

# Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., July 20, 1894.

## Jays of the Barbadoes.

Americans Who Lazily Linger There.—Good Place for Bad Nerves.—Housekeeping in the Antilles.—Journals by Mule.—Car and Railway.—Origin of the Name "Barbadoes."

BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOES, BRITISH, W. I., May 29.—When we first came to Barbadoes I was astonished to find so many of my countrymen and countrywomen who appeared to have taken up a permanent residence here. Not that any of them can be induced to admit their permanency, however; they say they are merely "staying"—as they have been for a greater or lesser number of years, but with no plans for their health. Most of them came for their health, with incipient consumption, Bright's disease, diabetes or some other affection of the vital organs—and the charm of tropical life has so grown upon them, that to say nothing of tropical laziness, that it is doubtful if they ever get away.

## HEALTH-SEEKERS FROM THE STATES.

The truth is that a world-weary person might go farther and fare worse than to take up with the dreamy half-life of the Antilles—the reposeful existence which is possible nowhere but in the broad belt of eternal summer that circles the globe; to be found in its completeness only on such islands as this, beneath skies that are steadily serene and with a temperature of eternal June. "What is so rare as a day in June?" queries the poet; and the answer is, nothing but a midwinter day in Barbadoes. The American doctor at Bridgetown (who hailed from Philadelphia), has been giving me some pointers concerning the climate and its effect upon certain diseases with which health seekers ought to be made acquainted. He says that it is peculiarly adapted to bronchial complaints and to exhaustion of the nerves from overwork, and other conditions where quiet and avoidance of excitement are the sine qua non. But for consumptives who have passed beyond the bronchial stage, Barbadoes is a deadly place. Softening of tissue will proceed with extraordinary rapidity in this humid warmth, and the cooling ocean breezes that bring rest to wornout nerves and tired brains act with speedily fatal results upon lungs far advanced in disease.

## NOT A RESORT FOR RHEUMATICS.

Such cases—God pity them—are better at home, wherever the home may be. Hardly a worse place for rheumatism could be found anywhere. Night and day the skin is compelled to work to its utmost capacity, and a chill, so slight as to be unnoticed, stiffens the muscles until they refuse with painful resistance to be loosened. Yet a great many people, especially Bostonians and New Yorkers, regard this island, where the thermometer never falls below 70 degrees and seldom rises above 80 degrees, as an ideal winter resort. Worry and trouble, especially that which is "borrowed"—as so much is by persons whose digestion is out of gear—speedily disappear, and sleep comes easily to eyes that have long wooed in vain the "sweet restorer." Actual business must be left behind, whether the patient will or not, because mails are infrequent, and cablegrams at \$3 a word are luxuries to be sparingly indulged in.

## "BARBADOES LEG."

As for local diseases, of course the fevers common to all West Indian ports sometimes prevail here, although in the main it is much more healthful than most of them. Leprosy is not uncommon among the lower classes, and you frequently meet a native in the street dragging one leg after him which is swollen to twice the size of his body, the inflamed flesh hanging down in folds like the skin of an elephant's leg. Hence the name of the repulsive disease, Elephantiasis—more commonly known in the West Indies as "Barbadoes leg." There is no cure for it, but, happily, it seldom attacks foreigners.

## CHEAP LIVING.

For a family who comes to Barbadoes to stay several months the best way of living is to set up housekeeping in one of the pretty suburbs convenient to Bridgetown, all of which are connected by tramways. A comfortable cottage of English colonial style, surrounded with veranda, protected from tropic heat by green Venetian blinds and shaded by palms, breadfruit, mahogany and almond trees, may be rented for from \$25 to \$30 per month. There is no difficulty in getting such a place a mile or two from the capital, and once at home in it the highest advantages of the new climate may be obtained by simply sitting still and letting them come to you. As to the cost of living here, servants, much better than the average to be found in the United States, may be hired from \$3 to \$4 per month. Indigenous food supplies are cheap, and quite good enough unless you are very hard to suit. Fruits and vegetables are fresh every month in the year, fowls, turkeys and ducks in great abundance, plenty of milk, eggs, butter and French bread. You may trust the ruling English contingent for an exhaustive supply of beef—such as it is, and the overwhelming black majority for fish, yams and bananas; and if you must have delicacies that do not grow here, and possess money enough to buy them, you may get them all from the Ice House Company as fresh as in New York and at about double the price. There is no good beef to be had in Barbadoes, for all animals, even dogs, are lean and scrawny.

## DELIGHTFUL DRIVES.

For those who need dissipation, or even constant occupation, Barbadoes is not the place. There is no theatre, and very few amusements of any kind, beyond such mild diversities as driving, sailing, fishing and watching the ever-changing, always picturesque street panoramas. When you once

get into the swim of society's upper circle, composed chiefly of conservative English families, who through making a tad of hospitality are through making a tad of new foreigners, there are daily horseback excursions and picnics (here called "maroons"), high teas and kettle-drums, and nightly well served dinners and small dancing parties. Driving is a never-ending delight. The roads of Barbadoes are of rare excellence, those in the neighborhood of the capital all macadamized; winding in and out of shady groves in town and extending over the island in all directions. Carriage hire is so cheap that nobody walks anywhere but the negroes, and none of those but the low down class. The common cabs, of which there are many, carry occupants at the rate of twelve cents a mile, or six cents for each person; a single carriage is from fifty cents to \$1 an hour; a handsome two-horse landau, carrying five persons besides the driver, may be engaged for \$7 for the whole day for a journey of twenty-five miles each way, which will carry the party all over the little island. The mule cars, too, are by no means to be despised as a means of locomotion. Around the low, white shores, fanned by the soft air, they circle, past the race course, where so much money changes hands every season; past the barracks, and the great military fields where the troops are exercised and the soldiers drilled every evening, while the band plays "Johnny Comes Marching Home" and "God Save the Queen" for all it is worth, and a crowd of officers, civilians and ladies, mounted on fine English horses or riding in open carriages, come out to see and be seen.

## A CURIOUS LITTLE RAILWAY.

You go by train to Bathsheba, another favorite resort and bathing place, on the side of the town farthest from Bridgetown. It lies amid the wildest scenery on the coast, but its grandest view cannot be very imposing where cliffs, rocks or hill nowhere reach an altitude of 1,000 feet. But the little railway itself is a curiosity. Only 21 miles long, it has twelve stations, all of which bear appropriate names, and at every one of them as much fuss, form and ceremony is gone through as if it were a crowded train leaving London for Liverpool. A black grenadier, wearing a helmet marked "Railway police," scares away swarms of juvenile dandies with a majestic wave of the hand; and if that does not answer, with now and then a sounding whack on the side of some woolly cranium. Porters, each with the name of his special office printed in big red letters on his cap ribbon, rush about among the half-dozen passengers as busily as if there were thousands of trunks waiting to be demolished, and they shout out in stentorian tones that can almost be heard from one end of the road to the other. "This train leaves for 'London, Winsor,' etc., etc., with as much pomp as if they were actually for those places in Europe.

## OLD WORLD NAMES.

The Barbadians seem to have a peculiar fancy for giving the names of famous cities and nations of the Old World to their tiny places. For instance, the northern end of the island is called "Scotland," and a rocky hill which has the honor to support the Episcopal palace is named "Gibraltar." Above Codrington College near the edge of the cliff, stands an interesting landmark, the old church of St. Johns, whose graveyard is celebrated for containing the tomb of a Palarologus, supposed to be the very last descendant of the Christian Emperors of Greece.

## A DIP EVERY DAY IN THE SEA.

One can have a delightful sea bath every day in the year, and there are several places, as at Hastings and Bathsheba, where a long coral reef rises well out, high enough to protect swimmers from the enormous sharks that infest these seas. Daily baths are necessary where the skin is so active, and a native would sooner forego his breakfast than his morning dip. The water is of velvety softness, just refreshingly cool, and still as a duck pond inside the bar. There is no one singular peculiarity about it, connected with the natural drainage of Barbadoes. Though a single day's rainfall has been known to measure ten inches there are no rivers nor cascades for the island to rest upon takes care of the residue. The water, percolating easily through 300 or 400 feet of porous rock, finally reaches a resisting material, when in darkness and silence it returns to the sea. There it makes itself known by springs, that are sometimes large enough to perceptibly temper the salt water around and occasionally to be met with they spout up through the sandy bottom. Bathing in many places can plainly feel what seems to be some living thing lifting and crawling under their feet—a startling sensation, you may be sure, when any strange creature, from a man-eater to a seahorse is half expected at any moment to turn up.

## AS TO HOTELS.

For those who do not wish to set up housekeeping, there are plenty of hotels and fairly good boarding houses where the rates for transients range from \$1 to \$3.50 per diem, with considerable reduction by the week or month. Most foreigners who come to Barbadoes make straight for the celebrated Marine Hotel, which is the most widely known, (because extensively advertised), as well as the most fashionable and expensive hotel on the island, but by no means the best one. Its situation is admirable—at Hastings, about two miles from the Capital, on a rocky point 300 feet above the sea, its piazzas fronting a wide expanse of beach, and fanned by the north-west trade winds from October to March. It is kept by a genuine down-east Yankee, (one should say up east in this locality), from Maine I believe. Of course the great inn is the favorite resort for the townspeople like Atlantic City, or Coney Island, or the Hotel del Coronado for Southern Californians. Among its numerous attractions are several tanks, big as ordinary bed chambers, with cemented bottoms and showers like huge umbrellas; and besides the beach bathing at fashionable hours, it is the correct thing to take an indoor salt water plunge just before retiring.

## THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The public library of Bridgetown has upwards of 15,000 volumes, besides some 3,000 magazines and newspapers, and strangers are always heartily welcomed to its cool and airy rooms. It is delightful to pass an hour or two every day among its well-chosen literature, and books not wholly of reference are "lent out," at the discretion of the librarian. There is also a circulating library on High street where for a few cents subscription for all magazines and other periodicals may be taken new. But there are drawbacks to residence in Barbadoes, as Eden had its forbidden apple tree. The constantly blowing ocean breezes in their clear sweep across the island, with no mountains or forest to break their force, which render the prevailing temperature of 80 degrees just warm enough to be pleasant, also stir up clouds of blinding dust from the pulverized coral rock with which the roads are macadamized, and the dust, together with the glare of the sun on the snow-white roads, not only detracts seriously from one's out-of-door enjoyment but is positively dangerous to the eyesight. The Barbadian mosquito, too, is an exceptionally persistent and unseemly reveller far into the morning, and tattooing his victims until they look like Fiji Islanders, in spite of netting and other devices. But the most serious objection is the ever-present possibility of being blown into nothingness at any moment by one of the hurricanes that are wont to sweep with fury across the Antilles. In the great tornado of 1780 over 4,000 persons were swept out of existence, and about 60 years ago some 20,000 people were killed and \$10,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. But on both of those occasions the storm was not so severe here as in some portions of the West Indies. When St. Vincent indulged in its own special high jinks a few years ago, and Buntion Mountain laid that island deep in ashes, Barbadoes, 80 miles away was also covered to the depth of an inch or

more with sulphurous ashes, borne on the wings of the wind.

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## Central Railroad Guide.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.  
Condensed Time Table.

READ UP.	NO. 4 NO. 2.	FEBRUARY 29, 1894.	READ DOWN.	NO. 1 NO. 3.	
P. M.	A. M.	A. T.	L. V.	A. M.	P. M.
8 15	9 45	BELLEFONTE	7 00	8 25	
7 58	9 33	Night	7 13	8 38	
7 41	9 26	Zion	7 20	8 45	
7 24	9 19	Hecla Furnace	7 26	8 51	
7 39	9 14	HUBBERSBURG	7 33	9 08	
7 22	9 07	Soylertown	7 38	9 15	
7 32	9 07	Nittany	7 41	9 18	
7 29	9 04	Huston	7 44	9 18	
7 14	8 49	LAMAR	7 47	9 11	
7 24	8 59	Clintondale	7 50	9 14	
7 19	8 54	Krider's Siding	7 55	9 19	
7 51	9 26	Mackeyville	8 01	9 24	
7 09	8 44	Cedar Springs	8 05	9 29	
7 07	8 42	Salona	8 07	9 31	
7 00	8 35	MILL HALL	8 15	9 40	
P. M.	A. M.	A. T.	L. V.	A. M.	P. M.
5 06	8 28	MILL HALL	7 59	9 17	
4 50	7 55	JERSEY SHORE	10 30	2 55	
4 49	7 54	WILLIAMSPORT	11 00	3 00	
P. M.	A. M.	A. T.	A. T.	A. M.	P. M.
12 42	6 55	Ar. WILMSPORT	12 00	11 15	
11 35	11 30	PHILA.	Ar	7 12	
11 00	11 00	N. York, via Tamq.	9 40	9 30	
10 40	10 40	N. York, via Phila.	10 55	9 30	
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## BEANS, California Limas, New York Marrow and Pea Beans, dried Green Peas.

## RICE New Crop Carolina Head Rice.

## DOMESTIC CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, TOMATOES

Corn Persian and Mountain Brands—Corn Granules, Lima Beans and Succotash, Dew Drop brand. GREEN PEAS, Early Junes, Scottish chief and Cecelia brands. FINE APPLE SLICED and grated, Strawberries and White Cherries, Dew Drop brand. Boston Baked Beans.

## CALIFORNIA CANNED FRUITS.

Yellow Crawford, Lemon Cling, and White Head Peaches, White Cherries and Apricots.

## IMPORTED VEGETABLES AND FRUITS, French Peas and Mushrooms, Preserved Cherries, Strawberries, Brandy Cherries and Crosse Blackwell's Jams all in glass.

## MISCELLANEOUS, Pure Maple Syrup, Honey strained and in combs, Plum Pudding, Armour's Corned Beef, Potted Tongue and Ham, Condensed Milk, Dunham's Shred Cocoa nut, Rich Milk Cream Cheese, Small Family Cheese, Bradford County Dairy Butter, Buckwheat Flour, Corn Flour, Gluten Flour, Vienna Flour, Fine Confectioners and Cut Loaf Sugars, Extra Fine New Crop New Orleans Syrup, Pure White Sugar Table Syrup, Pure Cider Vinegar.

## NUTS, Princess Paper Shell, California and Borden Almonds, Assorted Nuts, English Walnuts, Pecans extra large, Cream Nuts, Fresh Roasted Peanuts, Cocoa Nuts extra quality.

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## FRANCO AMERICAN SOUPS, French Bouillon, Consomme, Oxtail, Mock Turtle, Mulligatwny, and Terrapin.

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## CURED FRUITS, Evaporated California Pared and unpared Peaches, and Apricots.

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## FISH, New Mackerel very fine, Codfish boned and evaporated, SALMAGUNDIA, Astoria and Glacier brand Hog's Head Salmon, Shrimps, Lobsters, Crab Meats and Speed Oysters Sardines, French Is, and Is Bonettes.

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