## ISLE OF PINES

## Interesting Description of the Beautiful Island, Its People, Etc., by a Hamiltonian

Mr. T. O. Vesie,
Chestmat ave,
Chestmat ave, itive. They live in mud buts, with mud floors and palm-leaf thatched roofs. The first family consisted of 16 members and I daresay, by the way they gazed at us we were as movel to them as they were to us. When their curiosity was satisfied they were very hospitable, and made us coffee. The Cubans speak the Spanish, but as they are uneducated, have learnt it most imperfectly, in fact so much so that the Spaniards can hardly understand them. The Cubans clear the land for the Americans. Another class here are the Guyagos, the low class of Spaniards. They think themselves much better than the Cubans and will tell you very often that they are Guyagos and not Cubans. Then there are the better class of Spaniards and quite a number of real negros. The island is being settled by Americans, and every boot brings quite a number of intending settlers. The coming settlers are well-to-do people of all professions—lawvers, dentists, doctors, politicians, etc. It is strange to see people who have done very little thannal labor, start in and undergo the hardships and labor of pioneer life.

Laura and I have had the Cuban itch, which was caused by our northern blood

Laura and I have had the Cuban itch Laura and I have had the Cuban itch, which was caused by our northern blood being too thick and rich for the tropical climate. A thinning of the blood takes place by the skin breaking out in an eruption which is very itchy and produces a painful burning sensation. We were fortunate in that we did not have it on our faces and necks. Some people take the Cuban boils, but we escaped them. We went in November, which they say is the best month to go.

On January 24 it was 88 DEGREES IN THE SHADE.

88 DEGREES IN THE SHADE. What do you think of that for a winter's day. It is too hot for me now. What would I do in the summer. They say it is so hot that it makes you perspire even to think. For three weeks the thermometer stood around 80 degrees. You may be sure that I am a Southern lady and have the "manana fever." When the natives are asked to do anything they say "manana" meaning that they will do it to-morrow. They want to put off everything until to-morrow and really one cannot blame them. When one loses energy on account of the heat, the Ameriearnot biame curent, when one tosses one-ergy on account of the heat, the Ameri-cans say he has "manana fever." One week ago it was cool and pleasant for us—70 degrees during the day and 54 degrees in the early morning—the na-

week ago it was cool and pleasant for us—70 degrees during the day and 54 degrees in the early morning—the natives and acclimatized people were complaining of the cold and went around wearing coats, it is now the dry season with very little rain. Then from April to October is the wet season.

The insects here are very plentiful. The most troublesome of all are the jegens, a very fragile insect resembling a minute fly. When they alight it is as a drop of vitrol had-been thrown upon the skin, Their bite must be very poisonous as it leaves quite a large lump. Then there are fleas, mosquitoes, rory-dories, houseflies, and ticks galore. When the native pigs were roaming the jumple there were lots of miggudys, which bored a hole in the skin, deposited their larvae and while this was developing the sensation was most painful and disquisting. We have not seen any yet, and hape that we will not. Two years ago, our friend was bitten by them, and just before they were ready to be drawn out, caused her so much pain that she would have to stay up all night.

On Jan. 3 we went in a sailboat to

night.
On Jan. 3 we went in a sailboat to On Jan. 3 we went in a sailboat to the Carribbean Sea. There is beautiful scenery at the Eorks where the Nuevas and Del Medio Rivers meet and flow as one river to the sea. Down the river near the sea is another picturesque spot called "The Bay of the Woods." In this place and in the many lagoons crocodiles are seen. At the sea we had a most delightful time gathering shells and bathing. Its waters are shallow and very warm. We saw a hideous creature there called the stingerce, and afferwards we were told by Capt. Webster that its sting is very poisonous. They are seen just along the edges, out firther there is nothing to alarm one.

Another nasty thing is the scorpion. When small they come into the houses and grow to quite a size before discov-

is the state hearse, used at the funeral menial work.
of Jefferson Davis, President of the We went to the residential part, and Southern Confederacy.

Memorial Hall is another place of interest, Around the walls are glass cases containing swords, bullets, coins, historical documents and other relics of the saw numerous black "mammie" in uni-5544

No. 5544—Dainty and well litting inderwear is an essential of correct dress and the night robe is as carefully chosen by the fastidious as the garment worn in the daytime. The neck is cut low in prevailing style, and the yoke is made of all-over embroidery. Cambric, linen, longcloth and nainsook are all used for the making. The medium size requires 5½ yards of 35-inch material. Ladies' low round neck nightgown No. 5544. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

charges, who were exquisitely dressed.

We enjoyed the trip of 90 miles down the Mississippi River. Sugar plantations and refineries are seen on both sides. Such immense quantities of sugar and cotton on the levees at New Orleans. Ead's jettles of the South Pass are quite a sight. Here at the mouth of the river a pict came on board to pilot the vessel across the Bar. We enjoyed the trip across the Bar. We enjoyed the trip across the Bar. We enjoyed the trip across the Bur. We enjoyed up the trip across the Bur. We enjoyed the trip across the Bur. We enjoyed the trip across the Bur. We enjoyed the trip across the Sur. We enjoyed the tr

## Faint and Weak in the Morning.

That's how you feel when you wake up, and if, neglected you feel miserable all day. When this discomfort presents itself there is just one thing to do take ien drops of Nerviline and you feel better at once stomach is you' feel better at once-stomacn is regulated, manson disappears and you are ready for breakfast. For bowel and stomach dispress, bloating, gas, biccups, and indigestion you'll get nothing with half the merit of Nerviline; try a 25c. bottle-really it's worth its weight in gold to the man that's sick.

## WHAT SOCIALISTS WANT. Great Britain Under the Red Flag, by Philip Snowden, M.P.

by Philip Snowden, M.P.

(London Daily Mail.)
Wheth Socialists want most of all just now is that people will stry to understand Socialism. The fact that Socialism numbers among its supporters millions of intelligent men and women throughout the world, and that economists, and scientists, and ministers of religion, and scholars in every department of knowledge are sympathizers with its aims, is enough to commend the earful study of Socialism to those who are conscious of the existence of many grave industrial wrongs they would like to put right.

Just as scientific knowledge has come from experience and investigition, so Socialism is the outcome of inquiry into industrial and social laws. With the increase of knowledge, and as the result of experience, certain minor theory

Secialism is the outcome of inquiry model industrial and social laws. With the increase of knowledge, and as the result of experience, certain minor theories held by Socialists will probably have to be modified, just as present-day Socialists reject many of the crude conclusions formed by the early Socialists. The foundation truths of religion remain unshaken from age to age, though every succeeding generation makes its own theology. So ft is with the principles of Socialists want now to apply the results of definite knowledge and acquired experience to the ownership and control of the means of producing and distributing wealth.

Socialists do not want everybody to be equal in height, weight, or brain. Socialists do not want to parcel out the land, giving an equal area to every inhabitant. Socialists do not ask that a man, owning two hauses shall give one to his neighbor. Socialists do not want to give up their wives-for common use. They do not want the State to take their children from them and bring them in harack-rooms. Socialists do not want to give up their wives-for common use. They do not want to be tyrannized over by officials; aftey do not want to be tyrannized over by officials; aftey do not want to be tyrannized over by officials; aftey do not want to be tyrannized over by officials; aftey do not want to steal other meanles' accompany. Socialists do not want to be tyrannized over by officials; aftey do not want to steal other meanles' accompany. Socialists do not want to be equal in height, weight to take their children from them and bring them in the first of the children from them and bring them in the first of the children from them and bring them in the first of the child of the first of the child of the children from them and bring them in the first of the children from them and bring them in the first of the child of the first of the children from them and bring them in the first of the children from them and bring them are from them and bring them are from them and bring them are from them and westminater Gazzette.

West a Gazzette of the spot was a single for beat a the though of right of the single feel was a single for was a single for was a si perty; they do not want to confiscate the savings of the thrifty workers; they desire that "what a man earns he

shall have."
Socialists want to alter the system of wealth production and distribution, because they know that the evils and inequalities which abound to-day are due to the competitive system and the monopoly of land and capital.

The aim, of industry should be to assist the physical, intellectual, and moral development of human beings. Unless mechanical progress makes better men and wonien it is neither beneficial nor desirable. Nobody would dare to maintain that our mechanical knowledge and labor power and intelligence are to-day applied so as to obtain the best results for the community as a whole. Socialists want everybody to share in the advance of knowledge and the increase of labor power. Socialists believe that it is far better to have everybody enjoying reasonable comfort and leisure than that the wealth of the nation should be so unfairly divided that one man has a superfluity, and a hundred starve for precessaries. superfluity and a hundred

To attain that desirable state where

"Work for all men, for all men rest, And time to taste the joys of life"

And time to taste the joys of life"
shall be the rule, Socialists want to put the business of producing and distributing the necessaries of life into the hands of the community. Food, raiment, shelter are at least as necessary for every individual as an army, or a may, or a post office, or a day school, or a tramway, or a gas works, or a market, or a park, or a street, or a harbor, or a waterworks. We have all these services, either wholly or locally, organized by the cumulantity.

But there is no organization of the amply of food or of clothing or of houses. The supply of these necessaries is left to private enterprise, which embarks on the business of supply with the hope of making a profit. The community is bigger than the individuals composing the community, and it is undeniable that what a number of individuals can do without organization all the community by organization can do infinitely better.

Socialists want the land and the rail-ways and the mines and the bir trusts

Socialists want the land and the rail-

The Ruling Passion.

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the least expenditure of time and labor, so that all may have leisure for healthy recreation, for intellectual pursuits, for

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

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100 Different Patterns

And in larger quantities cheaper still.

Nothing So Chean

Easily Kept Track of

Can't Be Counterfeited

Two women leaned over the backyard fence (The same old fence) as the sun went down While cach told the other in confidence, The scandals she'd gathered about the

agreeable pastimes; and to divert to the common good the wealth which monop-oly enables the non-working rich now to appropriate. So they leaned on the fence in the gloaming Argentine has a 54-mile horse railway. It is the largest in the world. Every German soldier's equipment in-cludes a Bible and a half-pound cake of

Two women leaned over the garden "gate in the evening glow as the sun went down. They wondered what made their husband so late and they sneered at the minister's wife's new 20wa. For women delight in a friendly chat, Without it their lives would be etale and flat; So they lean on the gate in the gloaming.

chocolate.

The cry of a wounded hare resembles that of a child in distress.

The smallest quadruped in the world is the pigmy mouse of Siberia.

When terrified the ostrich will travel (From the office, they said) as the sur went down, oth ready and eager to hear the same Sweet scandals their wives had nunted

And that's why their wives reek something As they meet and talk in the gloaming.

The Sick Man's Dial.

'And the evening and the morning Wore another day,-' How wore the afternoon And the night away?

And the night the afternoon And weary is the night; But the little hour that breaks the heart But the little hour that Westminster Gazzette.



TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Kingara Falls, New York—2.30 a. m., \*5.37
a. m., 75.00 a. m., \*5.00 p. m., \*7.05 p. m.

St. Catanarinen, Niagara Falls, Burisio—5.32
a. m., 17.00 a. m., \*5.00 p. m., \*11.20 a. m.,
a. m., 17.00 a. m., \*5.00 p. m., \*11.20 a. m.,
a. m., 17.00 a. m., \*5.35 p. m.,
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111.20 a. m., \*6.25 GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

7.40 a. m.—For Toronto, Lindsay, Bobosyseon. Peterbore, Tweed, Kangatoa, Utawa,
Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, St. John, N.
B., Halitas, N. â., and all points in Maritime
Provinces and New England States. Tottenland, Betton, Alliston, Oralghurst, Bala and
the Auskoka Lakes.

18.00 a. m.—(Dally)—For Toronto.
18.00 a. m.—(Dally)—For Toronto.
Brampton, Brandson, Brandson,
Fergus, Elora, Grangeville, Gwen Sond,
Arthur, Mount Forest, Harriston, Wingham,
Tottenham, Alliston, Craighurst, and intermediate points.

6.05 p. m.—For Toronto.

6.18 p. m.—(Dally)—For Toronto, Peterbore,
Oliawa, Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Portland and Boston, Sault Ste, Maria, Fort William, Winnipeg, Canadian Northwest, Kostenay, and British Columbia points.

Trains arrive—6:15 a. m. (dally), 10.22 a.m.,
(dally), and 2.10, 4.40, 6.15 (dally), 8.10 and
10.26 p. m.

TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALQ RAILWAY.

Arrive Hamilton

\*2.06 p. m. Niagara Falls and
Buffalo Express. ... \*8.50 a. m.

\*8.66 p. m. Buffalo and New York
express. ... ... \*10.30 a. m.

\*9.55 a. m. Niagara Falls, Buffalo Now York and
Boston express. ... \*5.50 p. m.

\*\*8.35 a. m. Niagara Falls, Buffalo necommodation ... \*4.50 p. m.

Sleeping oar, dining car and parior car on train leaving Hamilton at 6.30 p. m. and on train leaving Hamilton at 6.50 a. m. Dining car and parior car on trains leaving Hamilton at 6.50 a. m. Dulimas pariot cars on all through trains.

Leave Arrive

HAMILTON RADIAL ELECTRIC RAIL-

ROAD—TEME TABLE.

Time Table taking effect, January 6th, 1908.
Cars leave Hamilton for Burlington and intermediate points: 6.10, 7.10, 8.00, 9.10, 10.10.
11.10 a. m.; 1.00, 2.30, 4.10, 5.30, 6.10 7.68,
Cars leave Hamilton for Burlington and Oniville: 6.10, 5.00, 10.10 a. m.; 1.00, 2.30, 5.10, 8.25, 11.30. These cars stop at Beach Road, No. 12, Canal Bridge, Hotel Brant, Burlington and all Stations between Burlington and sail Stations between Burlington and sail Stations between Burlington and sail Stations of Hamilton and Intermediate points: 6.00, 7.10, 8.00, 10.10 a. m.; 12.19, 1.45, 3.15, 4.10, 5.10, 7.00, 8.30, 10.10 a. m.; 12.19, 1.45, 3.15, 4.10, 5.10, 7.00, 8.30, 10.10

9. m.
Care leave Oakville for Hamilton: 7.59,
9.36, 11.30 a. m.; 2.35 4.00, 645, 9.45 p. m.
These care stop at all stations between
Oakville and Burlington, Hotel Erant, Canal
Bridge, No. 12.
SUNDAY SERVICE
Care leave Hamilton

SUNDAY SERVICE

Cars leave Hamilton for Burlington and Intermediate points: \$10, 9.19, 11.10 a. m.; 1.00, 2.80, 4.10, 6.10, 7.46, 9.15 p. m.

Cars leave Hamilton for Burlington and Cakville: \$1.0, 11.26 a. m.; 2.30, 5.10, 6.10, 5.15 b. m. These cars stop at Heach Road, No. 12. Canal. Hote: Brant, Burlington and all Stations between Burlington and cakville.

Cars leave Earlington for Hamilton and 1.15, 1.50, 1.5

BRANTFORD & HAMILTON ELECTRIC RAILWAY—TIME TABLE.

Commencing December 20th, 1907.

Leave Hamikon: 7.00, 8.20, 10.30 a. m.;
13.30, 2.20, 4.30, 6.30, 8.30 p. m.
13.30, 2.20, 4.30, 6.30, 8.30 p. m.
1.30 1.20, 6.30, 7.30, 9.00 p. m.
1.30 1.20, 6.30, 7.30, 9.00 p. m.
On Wedneadays and Saturdays a special car will leave Hamilton at 10.20 p. m. This car will wait until is minutes after the close of the evening performances at the different sheares. heatres.

This time table is subject to change at any time without notice.

SUNDAY SERVICE Leave Hamilton: 10.00 a. m.; 19.30, 2.30, 4.30, 7.00, 8.30 p. m. Leave Anoaster: 10.30 a. m.; 1.39 2.30, 6.30, 7.30, 9.00 p. m.

HAMILTON & DUNDAS PAILWAY
WEEK DAY SERVICE
Leave Dundes—6.0. 7.18. 8.06. 9.18. 10.15.
11.16 a. m. 12.15. 11.2 2.15. 2.15. 4.15. 5.12.
6.15. 7.16. 2.15. 2.15. 2.15. 2.15. 4.15. 5.12.
Leave Hamilton—6.12. 7.15. 5.15. 9.15. 10.15.
11.15 a. m. 7.13.15. 1.16. 2.15. 3.13. 4.15. 5.15.
7.15. 8.15. 9.30. 10.30.

SUNDAY SERVICE Leave Dundas—5.30, 10.00, 11.45 a. m., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.20, 8.30, 3.15, 10.15 p. m. Leave Hamilton—9.15, 11.00 a. m., 12.40, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 10.15 p. m.

HAMILTON, GRIMSBY & BEAMS VILLE ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

WEEK DAY SERVICE

Leave Hamilton-7.19, 8.70, 9.10, 10.10 a. m., 12.10, 1.10, 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10 a. m., 12.10, 1.10, 2.10, 8.10, 10.10 a. m., 12.10, 1.10, 1.10, p. m., 1.15 c. m., 11.15 c. m.,

With a view to preventing miss-fires, with a view to preventing miss-fires, attributable to the wear of breech mechanisms of guns, the British Admiralty have directed that every officer of quarters is to see that the breech mechanisms and firing arrangements of the guns under, his charge are in an efficient condition. A thorough examination of the mechanism is to be made at least once a month by the gunnery lieutenant, or the officer performing his duties, and the results of these examinations are to be included in the periodical gunnery reports. Minor repairs to breech mechanisms which are within the resources of the ship to execute are in future to be carried out on board by the ship's artificers instead of waiting until an opportunity occurs of having them effected at an ordinance depot.

Judge Newcomer, of Chicago, holds that marriage is a cure for drunkeaness, that a journey to the Probate Court is better than a trip to the gold cure, and adds that eighty to ninety per cent. of the drunkards are bachelors.