book is on sale at all the principal book stores; also at the *Star & Herald* Office, and in the "Santa Ana" Printing House, No. 51 East 17th Street.
Price \$3.20 silver

about two miles distant from the port of Pescaderias, and has good facilities for the raising of cattle and other native products of the Republic. Up to a few years ago Anton was the principal cattle center of the Republic, but the late war of the rebellion destroyed the industry. This section is now recuperating and promises to be an important place.

AGUADULCE. This port is one of the principal ports on the coast; it is easy of access and is in the center of the Province of Coclé. A good macadam road leads from the coast up to the town, and communication is made convenient by the means of carriages, while there is a sufficient supply of carts for the heavy traffic. The road extends further west from Aguadulce to Santiago, a distance of about forty miles. The latter town being located in the Province of Veraguas, is an important center. This section of the Republic is destined to become very important within the near future, as it is through this region

that the proposed Pan-American railroad will extend. A proposition was presented to the Panama Government at the last Congress for the purpose of building a railroad from David to Aguadulce extending through Santiago, but as the conditions were not yet ripe for the taking up of this enterprise, no contract was effected. The Government has, instead, recently given a contract to certain parties for establishing an automobile passenger system to run from the port of Aguadulce to Santiago. This will afford modern means of rapid communication. The soil of the country is rich and productive, and a considerable amount of products are shipped to Panama, such as hides, corn, rice, beans, live-stock and salt.

LOS SANTOS PROVINCE. The town of Chitré has been growing very rapidly within the past few years. The natives are an industrious class and there are several owners of small sailing vessels which make frequent trips to Panama. This port is one of the leaders in freighting opportunities, and it is the center of all traffic to and from La Villa, Parita, Pesé, Ocú, Los Pozos, and Las Minas. There are small factories in the neighborhood for the making of bricks and tiles. The soil is especially good for this purpose, and if it were conducted on a larger scale, a considerable industry could be built up.

LA ARENA. This town is within a short distance of Chitré, and of some importance in the manufacture of earthenware, etc. Owing to the scarcity of forests, there is a lack of rain, but if a system of irrigation was adopted, the soil could be made unusually productive. Notwithstanding this drawback however, considerable progress has been made in agriculture of late years with the use of modern implements, and the outlook for La Arena is promising; wind mills could be employed to good advantage. From the foregoing brief description, it will be seen that the different sections named are each especially adapted for the production of certain articles of commerce, and considering the ancient methods which were in use until

a very recent date, we might say that with a little science and the application of modern ideas, a great amount of progress could be made. The soil of these different places is rich enough to grow two, and sometimes three crops per year of certain products; the forests of the Republic are in their virgin state, the mining industry has been left off where the Spaniards of olden days stopped it. It is now time for capitalists to come to Panama and develop the rich resources which we possess. Continuing with the schedule of the National Navigation Co., in the province of Los Santos, we next touch at the ports of Guararé, Mensabé and Bucaro. The two first-named are the landing places for the town of Las Tablas. Probably the greater quantity of eggs, poultry, hogs, cattle, rice, corn, etc., brought to Panama for consumption in the city and in the Canal Zone come from these places. This section is also noted for its pretty women, whom it is said wear the native dress—the pollera,—with more grace than any of the other native women. At Mensabé, the harbor is well sheltered and quite deep, admitting steamers of more than the ordinary draft.

TONOSI. Bucaro is the port of the town of Tonosi, one of the most beautiful spots in the Republic. At a short distance from the coast are found mines, forests of cedar and mahogany, and other valuable woods, the vegetable growth being very dense. In the pamphlet on rubber culture in the Republic of Panama, the author considers the district here mentioned as next to the Darien Region for the cultivation of the castilloa from which rubber is made. There are also lime deposits in the neighborhood which are scarcely utilized. With the transportation facilities which the National Navigation Co. will afford, these deposits will be most productive. The temperature in the mountain region is cool and delightful and would afford a desirable place for vacationists from the city of Panama. There is a good pasturage for cattle, and this industry is of much importance.

COMPAGNIE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIQUE. (FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS.)

Weekly service between HAVRE and New York by their fast and luxurious twin screw steamers *LA PROVENCE* of 15,000 tons, *LA SAVOIE* and *LA LORRAINE* of 12,000 tons each; *LA TOURAINE* of 9,500 tons, *LA GASCOGNE* and *LA BRETAGNE* of 7,500 tons each. Sailings from HAVRE every Saturday, and from New York every Thursday.

Monthly service between SAINT NAZAIRE, CORTSA, HAVANA and MEXICO by their S. S. *LA CHAMPAGNE* and *LA NAVARRE* of 7,000 tons each. Sailings from SAINT NAZAIRE on the 21st., and from VERA CRUZ the 12th.

Bi-monthly service between COLON, SAINT NAZAIRE and BORDEAUX by their new elegant twin screw S. S. *GUADELOUPE* and *PEROU* of 6,500 tons each [Bordeaux route], and *LA NORMANDIE* [recently taken off their New York service], *VERSAILLES*, *MARTINIQUE* and *LA FRANCE* [Saint Nazaire route]. Sailings from Colon take place on the 20th of each month at 10 a. m. for BORDEAUX, and on the 3rd at noon for SAINT NAZAIRE.

Best Accommodations for Passengers. Cabin 'de luxe' and for Families; Excellent Cuisine, with Claret and White Wine Free.

STEAMERS IN CONSTRUCTION: "*Chicago*", "*Caroline*", "*Guayane*", "*Easse-Terre*", "*Maroni*", "*Charles Roux*" turbine; "*Guatemala*", "*Honduras*", Etc.

This Company has Several Other Branch Lines where Steamers Ply to All Parts of the World.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

C. H. R. RAVEN, Agent in Colon, or Messrs. EHRMAN & Co, Agents in Panama.

Continuing with the National Navigation Co., we reach the province of Veraguas, whose ports are Mutis and Soná. These places are outlets of Cañazas, La Mesa, Las Palmas, Montijo, Rio de Jesus, San Francisco, Santa Fé, and Soná. The province of Veraguas is rich in agriculture and cattle raising, and has a great future. Its mineral wealth from the time of the Conquest has been famous. There is however, only one mining company operating at the present time—the Romance Mine, although the minerals of Cañacilla, San Antonio, and other places in the province have been prospected with good results. Fuel is somewhat scarce, but power can be transmitted from the Santa Maria River, which is within a few miles. For some time past the Veraguas Gold Mining Company have been taking out ore, and we understand has exported considerable quantities of bullion.

We now go on to the Province of Chiriqui, the last on the west coast of Panama, bordering on Costa Rica. The port of Remedios on the Santa Lucia River is well known as a place for horse and mule breeding. The soil is rich and produces various articles.

Tobacco is also raised to a considerable extent. It was here that the famous gold mine "Lorania" of the ancient Spanish times was worked with great success. This mine like many of the ancient mines of Mexico, has become lost, as it were. Valuable timbers are abundant, and there is a good field for saw-mills to operate. Raicilla, ipecac, and sarsaparilla are shipped to Panama for export. Pedregal is the port of David, which is the capital of the Province of Chiriqui. Through this port, and that of Remedios, all shipping passes. The Province of Chiriqui is the most prosperous in the Republic; it is the richest of all in cattle raising and in the general products of the country, such as ivory nuts, corn, beans, rice, etc. The plains are extensive, and the temperature mild and agreeable. Within a short distance of the town of David, is the village of Boquete, where a colony of Americans established plantations of coffee and cocoa several years ago. Both of these products are raised in considerable quantities, and the quality of the cocoa is superior to that of many other sections in Central America, producing higher prices in the London market. In the Province of Chiriqui, the Andes Mountains attain the highest altitude of any point on the Isthmus. We have the mountains of Cerro de la Horqueta, which has an altitude of 2,000 meters, and Cerro Picacho, with an altitude of 2,150 meters; other high peaks are Ballazar, Santa Maria, Cerro Viego, Chorca and Hornitos. The extension of the llanos of David, Alanje, and San Félix is immense; the soil is wonderfully fertile and productive. The country has an extensive sea coast, and several important rivers. Some of these emptying into the Pacific are the Tavasare, Fonseca, David, Rio Chico, Guanabano, and Golfito. The mining industries of the province produce gold, salt, and some copper. The province of Chiriqui is, without exception, the healthiest part of the Isthmus.

Attention is also called to the facilities which will be afforded by the new enterprise recently organized, the

"Compania Nacional de Transportes," which will furnish passenger transportation from the different ports to the interior capitals of the provinces. It is also understood that this company will establish a freight service. With these conveniences for the rapid carrying of the products from the different towns and the means of communication by water, which the National Navigation Company will furnish, a prosperous future is predicted for the Republic of Panama, and this new steamship company.

PANAMA RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

SOUTH BOUND (Read Down.)			Distance from Colon.	MAIN LINE.		Distance from Panama.	NORTH BOUND (Read Up.)			
No. 7. Pass.	No. 5. Pass.	No. 3. Pass.		S. Stop. F. Flag Station	STATIONS.		No. 2. Pass.	No. 4. Pass.	No. 6. Pass.	No. 8. Pass.
Daily	Daily	Daily	Miles			Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	
Leave	Leave	Leave				Arrive	Arrive	Arrive	Arrive	
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.				A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
4.35	8.50	5.25	.00	+ COLON	17.65	9.05	12.50	3.20	8.00	
* 4.37	* 8.52	* 5.27	0.42	Cristobal	17.23	9.03	* 12.27	* 3.17	* 7.57	
* 4.43	* 8.58	* 5.33	1.90	Mount Hope	15.75	* 8.58	12.22	3.1	* 7.52	
f 4.48	9.04	f 5.39	4.52	Mind	13.13	f 8.50	12.15	3.05	f 7.45	
* 4.55	* 9.10	* 5.45	6.96	+ Gatun	10.60	* 8.43	* 12.10	* 3.00	* 7.40	
f 5.03	f 9.18	f 5.53	10.02	Lion Hill	17.03	8.33	f 11.59	2.49	f 7.29	
f 5.08	f 9.23	f 5.58	12.73	Ahorva Lagarto	14.92	8.27	f 11.51	2.43	f 7.22	
* 5.15	* 9.30	* 6.05	15.50	+ Bolio	12.15	* 8.20	* 11.45	* 2.35	* 7.15	
* 5.23	* 9.38	* 6.13	18.73	+ Frijoles	18.92	* 8.10	* 11.36	* 2.28	* 7.08	
* 5.31	* 9.46	* 6.21	21.60	+ Tabernilla	16.05	* 8.03	* 11.28	* 2.20	* 6.58	
5.35	9.50	6.25	22.82	Barbacous	14.83	8.00	* 11.24	2.17	6.55	
* 5.37	* 9.52	* 6.27	23.54	San Pablo	24.11	* 7.58	* 11.22	2.16	* 6.53	
f 5.40	f 9.55	f 6.30	24.55	Ballaunos	23.10	7.51	* 11.18	2.10	f 6.50	
* 5.45	* 10.00	* 6.35	26.00	+ Monel	21.03	* 7.50	* 11.15	2.02	* 6.47	
* 5.53	* 10.09	* 6.44	28.65	+ Gorgona	19.00	* 7.41	* 11.07	* 2.02	* 6.37	
* 5.58	* 10.14	* 6.49	30.02	+ Mataelin	17.63	* 7.36	* 11.02	1.57	* 6.32	
* 6.03	* 10.19	* 6.54	31.38	+ Bas Obispo	16.27	* 7.32	* 10.58	* 1.53	* 6.27	
* 6.09	* 10.26	* 7.00	32.95	+ Las Cascadas	14.70	* 7.26	* 10.52	* 1.47	* 6.21	
* 6.17	* 10.35	* 7.08	35.30	+ Empire	12.53	* 7.18	* 10.45	* 1.40	* 6.14	
* 6.22	* 10.40	* 7.13	36.30	+ Culebra	11.33	* 7.13	* 10.40	* 1.35	* 6.10	
6.25	10.43	f 7.16	37.54	Rio Grande Superior	10.11	f 7.07	f 6.03	
6.30	10.48	7.21	39.16	Cucaracha	8.49	7.03	10.27	1.26	5.57	
* 6.32	* 10.50	* 7.23	39.63	Paraiso	8.02	* 7.01	10.26	1.25	* 5.56	
* 6.37	* 10.56	* 7.28	40.79	+ Pedro Miguel	6.86	* 6.57	* 10.22	* 1.23	* 5.52	
6.39	10.58	7.31	41.33	Pedro Miguel Tank	6.32	6.53	10.20	1.10	5.50	
* 6.42	* 11.01	* 7.33	42.15	+ Ancladores	5.50	* 6.53	10.18	1.11	* 5.48	
* 6.50	* 11.08	* 7.40	44.62	+ Corozal	3.03	* 6.45	* 10.10	1.11	* 5.40	
6.55	11.13	7.45	46.82	+ La Boca Junction	0.34	6.38	10.03	1.02	5.33	
7.00	11.18	7.50	47.65	+ PANAMA	0.00	6.35	10.00	1.00	5.30	
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		+ Telegraph Station		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Arrive	Arrive	Arrive				Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	
Daily	Daily	Daily				Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	
No. 7.	No. 5.	No. 3.				No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.	No. 8.	

For one person Ancon Hospital entrance to Hotel Tivoli	.20
For one person up to Ward 15 in Hospital grounds	.50
For two persons up to Ward 15 in Hospital grounds	.80
For three persons up to Ward 15 in Hospital grounds	1.20
For one person up to Ward 15 in Hospital grounds, round trip	1.00
For two persons up to Ward 15 in Hospital grounds, round trip	1.20
For three persons up to Ward 15 in Hospital grounds, round trip	1.50
For one person to Ward 16 in Hospital grounds	1.00
For two persons to Ward 16 in Hospital grounds	1.50
For three persons to Ward 16 in Hospital grounds	2.00
For one person to Ward 16 in Hospital grounds, round trip	1.50
For two persons to Ward 16 in Hospital grounds, round trip	2.00
For three persons to Ward 16 in Hospital grounds, round trip	2.50
For one person to La Boca	1.50
For two persons to La Boca	2.00
For three persons to La Boca	2.50
For one person to La Boca, round trip	2.50
For two persons to La Boca, round trip	3.00
For three persons to La Boca, round trip	3.50
For one person by the hour	2.00
For two persons by the hour	2.50
For three persons by the hour	3.00

Note—From 10 o'clock at night until 5 a.m., the fare for any part of the city is 40 cents for one person.

To other points in the Sabanas besides that mentioned above, the rates of fare are subject to personal arrangement.

PANAMA CART CHARGES.

For one cart to any part of the city, with exceptions as noted below	* .50
For one cart to P. R. R. passenger station	.50
For one cart loaded with stone	.60
For one cart to the Javillo beach	.60
For one cart to the market beach	.60
For one cart to Caledonia in dry season	.60
For one cart to Caledonia in rainy season	.80

For one cart to Campo Alegre in dry season	2.00
For one cart to Campo Alegre in rainy season	2.50
For one cart to La Boca	1.00
For one cart to Central Hospital	.60
Note--It is understood that one full cart load is of the weight of from 500 to 1,000 pounds. Half a cart load is less than 500 pounds. Bulky loads beyond the railroad bridge will be con- sidered a full cart load.	
For transfer of one large package, or trunk	30
For transfer of one small package, or trunk	.10

COLON COACH FARES.

For one person from points between the Washington Hotel and Cristobal Point	.20
For round trip	.40
For one person to the slaughter house, or Old Ship	.40
For round trip	.80
Note--If waits are incurred the charge is by the hour.	
For one person to points in or outside city, by the hour	1.50
For two persons by the hour	2.00
For three persons by the hour	2.50

COLON CART CHARGES.

For one cart from points between Washington Hotel and Cristobal Points	.60
For one cart to slaughter house, or Old Ship in dry season	1.00
For one cart to slaughter house or Old Ship in rainy season	1.60
For one cart to the slaughter house sand beach	.80
For one cart loaded with stone to the slaughter house beach	1.00
For one cart loaded with stone from wharves	.80
NOTE--It is understood that one full cart load is of the weight of from 500 to 1,000 pounds. Half a cart load is less than 500 pounds. Bulky loads to points outside city will be con- sidered as a full cart load.	
For transfer of one large package, or trunk	.20
For transfer of one small package, or trunk	.10

COLON PORTERAGE CHARGES.

For each trunk from 100 to 150 pounds	1.00
For each trunk over 150 pounds	1.40

For each valise from 50 to 100 pounds	.50
For each package less than 100 pounds	.20

NOTE—It is understood that these charges cover transportation of trunks, packages, etc., from the steamship docks to the Panama railroad station, or to any point in the city, by whatever means the porters may see fit.

A FEW POINTS FOR VISITORS.

On coming to the Isthmus, divest yourself of all heavy clothing. Light summer wear will enable you to enjoy your visit a great deal better.

Don't get heated and then set down in a draft with your coat off. If unduly warmed up by exercise and happen to set down where the breeze strikes you, keep your coat on for a half hour or so until cooled off. This will save you from the danger of catching a cold, and the Isthmian colds are not to be sneezed at.

Retire at a normal hour and cover well. From four to six in the morning is always cool. It is not a good policy to sleep in a draft.

If there are mosquitoes in your room, run them down. If unduly troublesome provide yourself with a mosquito bar.

Avoid eating too much fruit. It is better to eat it at meals than between.

If feeling ill, take the Isthmian prescription—a dose of quinine, and repeat it as often as necessary.

Breakfast is served in Panama between 11 a. m., and 1 p. m. The morning "coffee" is only a "stayer," and is served between 6 and 8 a. m. Dinner is served between 5 and 7 p. m.

The custom in Panama is for vehicles and pedestrians to turn to the left, instead of to the right. Observance will tend to avoid collisions.

No packages are permitted to be carried by pedestrians on the streets after nightfall. Violation may lead to arrest. If it is necessary to carry a package, take a coach.

It is the Spanish custom among friends to salute on the cheek, and by passing the arm around the shoulder. Don't make a mistake about this.

Don't rush around as if you had lost a thousand-dollar bill. They may do it on Broadway or State Street, but it is not the custom on Avenida Central.

Read and thoroughly digest this issue of the *Pilot and Guide* and you cannot go far astray.



Churches, Societies and Clubs.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH--Ven. Archdeacon Bryan, resident chaplain Ancon, in charge. Sunday services as follows: Protestant chapel, Ancon Hospital, 8.30 a.m.; Commission Chapel, Culebra, 11 a.m.; Kangaroo Hall Empire, 3 p.m.; Commission Chapel, Gorgona, 7.30 p.m.

Rev. George O. Eakins, Rector of St. Paul's church, Protestant Episcopal, Panama. Service every Sunday morning at 11; Sunday school at 3 p.m., and evening service at 7, and on Saints' days Holy Communion service at either 5.30 or 8 a.m. There is a mission connected with this parish at Culebra, Las Cascadas and Bas Obispo. At each of these places a layreader conducts a service every Sunday morning at 11, and at Culebra there is also one at 7 p.m. The rector visits each of these missions at least once a month.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION CHURCH--Corner Eleventh and Front Streets, Colon. Rev. J. J. Kilpin Fletcher, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH--Rev. John C. Elkins, Presiding Elder for the Canal Zone and Republic of Panama, and visiting chaplain, Panama. Sunday services as follows:--First and third Sundays court house, Empire, 7.30 p.m.; second and fourth Sundays, Commission Chapel, Culebra, 7.30 p.m. A new church edifice of this mission has been built on the bay front in Panama city at a cost of about \$20,000. When it is completed services will be held there twice every Sunday, in both English and Spanish. Sunday school is held at 2.30 p.m., and instruction is given in both English and Spanish. A service in Spanish is conducted by Mr. Porta every Sunday evening at 7.30.

CRISTOBAL UNION CHURCH--Organized in September, 1907. Officers: President, Max Dyer; vice-president, Mrs. M. C. Riddell; secretary, Dr. Hearne; treasurer, Hugh T. McKinney; musical director, W. F. Christian; pastor,

Rev. William Pearn ; general committee, W. G. Tubby. Judge T. H. Brown. W. A. Graham, Miss Emma Bade. Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hagemann. Mrs. John Burke. Mr. McCormick, P. C. Baker. Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Baker, Mrs. Max Dyer, M. J. Stickel. Mrs. Hermou, Mr. Wassal. Services at I.C.C. church building each Sunday as follows : Preaching 10:30 a.m. and 7:45 p.m. ; Sunday school, 9:30 a.m. ; children's service, 10:30 a.m. ; Christian Endeavor meeting, 7 p.m. Devotional service Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

CHRIST CHURCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL---Rev. Edward J. Cooper, rector, and resident chaplain, Colon. Sunday services : Holy Communion 7:30 a. m. ; morning prayer, litany and sermon, 10:30 a.m. ; Sunday school, 3:35 p. m. ; evensong and sermon, 7:15 p.m. Week day services : Morning prayer, 7:30 a.m. ; Wednesday evensong, 7:15 p.m. ; Fridays, morning prayer and litany, 7:30 a.m. ; evensong, 7:15 p. m.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY---Mission organized in 1882. Rev. M. Britton King, Superintendent, residing at Panama ; Rev. Ernest G. Cooke, residing at Colon. Work carried on at six intermediate stations, and at Cana in the Darien. Sunday services as follows : At Colon, services every Sunday morning and evening, and weekday prayer meeting. On first Sunday in month, Rev. King preaches at Panama at 11 a.m., and 7:31 p.m. ; second Sunday at Empire at 11 a.m., and Panama at 7:30 p.m. ; third Sunday in month at Colon, 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. ; fourth Sunday at Panama. A new church is now being built by the mission at Panama.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE---Services held at Gorgona each Sunday morning at 8:15. All persons cordially invited to be present.

BAPTIST CHURCH---Rev. J. H. Sobey, resident chaplain, Gatun. Sunday services, held in hall over I.C.C. hotel, at 10:30 a.m., and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 2:30 p.m., Mr. Higgins, Superintendent. Services for colored people held Sunday afternoons and Wednesday evenings.

Rev. J. L. Wise, resident chaplain, Gorgona. Services as follows : First Sunday in month, Empire, 10:30 a.m., Gorgona 7:45 p.m. ; second Sunday in month Cristobal, 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. ; third Sunday in month Ancon, 9:15 a.m., Paraiso 3:30 p.m. ; fourth Sunday in month, Gorgona 10:30 a.m., Empire 7:30 p.m. ; fifth Sunday in month, Culebra, 10:30 a.m., Gorgona 7:45 p.m.

Rev. S. Moss Loveridge, resident chaplain, Culebra. Service in the Zone penitentiary Sunday mornings at 8:30. Other services are as follows : chapel, Culebra, second and fourth Sundays, 10:30 a.m. ; first and third Sundays, 8 p.m. In the Baptist church for colored people, Culebra, first, third and fifth Sundays, 11 a.m. ; second and fourth Sundays, 6:30 p.m., and a service every Monday evening. Services for colored people at Frijoles on the third Sunday of every month at 3 p.m., except when a month has five Sundays, in which case no service is held on the fourth Sunday, but takes place on the fifth Sunday at 11 a.m. In addition to these visits there are services regularly held twice every Sunday and weekly prayer meeting at Culebra, Frijoles, Matadin and Las Cascaidas by different preachers (mostly colored men) acting under Mr. Loveridge's direction. The Sunday school at Culebra, Mr. Edgar Soule, superintendent, is held every Sunday at 9:30, with an average attendance of about fifty.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. P. Jose Volk, rector of the church of the Immaculate Conception, and resident chaplain. Colon. Services: Every Sunday, mass, with preaching in Spanish, 7 a.m.; mass, with preaching in English 9 a.m.; Sunday school and Benediction, 3 p.m.; holy rosary, with preaching in English, and benediction at 7 p.m. At the chapel connected with the Public City School for boys, taught by the Sisters of Charity, services are held. Father Volk also makes daily visits to all the wards of Colon hospital.

Rev. Daniel Quijano, priest in charge of the Sacred Heart Chapel, Roman Catholic, in hospital grounds, and resident chaplain. Ancon. Mass every Sunday morning at 6 and 9. Father Quijano spends several hours daily visiting the various wards of Ancon hospital.

Rev. Georges Lariden, Roman Catholic priest and visiting chaplain. Panama Mass every Sunday and Holy day at 9 a.m. in the Roman Catholic churches, at Gorgona and Empire, by Father Lariden, or one of his assistants. Father Lariden makes two visits a month to the leper colony established at Palo Seco and makes daily visits to Ancon and other hospitals as directed.

Right Rev. Bishop Javier Junguito is in charge of the episcopal see of the Diocese of Panama.

ISTHMIAN MINISTERS' ASSOCIATION—Rev. M. Britton King, Secretary.

CLUBS.

The Woman's Movement on the Isthmus.

By Mrs. M. C. Maguire.

The first task of the Commission appointed by the President of the United States to finish the work of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, was one of preparation. Primarily, it was necessary to make the surroundings healthy, and to eliminate, as far as possible, the danger of disease and death. This work was admirably performed by Col. Gorgas, and his associates.

Next, it became imperative to provide living quarters and means of subsistence for the vast army of employes required to dig the canal. This task was entrusted to Mr. Jackson Smith, and he has performed it well.

During all this work of preparation, means of amusement were, of course, treated as subsidiary and left in abeyance until the absolutely essential features of maintaining the force to dig the canal were well advanced. When Mr. John F. Stevens was appointed Chief Engineer to succeed Mr. Wallace, he brought with him one of the agents of the Civic Federation of the United States to investigate conditions, and recommend such schemes of welfare work as they thought best adapted to the surroundings.

The providing of places where the employes could gather and enjoy proper relaxation was always near to Mr. Stevens' heart. In one of the last talks given by "The Big Smoke" on the Isthmus, he stated that the only monuments he needed

were the club houses provided on the Isthmus for the men. He can well be proud of them, and of their operation under the supervision of the Y. M. C. A.

But Americans are essentially a family race. Wherever an American goes he wants to bring his family, or women relatives. And to our eternal credit, the women of the United States have always been willing to share the hardships and dangers of our men.

For a time the lot of the average woman on the Zone was not an enviable one. The housewife found it hard to accustom herself to the new classes of domestic help, in fact, that same help was frequently *non est*. In addition, each woman coming from a home where she had been accustomed to neighborly sympathy and the support of friends and relatives, found it hard to adapt herself to the new conditions of loneliness down here. Her husband was away all day at his work. When he came home in the evening he was tired out, and felt more like retiring to sleep than playing the courtier. Is it any wonder that some of the women felt lonely, and gradually imbued their men with the desire to quit and go home? To the credit of the majority be it said, the greater number of the women tried to make the best of things, and proved themselves the best assistants Uncle Sam had in keeping the men behind the work.

The Commission recognizing the advantage of making the surroundings as pleasant as possible for the wives of the employes, again invited the aid of the Civic Federation. If Mr. Stevens can claim the credit of starting the movement for men's clubs, to Col. Goethals belongs the gratitude of the women for bringing Miss Helen Varick Boswell to the Zone.

Miss Boswell came to the Isthmus about the middle of September, 1907, and immediately started the work of organization. She found already organized one woman's club, namely, that at Gorgona, of which Mrs. Morris was president. The first club to be organized by Miss Boswell was the Culebra Woman's Club. The general purpose of these clubs can best be expressed by quoting from Miss Boswell's speech at the preliminary meeting of this club, in which she said in part, that her idea was to organize clubs at all the principal points, such as Ancón, Culebra, Gorgona, Empire, and Colon, with branches, or separate organizations in the neighboring settlements, each club to be under its own title, and all to be affiliated under the name of the Canal Zone Woman's League, or other suitable appellation.

The clubs were for social and educational purposes; to promote social feeling among the women; to enable them as an organization to take a hand in municipal matters, such as government of the schools, and matters where a woman's wisdom may be considered to go far, and for the purposes of study; Spanish classes could be formed. Miss Boswell also spoke of the real good the women were doing here, and of the influence they had on the young men.

From this time on, one club after another was organized, until the movement culminated in the formation of the Ancón Woman's Club, and the election of delegates from all the clubs so organized, for the purpose of forming a grand central body. These delegates met in the President's suite at Hotel Tivoli on Saturday, October 12, 1907, when the Canal Zone Federation of Woman's Clubs was formed, and the following officers elected:—

President—Mrs. Geo. W. Goethals, Culebra, C. Z.

Vice-presidents—Mrs. Lorin C. Collins, Cristobal, C. Z.

Mrs. W. C. Gorgas, Ancon, C. Z.
 Mrs. Wm. L. Sibert, Culebra, C. Z.
 Mrs. Chester Harding, Gatun, C. Z.

Recording Secretary---Mrs. Frank W. Miracle, Empire, C. Z.
 Corresponding Secretary---Mrs. Lewis Baker, Cristobal, C. Z.
 Gen. Federation Secretary---Mrs. Ralph D. Wolf, Gorgona, C. Z.
 Treasurer---Mrs. F. R. Roberts, Pedro Miguel, C. Z.
 Auditor---Mrs. J. C. Barnett, Paraiso, C. Z.
 Chairman of Advisory Committee---Mrs. F. Morrison, Gorgona, C. Z.

At the meeting, Miss Boswell was made an honorary member of all the Zone clubs, and a rising vote of thanks was tendered her for the grand work she had accomplished. From this time on, the clubs have shown a healthy life. The membership is growing rapidly, and schemes of interest are being taken up and pushed by all. The Ancon club has taken a particular interest in the school question, horticulture, and the study of Spanish. The other clubs have organized Halloween parties, and various works for social diversion. The spirit of the women is best exemplified by a resolution passed by the Cristobal club and endorsed by all the others, reading:

" Be it resolved, that every club woman in the Canal Zone constitute herself a committee of one to foster favorable, instead of adverse criticisms of the conditions of the Zone, and the Isthmus of Panama. "

Following is a list of the Woman's Clubs of the Zone :--

ANCON---President, Mrs. Wm. C. Gorgas; vice-presidents, Mrs. J. M. Maguire; Mrs. C. W. Boyer; Secretary, Mrs. Lyster.

PEDRO MIGUEL---President, Mrs. J. C. Barnett; secretary, Mrs. Wm. Lowe.

CULEBRA---President, Mrs. Wm. L. Sibert; vice-president, Mrs. J. M. Murray; secretary, Mrs. M. H. Butler.

EMPIRE---President, Mrs. F. W. Miracle; vice-president, Mrs. E. P. Bock, secretary, Mrs. J. F. McTyler.

GORGONA---President, Mrs. R. C. Goodale; vice-president, Mrs. Everist; secretary, Mrs. Laura Faxon; treasurer, Mrs. McConaughy.

LAS CASCADAS---President, Mrs. O. G. Randall; vice-president, Mrs. C. B. Lingo; secretary, Mrs. W. H. Boregard; treasurer, Mrs. T. G. Williamson.

GATUN---President, Mrs. Chester Harding; vice-president, Mrs. L. L. Elliott; secretary, Mrs. Shippy.

CRISTOBAL---President, Mrs. Lorin C. Collins; vice-president, Mrs. E. Lewis Baker; secretary, Mrs. C. Guckel.

Ancon Art Society. (Ancon).

Organized in December, 1907, under the auspices of the Ancon Woman's Club, for the purposes of studying art life on the Isthmus. Officers are: Chairman, Mrs. S. E. LePrince; secretary, Mrs. C. E. Phillips. First meeting held January 29, 1908.

Tivoli Club. (Ancon).

Organized for social purposes. Constitution adopted August 26, 1907. Officers are: President, Hon. Jo. C. S. Blackburn; first vice-president, J. C. Perry; second vice-president, D. W. MacCormack; secretary, Malcolm Elliott; assistant secretary, C. T. Lindsay; governors, E. C. McFarland, Arnold Shanklin; chairman membership committee, D. A. Laing; chairman invitation committee, Malcolm Elliott; chairman printing committee, Wm. Krugel; chairman refreshment and music committee, W. H. McFarlane. Dances are held at Hotel Tivoli bi-monthly. Membership of club about 200.

Ancon Amusement Association. (Ancon).

Organized in January, 1908 for social purposes. Membership about 406. Officers are: President, Col. Tom. M. Cooke; vice-presidents, J. M. Maguire, L. M. Lipssett; secretary, J. P. Avis; treasurer, C. C. Metcalf; chairman athletic committee, Capt. Geo. R. Shanton; chairman music committee, George L. Campen; chairman publicity committee, W. Krugel; chairman indoor and outdoor entertainment committee, Dr. William Deeks; chairman halls and buildings committee, J. St. C. Hunt; chairman auditing committee, H. D. Reed.

American Social Club. (Las Cascadas).

Organized October 16, 1906 for the purpose of furnishing amusement and recreation for all white employees of the Commission and Panama Railroad Company. Occupies second floor of I.C.C. hotel, has about 55 members, rooms equipped with papers, magazines, pool and billiard tables, and piano. Officers are: President, Dr. W. J. Lyon; vice-president, C. H. Bath; secretary, A. M. Warner; treasurer, W. A. Evans; chairman house committee, U. L. Hill; chairman entertainment committee, F. W. Leydecker; chairman athletic committee, F. W. Talbot.

Burns Social Club. (Gorgona).

Organized in August, 1907, for social intercourse among the admirers of Burns and his works in Gorgona, and along the Canal Zone. Club meets first and third Saturday evenings of each month in the assembly hall above I.C.C. hotel. The club's motto is

“That man to man the world o'er
Shall ‘brithers’ be for ‘a that.’”

Officers are: President, Archie M. Harper; vice-president, Joe Allan; secretary, and treasurer, Andrew Veitch.

Pan-Hellenic Society of the Canal Zone.

Composed of members of college Greek-letter fraternities. There are about 32 fraternities represented with society membership of 109. Society organized December 20, 1903. Meets once a month for a dinner. Occasionally gives a cotillion. Officers are: President, C. L. Bryan, Culebra; secretary, Walter Emery, Ancon; treasurer, Dr. W. M. James, Ancon.

Sanitary Inspectors of the Canal Zone.

Association organized November 21, 1907, at Culebra. Object is technical and treats of the ways and means of securing and maintaining the public health of the Canal Zone. Officers are: President, A. B. Tucker, Culebra; vice-president, W. J. Murphy, Empire; secretary, E. W. Mitchell, Gorgona.

Medical Association of the Canal Zone.

Association organized in March, 1906, and meets the second Saturday of each month. Officers are: President, Dr. S. T. Darling, Ancon; vice-president, Loyd Noland, Colon; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Geo. H. Crabtree, Culebra; executive council, Dr. Wm. Deeks, Ancon, Dr. C. C. McCulloch, Ancon, Dr. A. J. Orenstein, Colon.

University Club. (Panama).

The University club was organized about two years ago, and has a membership of nearly 250, two-thirds of whom are Americans, and the remainder residents of Panama. The club has a circulating library of about 700 volumes, the greater part of which was donated to the club by President Roosevelt, and General T. H. Hubbard of New York City. The club rooms are on Avenue B., and Tenth Street. Officers are: President, James Bucklin Bishop; first vice-president, Arnold Shanklin; second vice-president, Mason E. Mitchell; honorary president, Theodore Roosevelt; honorary vice-presidents, Manuel Amador, Guerrero, J. Domingo de Obaldia, Jose Augustin Arango, Gen. T. H. Hubbard; board of governors, D. W. Bolich, W. C. Gorgas, T. C. Hinckley, Nicanor de Obarrio, A. S. Cooper, D. O. Lively, Ernesto T. Lefevre; treasurer, Earle C. McFarland; secretary, Phillip Vince; assistant secretary, J. E. Marsh.

Commercial Club. (Panama).

Club rooms on Seventh Street, Cathedral plaza. Officers are: President, J. D. de Obaldia; vice-president, Nicanor A de Obarrio; secretary, Juan J. Mendez; treasurer, Samuel Maduro B.

International Club. (Panama).

Club rooms on Eighth Street. Officers are: President, Samuel Lewis; vice-president, Demetrio H. Brid; secretary, Juan Antonio Guizado; treasurer, Ernesto Guardia; librarian, Jorge L. Paredes; vocales, Arturo Delvalle, Raul Guardia, Juan Briu; Jr., Roberto Vallarino, Jorge D. Arias, Arturo de Lemos.

Casino Istmeño. (Panama).

Club rooms, corner of Fourteenth and B Streets. Officers are: President, Samuel N. Ramos; vice-president, Prospero Pinel; secretary, Carlos Lopez C.; treasurer, Oscar McKay; assistant secretary, Manuel A. Herrera, librarian, Juan B. Sosa; vocales, Evaristo Badillo, Juan F. Adams.

Centro Panamá. (Panama).

Organized for social and amusement purposes. Constitution adopted January 1, 1906. Officers are: President Nicolás Justiniani; vice-president, Alberto Rodríguez; secretary, Dámaso Botello; assistant secretary, Sergio Land; treasurer, Antonio Elias Dorado G.; vocales, José Rudy G., Samuel Gómez; William Gutzner.

Ateneo de Panama. (Panama).

Club rooms, corner of Central Avenue and B Street. Officers are: President, Nicolas Victoria J.; vice-president, Samuel Lewis; treasurer, Ofelio Hazera; librarian, Ricardo J. Alfaro; secretaries, Guillermo Andreve, Alfonso Fabrega; vocales, Santiago de la Guardia, Alfonso Preclado, Oscar Teran.

Strangers' Club. (Colon).

Officers are: Chairman, Hilary B. Parker; secretary, L. Heuer; treasurer, R. H. Wardlaw; governing committee, Hilary B. Parker, L. Heuer, Loyd Noland, Frank Floyd, John Burke, J. M. Hyatt, Hon. Lorin C. Collins.

Bas Obispo Club. (Bas Obispo).

Officers are: President, G. G. McNamara; vice-president, George Campbell; treasurer, A. O. Blake; secretary, M. Williner; chairman house committee, S. W. Pike; chairman entertainment committee, A. W. Fox; chairman athletic committee, John Steibaugh.

Isthmian Baseball Association.

Organized for season of 1907-08 on November 17, 1907. Officers are: Col. George W. Goethals, president; Dr. John H. Purnell vice-president, and C. E. Anderson, secretary and treasurer. Clubs represented in league: Ancon, Empire, Gorgona, I.C.C., Kangaroos, Gatun, and M.P. & M-7. Season opened December 15th, 1907.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC ORGANIZATIONS.

PANAMA MASONIC ASSOCIATION---President, Mason E. Mitchell; vice-president, W. M. Belding; secretary, Andrew J. Dewling; treasurer, Felix Ehrman; trustees, W. G. Tubby, Arnold Shanklin, William Gerig, A. C. Harper, Lewis E. Willson, G. M. Shontz.

ACACIA LODGE, A. F. & A. M., No. 50, PANAMA---Ven. M., Julio Arango; first vig., Carlos Bertocini; second vig., Antonio B. Linares; ora, Jeronimo Olcese; secretary, Fabricio A. Arosemena; treasurer, Angel de Castro, Hosp., Joaquin Garcia Soto; Exp., Aquiles Vincensini. Meets every Saturday night at 7:30.

CULEBRA SOJOURNERS CLUB, CULEBRA---Organized September 13, 1907. Officers are. President, J. T. Woods of Mesa No. 55, Grand Junction, Col.; vice-

Broderick; chief of records, George Viberg; keeper of wampum, F. Naegele Meets Monday evening.

INCAS TRIBE, No. 6, GATUN---Instituted February 16, 1907. Sachem, Jos. A. Buckholdt; senior sagamore, L. E. Jones; junior sagamore, J. A. White; prophet, Frank C. Young; chief of records, H. M. McDonald; collector of wampum, E. F. Gibson; keeper of wampum, Fred. Schott. Meets every Thursday evening.

CARIB TRIBE, No. 7, LAS CASCADAS---Instituted March 16, 1907. Sachem, A. M. Warner; senior sagamore, U. L. Hill; junior sagamore, C. C. Alexander; prophet, B. B. Duncan; chief of records, F. W. Leydecker; collector of wampum, S. A. Eubanks; keeper of wampum, W. A. Evans. Meets every Wednesday evening.

ALFARETTA COUNCIL, (NO. 1, DEGREE OF POCAHONTAS, CULEBRA---This is the ladies' order of the Red Men, and was instituted March 26, 1906. Meets every Tuesday evening.

Mr. B. B. Duncan of Las Cascadas is the Deputy Great Inchoonee of the order for the Canal Zone "Reservation."

Independent Order of Panamanian Kangaroos.

(Motto: *Optimus est qui optima facit.*)

DESCRIPTIVE.---This is the largest and strongest organization in the Canal Zone and was started by a few Americans getting in the habit of congregating at one place or another and holding mock trials for their own amusement. Soon the few became many, and the club was turned into a secret organization. The first meeting was held October 10, 1906, in a box-car in the Empire yards, and from the six who met at that time, the order has grown until it now comprises five subordinate Courts, with a Supreme Court at the head. The membership is approximately 1,000, (one-sixth of the white Commission employes on the Isthmus), and is drawn from all the departments and bureaus; every class and grade being represented. The Panamanian Kangaroos have also attempted to strengthen the organization of the Isthmian Canal Commission and assist in pushing the work to completion by making all, interested in, friendly to, and thoughtful of the others. Members are an every day meeting, and help one another with their tasks. Social gatherings are held at regular intervals, and this brings the wives of the workers together. Any one who has been lucky enough to enjoy the entertainments and dances given by the organization will remember the general air of good fellowship that prevailed, long after the memory of the dancing has dimmed. Empire Court No. 1 is the Mother Court, and from her all the other Courts have been drawn, but the membership of the Mother Court still stays at 300, or more, which shows the growing power of the organization. In the near future, Courts will be established at Cristobal and Ancon, when all will have an opportunity of becoming Kangaroos and assisting this strictly local order in doing its part in the construction of the Isthmian Canal. The Courts, with their officers, follow:

SUPREME COURT.---Chartered Nov. 8, 1907, under the laws of the State of Tennessee. Officers; Chief Justice, George G. Burnett; Supreme Prosecuting Attorney.

CULEBRA LODGE, No. 3, CULEBRA---Instituted September 14, 1907 Officers are : Chancellor commander, M. C. Nolan; vice chancellor, E. M. Pullen; prelate, H. E. Earle; master of work, D. L. Small; keeper of records and seals, W. J. Adams; master of exchequer, A. M. Dickey; master at arms, J. P. Roche; inner guard, E. Steen; outer guard, C. B. West. Lodge meets every Wednesday evening. Membership 85.

Mr. P. F. Maher of Empire has been appointed Deputy Grand Chancellor for the Canal Zone and Republic of Panama.

Improved Order of Red Men.

DESCRIPTIVE---The Improved Order of Red Men is the pioneer of all secret, or fraternal orders and societies in the Canal Zone, and they are today among the richest and most prosperous. The claim of pioneer has always been one of the prominent claims of this order, not only in the United States, but also in its possessions in distant parts of the world. It is the oldest purely American fraternal order in the United States, having been formed during the days of the organization of the Minute Men at the commencement of the struggle for independence. So on to the Philippines, Alaska and Hawaii, and now on the Canal Zone, this order has been the first to establish itself for the mutual aid and assistance of its members, and the first to raise its banner, that of Freedom, Friendship, and Charity, besides that of the Stars and Stripes. The first tribe to be organized in the Zone was Chiriqui Tribe No. 1, at Culebra, and from it members have gone from time to time and aided in the establishment of the other six tribes now in the Zone, its degree team doing the work of institution of all but two of the other tribes. The tribes are :

CHIRIQUI TRIBE No. 1, CULEBRA---Instituted January 3, 1906. Officers are : Sachem, H. E. Earle; senior sagamore, Paul D. May; junior sagamore, C. M. Gallagher; prophet, M. D. Cantwell; chief of records, E. M. Foster; collector of wampum, W. C. MacIntyre; keeper of wampum, J. E. Burns. Meets every Saturday evening.

SAN BLAS TRIBE No. 2, CRISTOBAL---Instituted March 16, 1906. Officers are: Sachem, Allen Swan; senior sagamore, Frank E. Chute; junior sagamore, Patrick Grant; prophet, C. E. Dewey; chief of records, W. E. Sims; keeper of wampum, E. A. Wentworth. Meets every Tuesday evening.

COCLE TRIBE No. 3, EMPIRE---Instituted March 29, 1906. Officers are : Sachem, Harry E. Ruckert; senior sagamore, C. E. Anderson; junior sagamore, Wm. C. Healy; chief of records, C. S. Frank; keeper of wampum, A. Heinrich; prophet, E. J. Kennedy. Meets every Friday evening.

AZTEC TRIBE, No. 4, PEDRO MIGUEL---Instituted June 16, 1906. Officers are : Sachem, Albert V. Waters; prophet, Elmer E. Price; senior sagamore, Alois Nigg; junior sagamore, W. Henderson; chief of records, W. Woodard; keeper of wampum, G. W. Oldfield; guard of wigwam, William Barnes; guard of forest, F. W. Essex. Meets every Thursday evening.

CHOLO TRIBE, No 5, GORGONA---Instituted December 3, 1903. Sachem, H. Masson; senior sagamore, C. Boltz; junior sagamore, W. Dickenson; prophet, P. J.

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EMPIRE COURT No. 1, EMPIRE—Organized October 10, 1906. Officers: Judge, Harry C. Wertz; Prosecuting Attorney, R. M. Davies; Defendant Attorney, F. P. Selby; Chaplain, W. L. Titus; Comptroller, L. P. Worrall; Sheriff, C. Engesser; Clerk, Milton S. Hathaway; Inner Guard, J. M. Strong; Deputy Sheriff, W. O. Howson.

TABERNILLA COURT NO. 2, TABERNILLA—Organized October 2, 1907. Officers: Judge, James H. Adams; Prosecuting Attorney, A. T. Cutler; Defendant Attorney, C. W. Davis; Chaplain, J. P. Egan; Comptroller, H. H. Twombly; Sheriff, A. J. McIntyre; Clerk, E. Thoratn; Deputy Sheriff, James Quinn; Inner Guard, Jerry Kirby.

BURNETT COURT NO. 3 OF GORGONA—Organized November 8, 1907. Officers: Judge, Joseph McIlvern; Prosecuting Attorney, W. T. Foster; Defendant Attorney, Rufus Fulford; Chaplain, F. M. Chelf; Comptroller, S. L. Bourcy; Clerk, Morton; Sheriff, P. A. Davies; Inner Guard, A. Gettman; Deputy Sheriff, A. N. Texter.

LAS CASCADAS COURT No. 4, LAS CASCADAS—Organized November 14, 1907. Officers: Judge, W. H. Farrell; Prosecuting Attorney, E. J. Sampson; Defendant Attorney, N. B. Green; Chaplain, W. K. Freeland; Comptroller, John Crawford; Sheriff, J. Sloan; Clerk, A. M. Warner; Inner Guard, R. Chaney; Deputy Sheriff, W. E. Moran.

PARAISO COURT No. 5, PARAISO—Organized January 17, 1908. Officers: Judge, Frank R. Kosier; Prosecuting Attorney, B. H. Moak; Defendant Attorney, A. H.

Bearup; Chaplain, Geo. Slater; Comptroller, F. R. Roberts; Sheriff, Thos. O'Brien; Clerk, J. C. Barnett; Inner Guard, A. C. Barrows; Deputy Sheriff, W. H. Frazee.

Regular Army and Navy Union.

CRISTOBAL GARRISON No. 40, CRISTOBAL—Instituted December 18, 1907. Officers are:—Commander, Grover C. Bradford; senior vice commander, Herman Kehm; junior vice commander, Frank L. Cornish; chaplain, Chas. D. Mitchell; adjutant and quartermaster, Wm. M. Ridpath; paymaster, H. V. H. Monk; surgeon, Paul Wallenburger; officer of the day, Fred. M. Kaulbach; officer of the watch, Lewis B. Mickle; officer of the guard, Joseph J. Marek. Strength of this garrison about 25.

BIRT S. STURDEVANT GARRISON No. 41, CULEBRA—Instituted December 5, 1907. Officers are: Commander, Paul D. May; senior vice commander, F. M. Roark; junior vice commander, C. A. Stevens; adjutant and quartermaster, Alvin Colburn; paymaster, Robert Lee Byrd; surgeon, Wm. A. Stevenson; officer of the day, Wm. Wirtz; chaplain, J. Alper; officer of the watch and guard, Jacob Bernson. Strength of garrison about 20. Meets first and third Thursdays of each month.

Mr. Lester E. Hernan, assistant inspector general, has charge of the organization work on the Isthmus. All honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines are requested to communicate with him. New garrisons will be established at Gorgona, Ancon and La Boca.

Sociedad Tipográfica de Protección Mutua. (Panama).

Organized July 1, 1899. Officers are: President, Olegario Henríquez; vice-president, Augustin Argote; secretary, Ismael Luzcando; assistant secretary, Francisco Barahona; treasurer, Sergio Land; vocales, Néstor A. Dubarry, Manuel Antonio Noriega G., and Ricardo B. Villarreal.

Sociedad Tipográfica de Beneficencia. (Panama).

Organized January 4, 1903. Officers are: President, J. D. Cajal; vice-president, Martín A. Vergara C.; secretary, José Raul Revello; assistant secretary, Tobias Urriola; treasurer, H. George Henry; assistant treasurer, Felix Villaverde; Fiscal, Carlos T. Collino; vocales, Luis E. López, Anibal de la Torre, J. A. González.

Sociedad Socoros Mutuos. (Panama).

Organized August 4, 1903. Officers are: President, José C. Zamora; vice-president, Alfonso Cajal; secretary, Ernesto J. Montero; assistant secretary, Climaco Rodríguez; treasurer, Pedro Valdés; vocales, Eusebio Luzcando, José del C. Ramos, Cleotardo Fonseca.

Sociedad de Expendadores de Carne. (Panama).

Officers are: President, Salomé Estrada; vice-president, Juan B. Cedeño; secretary, José C. Vergara; treasurer, Felipe Castillo. 25 members.