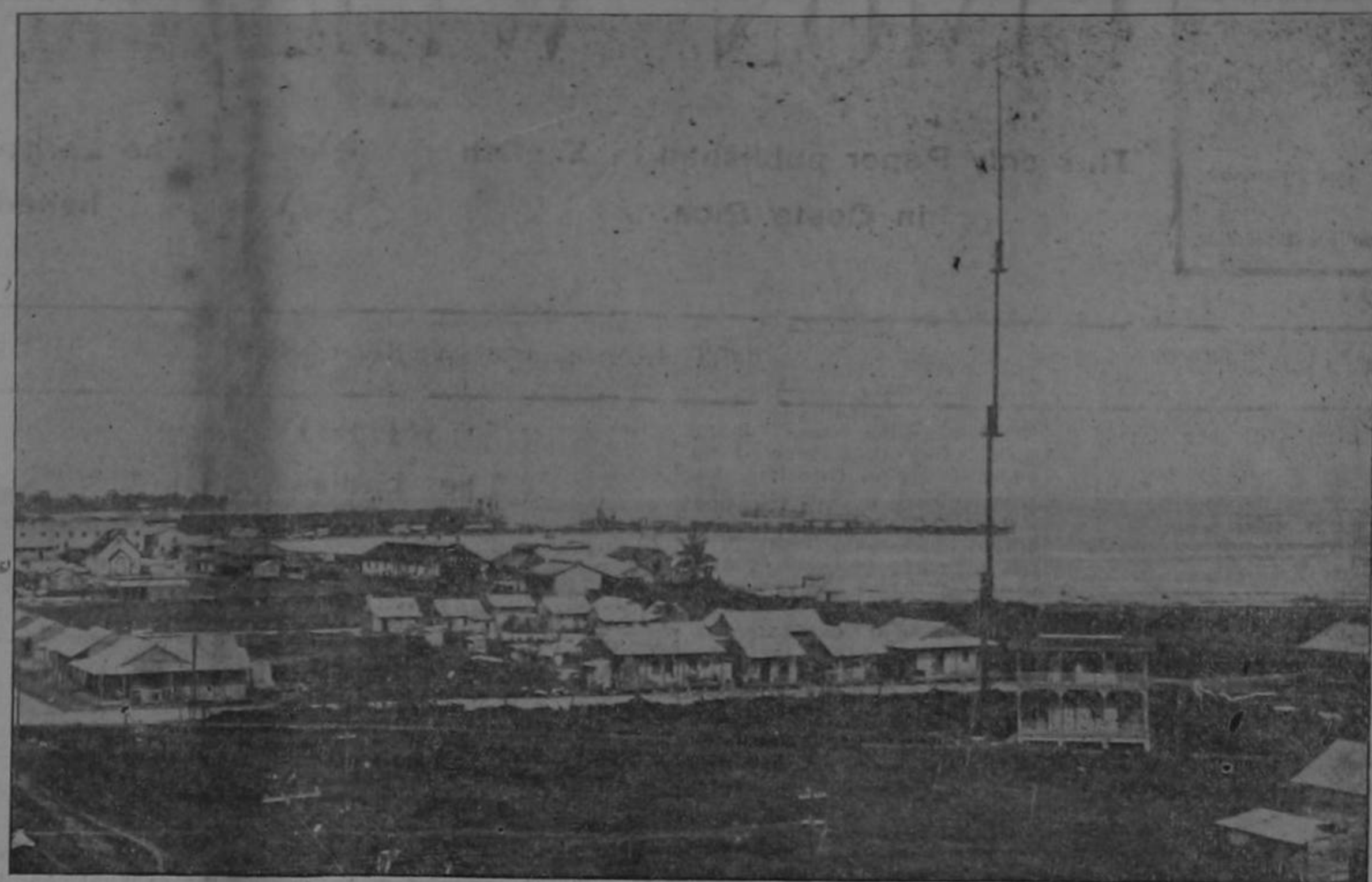


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Bicycle Cement, rim	.25
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Brushes, marking, 10, 20 and	.25
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Bill heads, medium	.55
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Bioters, hand	1.25
C	
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D	
Dice, each, 5 and	.10
Dice cups	.85
Dice, poker	\$1.50
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Dating stamps	1.00
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E	
Envelopes, our make, pr. 100	.75
Envelopes, imp. square, per 100	\$1.25
Envelopes, for invitation, pkg.	.25
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F	
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Foolscap, per quire	.35
Files, box	1.75
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Gold paint	.50
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15c; 3 for	.15
Guitar Strings, wire, 4 20c; 5, 20c;	
6,	.20
Goggles	.50
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Glue, Le Page's liquid	.40
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Harmonicas, 25 and	.75
I	
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Ink, Stephens', 1 pint	\$1.00
Ink, Stephens', quarts	1.75
Ink, marking	.50
Ink, rubber stamp	1.00
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Inkstands, \$2.00, \$5.00 and	6.00
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Ink, India	.50
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Letter heads, ptd., 200	4.50
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Mucilage, in collapsible tubes	.50
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Memorandums, indexed, from	.20
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Musical boxes, toy	2.50
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Note paper, initials, per doz.	.50
Nail brushes, 25c and	1.00
O	
Oil board, per sheet	.10
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P	
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Pencils, lead, blue or red	.15
Pencils, lead, red and blue com-	
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Q	
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R	
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Receipt books, cash, 100 leaves	.75
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UV.	
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The New York Mail has finally fixed the responsibility for the baldheadedness of the men of this generation, the Watertown Times-Standard states. It is the nightcap that did the mischief, and while it did not make the generation that wore it baldheaded, it weakened the hair producing organs and subsequent generations have had to pay for the same. That is the New York Mail's explanation. It is just as good as any. Still the musician's explanation given a short time ago, that baldheadedness was caused by antagonistic vibrations of certain tunes, is rather better, because it appears so much more scientific and gives range for wider speculation.

HOUSEHOLD TALK.

RAISIN COOKIES.
Work one cupful of butter to a cream, add to it two cupfuls of granulated sugar, three well beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of sour milk, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and cloves, one-half teaspoonful of nutmeg, two cups of raisins seeded and chopped and flour enough to roll out. Bake in a quick oven, and when cooked pack away in a tin box. They will keep for weeks.

THE GALLANTRY OF GINGER.

Wow, wow! Ginger, if you please. That is my name, and I wish to tell you I have had a terrible trial. My great trouble in this world is cats. I simply cannot endure them, and, judging by the way they growl and waul and spit and bend their backs and stiffen their tails at me, they feel no more friendly toward me than I do toward them.

There is just one pussy that I can tolerate, and she lives next door. I never call her a cat, even though she is one. I call her a dear old puss. Nancy is her name, and we have more fun than you can shake seven sticks at. Our playground is the grass plat in our backyard, and the way we chase and tumble and roll would bring a smile to the face of the wooden Indian at the cigar store.

But I draw the line just past Nancy, for she is a cat of sense, and remember, pray, that I myself have the credit of being the most sensible dog on our street. I know all the children, and they know me. There isn't one of them wouldn't feed me if I was hungry, and not one of them could be hired to disgrace me the way they do common curs by tying them to tin cans and kettles.

Yet I have had a dreadful trial right in my own house, as I started to tell you. I think it was Nora's fault—Nora is our domestic—but it was all on account of a young, unnecessary cat. Of course, I couldn't make war upon Nora, so I had to battle with the cat. Nora found the best, best and starving, on our front porch, and would bring it in, she puffed it so, I would have sent her scampering in a jiffy, but my lady mistress says to me, rather sharply:

"Now, Ginger, you must leave this kitty alone. Do you hear, sir?"

"O wow! Wow! Why?" I barked.

"Because Nora feels sorry for her, and she needs protection," said my lady mistress, as she picked up the unnecessary cat, and rubbed down the bump on the wretched creature's back. She held the thing close to my nose, and I pretended to sneeze, and brushed my nose off with my paw. Then I backed away to the corner and sat down, looking as angry as possible. Indeed, I did not need to pretend being angry, for I was really boiling mad. Then Nora came a few minutes later and set down my saucer with milk for that unnecessary beast. This crushed me, I felt weak. I closed my eyes in an effort to forget myself. Finding this impossible, I sneaked away, went down to the grocery, picked a sack out of a large basket, and proudly carried it home.

Nora took the sack and with an expression of surprise took it to my lady mistress. "Two heads of lettuce, a half dozen eggs and a cake of soap!" she exclaimed.

I stood by looking eagerly to see if my service had not won back their favor. My lady mistress stooped down and gave me a good-natured shaking, and said something that sounded like "scamp." I trotted to my corner and found—I can hardly speak it—found that hateful, unnecessary animal lying comfortably on my cushion, in my chair!

That was too much. I took her by the neck so gently as my feelings would allow, and, depositing her on the floor, took the place myself. And what do you suppose happened? The moment I saw myself on the chair and the weak little foundling on the floor I felt ashamed. My lady mistress looked as if she felt ashamed of me. I lay still a few minutes, and then, in a manner that must have seemed very sheepish, I slid to the floor, picked up that little creature and put it back on the chair. Then I crept away to a corner, and there my lady mistress came after a while to fondle me as of old, and call me her own pet Ginger.

NOW.

Have you any cheery greeting? Tell it out to-day; While you wait the friend and message May have gone away.

Let the one who sighs for comfort Feel a hand grasp true; It will cheer the way, and surely Can't impoverish you.

We are all the time regretting When it is too late, And some heavy heart has broken While we hesitate.

Lives are human, though so often We disguise our pain; Some are hungering for your comfort, Give and give again. —E. H. Shannon, in Christian Advocate.

SIDE-TRACKED AT BANFF.

BY KATHERINE JARBOE.

An old-fashioned idea still in vogue with certain people is that Satan finds employment for all idle hands. On close investigation, however, Cupid would be found to be an even more ubiquitous taskmaster than his Satanic majesty. Occasionally the two form a close partnership, and then the result is tragic, but as a rule the little god of love works on ordinary, commonplace lines. His tasks are easy, too, as, for instance, in this case, when his employes simply had to press the button and he did the rest.

The westbound express on the Canadian Pacific was side-tracked at Banff waiting for the eastbound train. Lattimer Tracy, a kodak enthusiast in the first stages of the disease, had photographed every attractive bit from Montreal to Banff. His rolls of film would have made a fairly complete panorama of this most picturesque of all transcontinental lines, with occasional lapses, of course, when night had interfered with his labors. From the back platform, from the steps of his own car, and from the observation smoker, he had "shot" the flying landscape. From early dawn until the last faint light of the lingering northern twilight had faded away he had labored.

At Banff he was standing on the last platform of the train, and had jotted down his photographic memoranda of snow-crowned Ingismaldie, of Peechee's dominating cone, with a glimpse of the beautiful hotel nestling on the mountainside. He was feeling well pleased with his work, for these last views were superb, and if they could be successfully developed would doubtless prove a source of pride to him.

A shrill whistle, an oncoming roar, and the express thundered pass on the main track. As it slowed up at the station Tracy's train moved on, but not before he had indelibly fixed on the film of his kodak a glimpse of the back platform of the passing train. He raised his head and saw, vaguely, a girl bending over a kodak focused apparently, on him, but before she looked up his car had rounded a curve and she was lost to view.

Tracy returned to New York after several weeks, and one of his first acts was to develop his "views". With the luck of the ordinary amateur, a few of them were good, but most of them were bad. Hoary old Sir Donald had diminished his crest into the eye of the kodak to such an extent that he was hardly distinguishable from the low-lying hills that border Lake Superior, while glaciers, lakes and rivers, redwoods and farm lands, were hopelessly confused. Only one view was sharp and clear. Framed by the doorway of a sleeper, a young girl looked straight from the plate into Tracy's eyes.

"By Jove!" he exclaimed, "what a beauty! She must be the Banff girl!"

The Banff girl she was, and the Banff girl she remained for days, weeks, and even months. Tracy printed her off and she was charming; in a blue print she was beautiful, and blue prints are crucial tests of beauty; on carbon paper she was exquisite, and with each experimental printing her image penetrated deeper and deeper into Tracy's heart. At last he enlarged her; or, not quite at last, for the crowning point of his folly was to frame her in silver and install her on his dressing table as mistress of his heart and possessions. There she stood for several weeks, returning his glances—not in kind, perhaps, but in number—and known to him only by the prosaic name of the "Banff girl." Then, one evening, she was christened, and it was in this wise:

Jack Seymour ran up to Tracy's rooms to communicate some personal information; wandering idly about the room, he saw the photograph, picked it up, glanced at it carelessly, then put it down. "Good photograph," he said, "amateur, of course. I didn't know you knew Edith so well. She's a jolly girl, isn't she?"

Edith! And here was a man who knew her! But what a fool he would look to ask the name of a girl whose photograph was enshrined in the privacy of his dressing table! In a moment more Seymour was gone. Tracy felt a mad impulse to rush after him and ask who, what, and where "Edith" was, but pride held him back, and the next day Seymour sailed for Egypt.

By this time Edith's photographic presentment filled Lattimer Tracy's life, and the entire world was merely a dense veil hiding her from him. He went to every dance and dinner, he even haunted teas, hoping that he

might find her. Once he was invited to a dinner to meet "My cousin, Miss Edith Bainbridge, of Victoria." His heart beat with an overwhelming joy as he read the words. At last she would be his! He entirely ignored all intermediate steps of acquaintance, intimacy, proposal and acceptance. He gazed at his photograph with rapt adoration. "Mine, mine, mine!" he cried, and the sweet eyes smiled back at him from under the wind-swept hair.

When he stood before his hostess that night his face was white and his voice hoarse with emotion.

"Edith, Miss Bainbridge, Mr. Tracy!" The words were spoken and Tracy turned to meet her. Alas! this Edith was not his Edith, but only an elderly Scotch spinster. Tracy never knew how he lived through that evening, but when he returned to his room and his Edith he was more hopelessly her slave than ever. "I will find you some time," he cried, passionately, "in spite of the world and fate!" The world and fate, he it understood, were represented by his hostess and her innocent cousin.

The winter drew to a close, and Tracy was growing hopeless. Should he start out in quest of her, he asked himself. But what a hopeless quest! Should he follow Seymour and ask as incidentally as possible, his Edith's name? But to brand himself an idiot in Seymour's eyes was distasteful in the extreme.

It was Saturday, and Tracy was on his way to an afternoon reception. No hope of finding Edith led him thither, but one of his friends had asked him to help entertain her guests. He waited for a moment in the antechamber, realizing from the voices that only girls were in the adjoining room. Then he heard a name that made his heart stand still.

"Don't tell me, Edith Seymour, that you have worn his picture ever since."

"Yes, I have. You can call it silly if you like, but of all the kodaks that I took from Yokohama to Montreal, his was the only one that came out. Of course, there was a fate in that. Could any one doubt it? It's in this very locket now, and I'll wear it until I meet him. I know I will some time, I'm absolutely positive of that."

"How romantic!"

"But show it to us."

"I wonder if you will ever see him."

"I'll wager you don't."

"What will you say to him?"

"No, I won't. Of course, I will."

Miss Seymour answered to all these exclamations. "And I'll say—"

"Oh, how do you do, Mr. Tracy? I didn't hear you come in," exclaimed the hostess. "It's awfully good of you to come so early. You know every one here, don't you? Oh, no—Miss Seymour, I want you to know Mr. Tracy. She's Jack Seymour's cousin from Montreal, you know. You've heard him speak of his cousin Edith a thousand times, haven't you?"

The words flowed on in a melodious murmur. Tracy heard none of them. Her hand was in his and—well, of course, Cupid was on hand to complete the task he had commenced on the sidetrack at Banff.

The Two-Sided Speaker.

Speaker Cannon is one of those gifted individuals who can seem to storm through his life roughshod and never break an eggshell. He talks uncouth, agricultural English, punctuated with tobacco juice and explosive profanity. The great American people tramples on itself with the desire to grasp him by the buttonhole as soon as his speech is over. His campaign clothes never fit him, and one leg of his trousers is always pulled up enough to show that he wears white yarn socks. Yet scandalous things are told of Uncle Joe; they say in Washington, for instance, that no man's dress coat hangs more smoothly over the shoulders; that no man's patent leather shoes glisten more splendidly or are tied with a more graceful silken bow. Go tell one of the Speaker's constituents that; the constituent will laugh. He will say:

"Now, don't you go worrying yourself about Joe. He don't wear them five things because he likes to. It's just to get somethin' or other out of the people he's mixin' with. Joe's just as plain and straight as you an' I. I feel this way about Joe: He ain't got much of a way of sayin' things, an' he don't put thrills up and down your back. But he's got sense. An' if a thing is good enough for him, it's good enough for me."—Everybody's Magazine.

The Japanese Baby.

The Japanese baby's head is shaved in a curious fashion, and never, under any circumstance, does the mother or baby wear a hat or bonnet. Nor does he wear shoes, even in the coldest weather, but his shaven head and his pink tee peep out from the mother's garments, and he rides pickapack, strapped on tightly, happy, chubby, smiling always and dressed, when he is allowed to get out of his blinding garments, in the most dainty of kimonos, all embroidered and painted and decorated with the designs which are supposed to typify the final trade or occupation of the infant.

Ballooning Accidents.

If statistics can be considered convincing, it may be interesting to state what I was told at the Paris Aero Club last August, that is, that after more than a thousand ascents, with each balloon carrying on an average two, and very often three, passengers, the worst accident on record in the club was a broken foot. It is not necessary to add that accidents happening to so-called dirigible balloons, flying machines, etc., are not included in this summary.—From George de Geofrey's "Ballooning as a Sport," in the Century.

A HOLY ROCK.

Purification Ceremonies After Visit of a Foreigner.

BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.

ABOUT two degrees north of Manila, on the Island of Luzon, a range of mountains known as the Cordilleras extend north and south near the western coast and overlooking the China Sea. Some of the peaks of this range lift their stately heads more than 2000 metres above the sea level. On account of the extremely warm climate, the sides of the mountains, as well as the valleys, are covered with a dense and luxuriant vegetation.

The wonderful fertility of the soil is evidenced by the numerous varieties of tropical plants and trees, which grow in great profusion.

Beautiful mountain streams here and there, almost hidden by overhanging boughs and vines, waterfalls, rapids and canons meet our gaze.

The water of the Abra River rushes restlessly down the western slopes of the mountains, dashing madly over obstructing rocks, or leaping over high precipices, then, like a stream of liquid silver, disappearing on its sinuous course to the sea between the steep walls of a deep canon slowly cut by the tireless running water.

Mahogany, sandalwood, ebony, mango and various other trees abound, and spread their foliage, a friendly shelter from the scorching sun.

Ascending the mountain, the line of demarcation drawn by nature can be plainly seen in the varying vegetation. More than a score of different species of birds greet the dawn with their morning songs in this farcical blessed spot of earth, where nature has unfolded and spread out a panorama of such transcendent beauty. Here a primitive type of the Malay native lives in little villages on the mountain slopes, in all the simplicity in which nature created him, living as his ancestors did centuries ago.

Three centuries ago some Catholic missionaries penetrated their territory, but they made little impression on the Igorrotes of the hills, who cling to their fetich worship. Some of them worship the sun, moon, the rocks, the trees. Some worship the female Trinity, Libongan, Libugon and Limon, three goddesses, representing life, truth and generous actions, a striking analogy to the Christian Trinity.

In the year 1899, two prospectors for gold, tired and weary, sat down upon a huge rock, beneath the spreading foliage of a great mango tree, just outside the limits of an Igorrote village, near the source of the Abra River.

In a short time several half-clad, brown-skinned natives appeared, and by signs and a language almost unintelligible to the prospectors, impudently tried to quit the shade of the tree; but the prospectors pretended not to understand until some armed natives came, when the prospectors withdrew, wondering what was the cause of the disturbance. Soon the natives began to assemble beneath the tree in large numbers. Then it dawned upon the prospectors that they had committed a sacrilegious act. They had sat upon a rock worshiped by the natives of the village and it was necessary to purify it.

The native priest came, accompanied by an attendant carrying a chicken. The chicken was promptly killed and its heart removed and handed to the priest, who took it and sprinkled a few drops of blood upon the sacred rock. Then came a silence, broken only by the labored breathing of the anxious natives and the murmuring of the priest. The priest, with great solemnity, placed the index finger of the left hand upon the blood upon the rock, murmuring another prayer. Then came a silence, a suspense more awful than before.

Would the spirit of the rock hear and answer the prayer of the priest? There was a straining of eyes toward the finger upon the rock. Suddenly the messenger of the spirit of the rock appeared. A fly lit upon the long bony finger of the priest, and hastily ran down it and tasted of the blood upon the rock. The priest pronounced the purification of the rock. The babbling jargon of the natives filled the air, showing their intense satisfaction with the ceremonies. Their hearts were full of joy, for the spirit of the rock watched over them, guarding them from sickness and the pest. The prospectors beheld, with reverential awe, the simple faith of these people who were so happy in their ignorant superstition, and zealous in their devotion to the rock. Day after day they roared up and down the mountain sides, to profuse in the various forms of vegetable life, so rich in color that only an artist with a magic brush could portray half its beauty, yet all the time oblivious of nature's vain attempt to develop in them a taste for the esthetic and the beautiful, which so characterizes the white race.

The creeds and dogmas of the Christian religion and the belief in an unseen God will never have the charm for the Igorrotes of the hills like the trees and rocks which their eyes behold.—John Loomis.

King Edward having become a patron of the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland, that club is now authorized to prefix "Royal" to its name.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Scientists Are Puzzled With This Great Modern Problem.

Since the coal strike in the anthracite regions began and developed into the proportions it eventually assumed, dwellers in American cities, and especially in New York, have had a foretaste of what would happen if they were dependent upon bituminous coal for heating and lighting purposes. Not only this, but the population of large towns in this country have recognized that they must seriously consider such an eventuality and be prepared with measures which will obviate the danger to health and the inconveniences that must assuredly follow the consumption of soft coal on a large scale.

In Great Britain the smoke nuisance has long been one of the most prominent questions confronting inhabitants of cities, and the difficulties in the way of abolishing, or even of lessening the volumes of smoke which hang like a pall over London and Manchester and other large centres of population may be accurately gauged when the fact is taken into account that little or nothing has yet been done to remedy the evil.

At the meeting of the British Sanitary Congress at Manchester, held September 9 last, W. N. Shaw, Sc.D., F.R.S., read a paper on the treatment of smoke which was published in the Journal of the Sanitary Institute. Mr. Shaw proffers the suggestion that it might be well not to attempt to prevent smoke by penal legislation, but to encourage the interception of smoke and the removal of the sooty particles before the air containing them is allowed to escape. He does not put forward this plan as the best mode of dealing with the question, but merely wants to consider whether it is, prima facie, practicable enough to justify including inquiries with regard to it in the demands that sanitation may reasonably make upon science.

The idea which Mr. Shaw has in mind is that proposed by Mr. Peter Spence, of Manchester, many years ago, namely, the erection of municipal chimneys, whereby a single smoke-stack should be provided for a considerable number of independent fires. "The existence of this practice," says the writer, "makes me regard the separate opening on each chimney of the domestic house into free air as not absolutely required by any physical laws governing the removal of smoke. The factory builder is not always successful in using his chimney for preventing smoke, but he is successful in leading the foul air of many flues into one channel, which might afford an opportunity for depriving the smoke of its soot."

Moreover arrangements for propelling air mechanically are becoming every day more extended. Some of them, as employed in various systems of ventilation, are quite as elaborate as any that would be required to deal with the smoke of an ordinary house, or block of houses. Laboratories and other buildings of a similar character are provided with special means, mechanical or thermo-mechanical, for removing noxious fumes. There is no sufficient distinction to be drawn between coal smoke and other forms of refuse that foul the air to make it necessary to use one system for the former and a different one for the others. It thus seems almost certain that if the domestic architect had sufficient encouragement to make the attempt he would not find the plan of dealing with household smoke by the method of the factory chimney, or by mechanical propulsion beyond the range of practical physics.

The plan suggested is, in short, to concentrate the output of smoke as much as possible, and then to drive it away, by means of electrical fans, to certain points for treatment on a mode somewhat similar to the treatment of sewage.

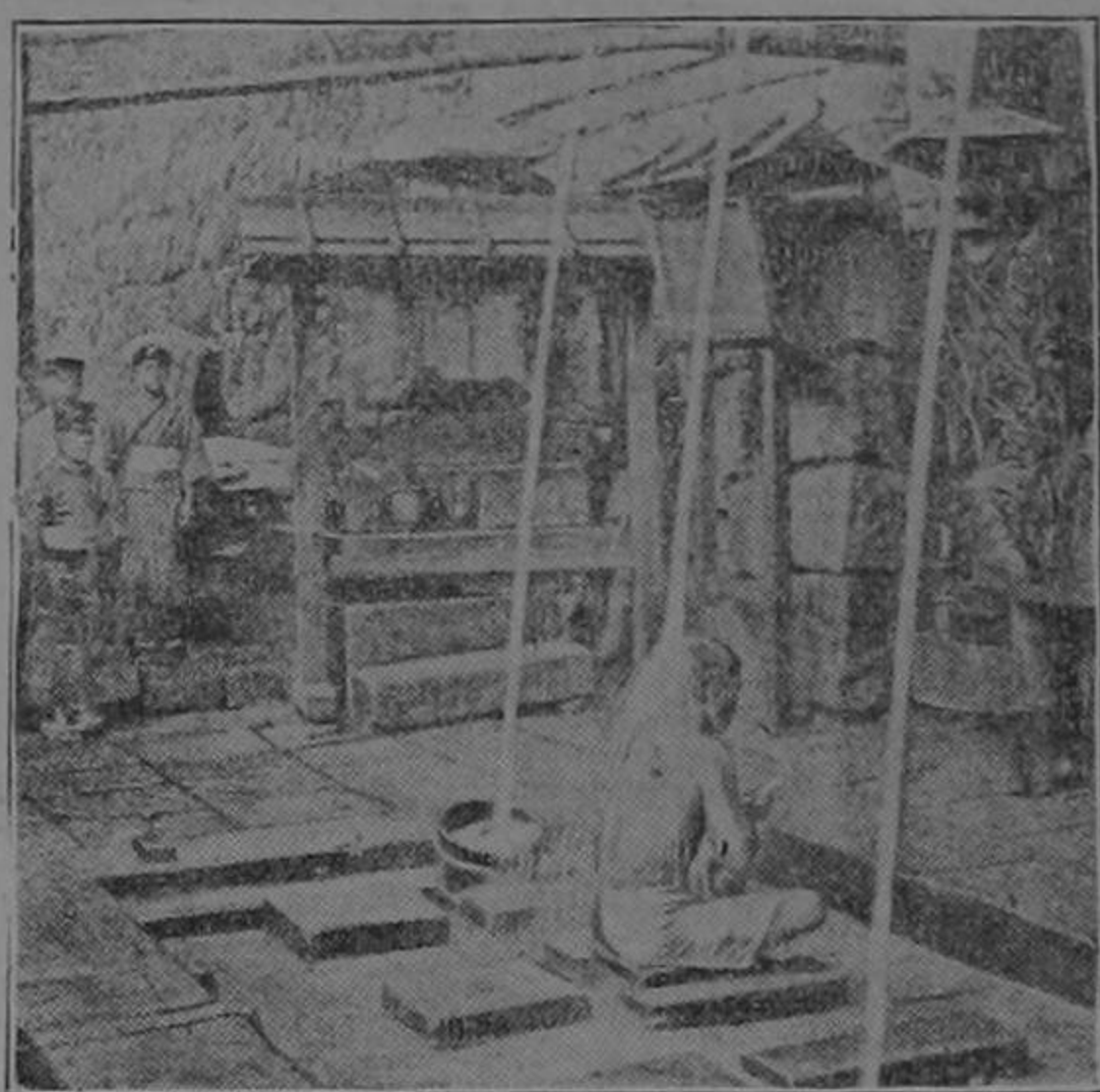
As to treatment Mr. Shaw, after saying that he does not suppose it to be possible to establish a few main drains for smoky air corresponding to the main sewage drains, and to use one or two cleansing stations for purifying the air from smoke, goes on to state his opinion that it might be possible to achieve a similar result by a large number of systems might be some of them municipal and some private. Electricity, he also thinks, might be used as a means of purifying smoke, following the principle that sooty particles coagulate under mechanical action, and in line with experiments made some years ago by Sir Oliver Lodge on the deposition of smoke in a closed chamber by the action of electricity.

The paper read by the British scientist refers entirely to conditions in some of the large cities of Great Britain, and would not apply to the smoke question in any American towns. Nevertheless, it is instructive in many respects. It shows how difficult it must be to deal successfully with the smoke nuisance when a man of Mr. Shaw's experience and repute can point to no definite remedy, but can only suggest measures that will seem to the majority of persons visionary, and would be, beside, of a cost almost prohibitive.

False Rubies.

Michael Pinier, a well-known French lapidary, has at last discovered a method to detect a false ruby, a thing that has puzzled all experts in precious stones for many years. A lot of sham rubies was brought to Paris some months ago through an agency in Switzerland, and then was sold to some of the best Paris jewelers. Pinier discovered that the experts had all been swindled. He says a false ruby invariably has a soft tinge of color that verges on yellow, while in a genuine ruby these characteristics are never present. He says, too, that the false ruby is formed by spherical bubbles, while in a true ruby these bubbles are

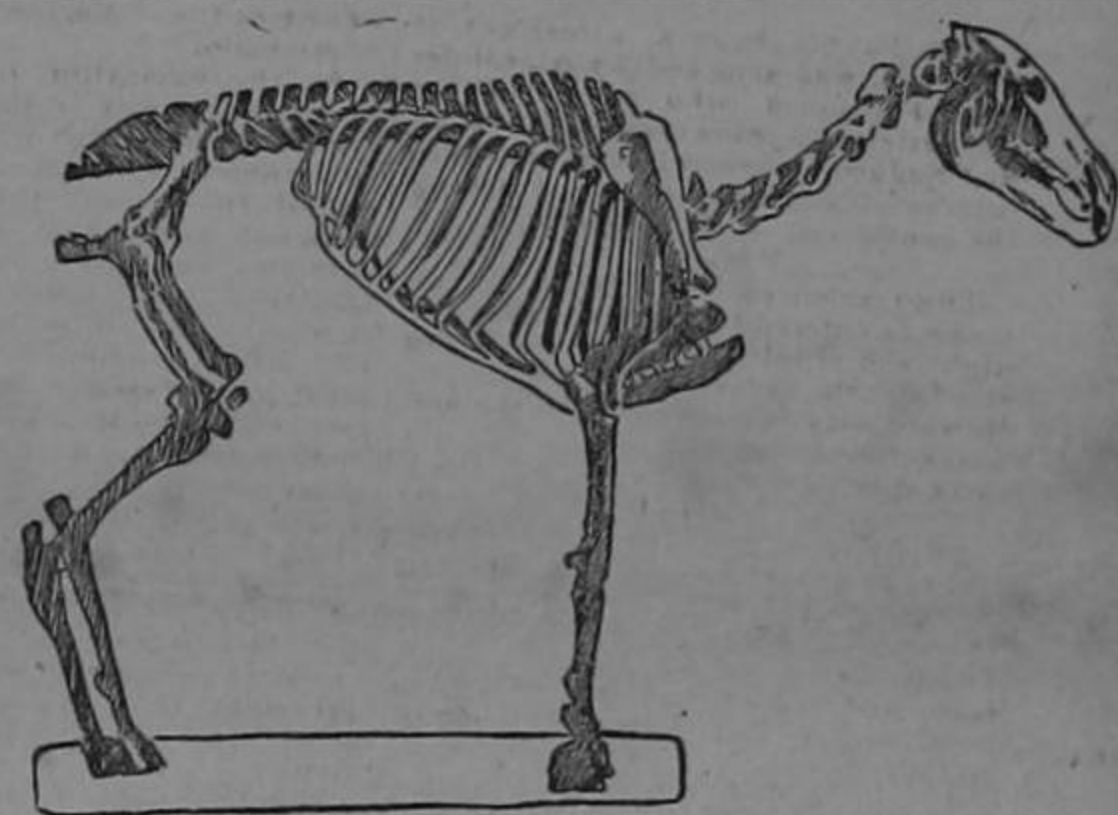
THE WATER CURE AS PUNISHMENT FOR JAPANESE CHILDREN WHO TELL LIES.



When a Japanese child tells lies he is punished by having to sit under a shower bath until the lies are washed away. As in the Italian peasant homes, the Japanese of the poorer class always has a little shrine in his house in which is enthroned one of the Seven Gods of Riches, or a family saint. Every morning he makes an offering of a cake, a little rice and a sprig of green, and every night he lights a little lamp in front of it. In Japanese worship, ablutions play a large part, and the boy shown in our illustration, having indulged in the luxury of many lies, is undergoing a process of purification.

SKELTON OF MARENGO, NAPOLEON'S FAMOUS CHARGER.

Here is the skeleton of Marengo, Napoleon Bonaparte's famous charger, which is now in the Royal United Service Institution, in London. The mortal remains of Marengo are divided between France and England, the skin of the famous horse being in the military museum at the Invalides, having



NAPOLEON'S CHARGER, MARENGO.

been sent there by a special order issued last March, while the bones are in London. After the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo Lord Petre obtained possession of Marengo and sold him to General Angerstein. The animal was well cared for and petted in his old age, and on his death the skeleton was presented to the Royal United Service Institution by General Angerstein.

comparatively free passageways. It is possible, though not desirable, by employing this style of chair, to entirely

FOLDING CHAIR FOR THEATRES.

The chairs commonly used in theatres and auditoriums do not permit of the rapid emptying of their occupants, the only egress being in a transverse direction, resulting in the immediate congestion of the entirely too contracted aisles. The object of a recent invention is to provide a chair which will materially enable the public to escape promptly in case of fire or emergency. Side frames of the chairs are placed in rows and parallel to each other, each of which serves for the attachment of a folding seat and a



FOLDING THEATRE CHAIR.

dispense with the middle and side passages or aisles.

ENGLISH HUMOR.



PROGRESSIVE HOUSEKEEPING.

Jones (from next door)—"What the deuce does all this mean?" Smith (whose wife is away)—"Oh! Nothing much. You see, the wife is coming home to-night, so I'm just getting things spick and span for her before she arrives."—Illustrated Bits.

CURRENT ITEMS.

A black girl named Emma Ross, recently from Limon, was robbed of jewelry, valued \$150, by a friend of hers in the city.—"El Noticiero."

MATINA.—The members of St. David's Lodge will march to the Baptist Church on Tuesday, 22nd inst., at 6.30 p.m.

In the course of a dispute on "El Hogar" (old line), the property of don Francisco Lopez Garcia, José Vargas received a serious wound in the right eye.—"El Noticiero."

The bride of Mr. E. P. De Arce will be interested to learn that his marriage to Miss Fernandez, of San José, has been announced to take place some time during December.

Dr. Luke W. Goodman left here for New Orleans by the "Bradford" on the 17th inst. With his departure the quarantine season this year closes. Mr. W. H. Wendorf was a passenger by the same steamer.

Thieves entered the house of Don Mariano Martínez and stole from a trunk \$200 in cash and valuables worth \$75 on Tuesday night. The thieves were not captured.—"El Noticiero."

The drawing of the San José lottery for the 13th inst. did not come off in consequence of the failure of the junta to sell sufficient tickets to pay the premiums. The drawing will take place on the 20th.—"El Noticiero."

SIX-YEAR-OLD MONTEIRO, a child 7 years, was bitten by a snake of the specie known as "Taniaga" and died in terrible agony on the 13th, at a place called Aguas Zarcas, near San Carlos.—"El Noticiero."

AGAPITO DURAN, a laborer on La Francis farm, nearly lost his life in the River Reventazon a few days ago. Fortunately several of his friends were near by and rescued him. Duran suffered several contusions in the head and body.—"El Noticiero."

Don Páulito Segura, a resident of San Juan, was attacked by Alexander Soto Rodríguez, who armed with a machete inflicted several wounds on St. Segura. Several eye-witnesses intervened and succeeded in rescuing the gentleman.—"El Noticiero."

The residence of Mr. Swan in San José was entered by thieves on Monday night and jewelry and other valuables to the amount of \$1,400. Mr. Howard Gay who resides in the premises chased the thieves but did not succeed in capturing them.—"El Día."

An alarm of fire was given by several boys in the vicinity of the residence of Don José Antonio Lara, east 9th avenue, at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday. The police and people in the vicinity succeeded in suppressing it with a few buckets of water.—"El Noticiero."

Mr. Herbert Harrison, C. M. G., assumed his duties as His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires ad interim for the Republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica as from the 22nd October.

His Excellency the President of this Republic has declined to accede to the request of Mr. José Williams for the privilege of selling liquors at West Deshoro. There being no police authority at that place, the Limón Municipality declined to issue a license.—"Official Gazette."

On the 23rd inst. at 2 p.m. the following liquor licenses will be put up at public auction in front of the Government House, Limon, for the district of Rio Hondo. Native liquors \$30; foreign liquors, \$70 per quarter, for the term prescribed by law.—"Official Gazette."

The Fiscal Guards captured on Saturday last a contraband still in Fajó de Aguan, Cartago, 1,700 litros of guano, ready for distribution was also seized. The factory was on the property of M. Fajó Gallo. At Corcovado, in the same province, another contraband factory was discovered.—"El Noticiero."

Dr. E. C. KIRKMAN, of Kingston, a son of the principal of the firm of Kirkman & Co., arrived here by the R.M.S. "La Plata" on Wednesday last. Dr. Kirkman graduated as M. D. in Toronto, Canada, and we understand he is a distinguished oculist. He will probably radiate in this country.

The police of San José have captured a notable thief named Francisco Muñoz. He has been identified by several persons as the author of previous robberies, besides the forgery of Mr. Manuel Gutiérrez's name some time back. A short time ago he was employed on the farm of Mr. Antonio Gueles on the railway line near Limón.—"El Día."

During the last month or two, the yield of bananas in the Atlantic zone has considerably fallen off, due, doubtless, to extreme dry weather. The United Fruit Co.'s ships have all been leaving half loaded. Heavy rains, have, however, fallen during the past few days, and the plantations are again brightening up, and every hope is entertained by the planters, of being able to recover lost ground within a month or two.—"El Noticiero."

In accordance with the request of Don Wenceslao de la Guardia, for leave of absence from his post as Governor of Limón for three months, The President of this Republic, don Ascencio Esquivel has sanctioned the leave solicited, and appointed don Ricardo Nori Fernandez to act during that period. The Secretary of the Government, don Moisés Morales, has been named to fill don Nori's place as Governor of San José during the

THE passengers by the "Ellis" from New Orleans yesterday morning included Messrs. H. Scharnschmidt, T. P. McGuire, W. Hanna and H. J. Michael. The "Ellis" called at Colon before reaching Limón, having embarked at that place Mr. J. F. Wallace, Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal construction.

Our publisher, Mr. F. M. H. Wood, will make his usual monthly trip up the old line today, returning to Limón by the evening train to-morrow, Sunday, the 20th. Persons desirous of remitting money to Jamaica by the "Altai" on Monday will thus have an opportunity for doing so.

On Friday at 2.30 a.m. a burglar entered the dwelling of Mr. Antonio S. Chinchilla. Entrance was effected through a window. After entering the sleeping apartment of the family he helped himself to a pair of pants torn by the master of the house that day in which there was a \$2 bill and the keys of the house. He then proceeded to open a press when Mr. Chinchilla fired shot from his window at him which unfortunately did not take effect. Early in the morning a drawer was found outside of the dwelling from which several neckties and ribbons had been stolen. As usual the thief escaped.—"El Noticiero."

Contract Between the Government of Guatemala and Mr. Minor C. Keith.

The Governor of Guatemala has signed a contract with Mr. Percival Farquhar, as representative of Mr. Minor C. Keith, of New York, and Sir William C. Van Horn, of Canada, for the construction of a railroad to connect the two oceans from "El Rancho to Porto Barrios. The guarantee for the completion of the work in 3 1/2 years to be deposited with some bank or company to the satisfaction of both parties. The line will be known as the "Northern Railway of Guatemala."

At the expiration of ninety-nine years the railway with all its appurtenances to be the property of the Government of Guatemala. If at the end of this period the Government does not notify the contractors before the expiration of six months that they desire to take charge of the road, all claim to the same is forfeited. All preliminary arrangements must be completed and work commenced before the expiration of nine months from the date of signing the contract.

All curves must be within a radius of 250 feet. Grades not to exceed 3 1/2 per cent or as the natural formation of the land permits. The weight of the rails must not exceed 50 lbs. (English) per yard. All bridges and principal viaducts must be constructed of steel with cemented foundations. From the date of completion of the line from El Rancho to Guatemala City the Government agrees to pay whatever deficit occurs in the Company's net gains for fifteen years, at the rate of five per cent on \$4,500,000.

The Alleghany Ashore.

The Atlas str. "Alleghany" which was due to arrive here on Friday last did not put in an appearance until Monday evening, meanwhile all kinds of reports were current, the principal one being that she had grounded at Cartagena. Shortly after her arrival a member of our staff boarded her, and was given the following explanations of the accident which caused her delay.

The "Alleghany" left Jamaica on Saturday evening 5th, and shortly after the Pilot left the ship she grounded on Turtle Head reef, about one mile outside of Port Royal. Captain Forwood, the Co.'s agent came down to the ship that night and returned to Kingston, returning next day, Sunday, on the steamer "Adirondack" with the "Cubana" in tow, and the work of transferring the cargo to the "Cubana" commenced the same night of the stranding the Eber Dempster str. "Delta" have too near the "Alleghany," and offered help but the Captain of the "Alleghany" declined. The "Delta," however, remained near her until Sunday morning. Capt. Forwood remained on board and superintended the transfer of the cargo to the "Cubana" and two lighters belonging to the United Fruit Co. A kedge anchor was then thrown out astern, and the ship's engine heaved on it with stout wire bawlers until 4.30 Tuesday morning, when she slid back into deep water. The steam launch "Henderson" towed the 5 lighters up to Kingston, the "Alleghany" followed in g. After taking in her cargo she again left Kingston for Colombian waters and Limon.

Deck passengers by this steamer complained bitterly of the treatment they received on board, their provisions ran out due to the stranding of the steamer and at no price could a loaf of bread or a lump of sugar be obtained on board. The children especially suffered a great deal from this and neither extra rations nor

offer of payment was effectual. On arrival at Cartagena the fiestas were in full swing and nothing could be procured there in the shape of provisions. The "Alleghany" sailed on Wednesday for New York.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LATEST CABLES.

Chifu 9.—The Japanese have offered General Stassel conditions for surrender. A Russian captured on the 25th October told his captors that the garrison was wishful of ending the struggle. They were fully aware that it was useless and that help would never reach them. A great scarcity of provisions and medicines existed and they were all satisfied that the Japanese triumph was inevitable. The troops did not wish to prolong the war, but it was only for the glory of the Fatherland and their officers that they fought. When General Nogi was made aware of this, he called a meeting of his staff and discussed the state of affairs, the result of which, a letter was addressed to soldiers of Port Arthur. The prisoner offered to convey copies to his comrades. The letter explained the retreat of Kuropatkin and his failure to break Oyama's lines. It also referred to the certain advance of the Japanese forces against the plaza. The letter concluded with an offer of the most humane treatment, or the certainty of butchery in the event of continued resistance. At daylight the prisoner left with several copies of the letter written in Russian. He passed through the Russian lines in safety without being observed by his officers. The same night he returned, saying his comrades promised to send a reply in two or three days. The letter has had a powerful influence in dispelling the idea instilled in mens minds by their officers, that surrender meant a general slaughter. St. Petersburg, 11.—Great rejoicings are in progress here over the announcement of the repulse of the Japanese in the last attack on Port Arthur. The daily papers are filled with articles of the bravery of Stassel and his heroic garrison. The conviction reigns here that Stassel will never surrender. If the plaza falls the garrison will perish. According to news received at the Ministry of war, the losses sustained by Japan during the siege of Port Arthur are not less than 50,000 men.

London, 11.—The morning papers publish despatches from Chifu and Port Arthur concerning the terrible condition of the besieged. The "Daily Mail's" correspondent who accompanied the besiegers says the dead and wounded Russian prisoners present a terrible appearance from starvation. The garrison only gets 2 lbs. of black bread per man daily. The "Daily Mail's" correspondent in Chifu says no attempt whatever is made to bury the bodies of those who die in battle. The dead bodies are simply thrown in an opening in the new dock near Gilt Hill where only a few feet of water cover them. The condition of the women is terrible. Several have been wounded by shells on their way to market and in their dwellings. The spectacle presented in the streets is nauseating in the extreme. Bennett Burrough, the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent describes the horrible situation in Port Arthur as follows:—"Inside the fortresses there are immense numbers of wounded, absolutely without medical aid. In the name of humanity something should be done to relieve these unfortunate. Neutral ships could convey them to the hospitals."

Tokio, 11.—It is reported here that Stassel has asked the Japanese chief for Armistice. We have not been able to confirm the report. It is hoped here that Stassel will surrender before the fall of the plaza, because the Japanese soldiers are exasperated over the news of the brutalities practised by the Russians on the Japanese prisoners, many of whom are assassinated by their captors. Under these conditions, it would be very difficult to prevent a general massacre when the final moment arrives.

Chifu, 11.—Aitse Hill has cost the Japanese dearly. The morning of the 5th witnessed a terrific assault against this position which resulted in a repulse. During the second assault a shell from Patchung exploded and fell on the top of the hill, destroying the station where the land mines were stored and destroying several store houses on the same hill and between 600 and 700 Russian soldiers occupying the adjacent positions of the mined zone perished. The Japanese also suffered considerably in their attempt to capture the hill, the formation of which rendered it very difficult for the advance of the infantry.

St. Petersburg, 11.—Nothing is known here of Stassel's request for an armistice. If it be true, it can only be for the burial of the dead and not with the idea of surrender. The feeling in Tokio is very bitter, in consequence of the information of the brutal ill-treatment given to the Japanese when captured by the Russians. In military circles the opinion expressed that this report is published as an excuse for the inevitable slaughter of the garrison as was the case in Chino-Japanese war.

Berlin, 12.—A despatch from Tokio to the "Local Anzeiger" says:—General Nogi has full power to treat with General Stassel as to the terms of surrender of the plaza. News is expected to-morrow of the capitulation of the fortress. Japan is disposed to offer the most favorable terms which will be acceptable to Russia. It is further stated that Nogi will be held personally responsible for any excess committed by his forces.

St. Petersburg, 12.—The wife of the commander of the Russian cruiser "Aurora," of the Baltic squadron has received a letter from her husband, of much importance which throws a great deal of light on the North Sea incident and will doubtless be the key to the situation. According to the letter referred to, the "Aurora" and "Izumrud," which were sailing in company, suffered a great deal from the fire of the fleet. They were steaming in a contrary direction to the other ships and had no lights burning, consequently did not reply to the signals. The other ships of the fleet considering their movements suspicious fired on them. This explains the statement made by the Russian officers that they distinctly saw two ships steaming in different directions without lights. This is believed to be the explanation of the incident of the two torpedo boats. The commander of the "Aurora" in his letter, explains this extraordinary incident at the same time concedes the Russian officials. Mukden, 13.—During the entire day on Friday the Artillery fire of both combatants continued at intervals. The shelling was very heavy during the whole day and night of the 9th the Japanese bombarded the Russians with cannon of large calibre. Neither side gained an advantage on that day. In consequence of the heavy cannonading the Japanese were obliged to remove their artillery from their advanced positions. A thing that has not occurred during the whole of other wars has taken place now for the first time, that is the exchange of tobacco and cigarettes between the Russian and Japanese forces of the advanced lines. During the bombardment the Russians fired shells loaded with melinite in the Japanese camp. The Japanese however did not reply. It is a notable fact that they have been very sparing with their ammunition. This is thought to indicate that they wait for a decisive battle when they will need large quantities. It is known that they have concentrated cannons of large calibre at the Shake railway station. The Russians are taking extraordinary precautions. The greatest vigilance is observed as to the dispositions of the forces as this constitutes a guarantee against a repetition of former disasters. The Russians are celebrating the distribution of presents of food, clothing and sweetmeats sent them by the Empress. The regimental bands are playing all along the line. The soldiers are actively engaged in gathering the crops of grain planted by the Chinese. The most distressing news from Port Arthur has reached Mukden, and the surrender of the plaza will not surprise the Russians. St. Petersburg, 13.—Under date of to-day General Shakhov telegraphs that the Japanese attacked Wuchang last night but were repulsed in three different places. Four Russians were killed.

Moscow, 13.—The well known correspondent of the "Namirovich Danchevno" in a despatch dated yesterday from Mukden reports that the death of General Kuroki is confirmed. According to his version a piece of shell struck the Japanese General in the chest and abdomen. His death occurred on the 4th September. His body has been sent to Tokio.

Port Said, 13.—The ships of the 2nd Russian Pacific squadron have taken in sufficient coal to convey them to the next port. They are preparing to pass through the canal as quickly as possible.

London, 13.—The Japanese Legation here does not believe the report published by the morning post of Birmingham that Japan has made representations to several European Powers relative to the permission given the Russian Baltic squadron to coal in neutral ports, which permission Japan considers a breach of neutrality of the gravest kind. The Legation has had no particulars of this.

Paris, 14.—In consequence of the news from the Far East concerning the progress of the war, France does not consider the time opportune to approach Russia on the question of peace.

London 14.—Japan unofficially has made representations to Russia looking to peace. This has resulted in failure and no further steps will be taken by the Mikado's Government to this end. The proposal was made direct to Russia and not through any other power. The arrival of Admiral Alexioff at St. Petersburg is announced.

Tokio 14.—A despatch from the Japanese headquarters reports that the Russians made an attack on the outposts but were repulsed.

Chifu 14.—One hundred and twenty Chinese refugees arrived from Port Arthur, they report that Baic Hui is proving an obstacle to the Japanese. No less than six assaults were made on the mountain, all of which were repulsed. A Japanese shell however exploded the smokeless powder magazine and demolished a land mine which communicated with several others killing over 700 Russians.

Tokio 14.—General Negi reports as follows:—The enemy's military warehouse was bombarded by us on the 9th with heavy siege guns and a large fire took place. We also exploded a battery on Sangchow mountain.

The Seoul.—Fusan railway is completed. Traffic will begin in a few days and the time between Fajó and Seoul will be fifty hours.

General Oker's headquarters 14.—The birthday of King Edward was celebrated by the many attaches. The camp was "en feu" (though the hospitality of General Oker).

London 14.—The "Times" correspondent says the disincorporation to join the Manchurian army is becoming general throughout Southern Russia and in fact the entire country. At least 20,000 reservists have escaped.

General Oker telegraphs:—"On the 9th the Russians made several determined attacks upon Limuting and Suichinpi but were repulsed with heavy losses. The villages were destroyed by the artillery fire. A home despatch says:—"From St. Petersburg it is learnt that of the warships in Port Arthur only the battleship "Pobeda" is afloat. The rest have been sunk. The "Sebastopol" and "Perseverant" lie at the dock with only 2 feet showing above water. The "Ritovsk" was burnt."

St. Petersburg.—The general Staff issued a statement to-day that the number of killed and wounded in the fighting between October 9th and 19th totalled 800 officers and 45,000 men of the Russian army before Mukden. Tokio, 16.—The general staff says:—"The report of Kuroki's death is absurd."

LIFEBODY ROYAL CLEANSER AND DISINFECTANT. For keeping the home sweet and wholesome, and all Utensils, Drains, Sinks, Pantries, Iceboxes, etc., PURE AND FREE FROM PUTREFACTION. SOAP

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ORGANS.—A stock of Bihorn's Portable Organs has just arrived at Wood's Book Store. Prices \$75, \$85, \$95, \$125, and \$150, payable \$15 cash and \$15 monthly. Ten per cent discount for cash.

CELLULAR CLOTHING.—Call at Wood's Book Store and see the new stock arrived yesterday of Cellular Clothing, including Shirts, Under-shirts, Pants, etc., etc. The clothing most suited to this climate and to persons of every rank.

A Wolf (?) in Sheep's Clothing.

San Vicente 14.—The authorities have captured Francis Manuz, who for several days has been dressed in police uniform with badge No. 10 of the Alajuela force without authority.—"El Noticiero."

Marriage Applications.

The following marriage applications have been filed at the Gobernacion at Limón:— Thomas Allen to Christian Sinclair, both of Jamaica. Marie Louis Jean Alfred Brugler to Agnes Margerite Laure, both of Martinique.

Collection of Dues.

From the "Official Gazette" we compile the following:— PRODUCT OF THE LIMON WAREHOUSE FROM APRIL TO OCTOBER, 1904.

Table with columns: Item, Amount. Includes Bodegaje, Wharfage Export, Theatre, Hospital, Importation, Duties, Re-embarking, Total, and various other items.

CHURCH NOTES.

A Service of Song entitled, "The Musical Miller," will be held at the Wesleyan Church, on Sunday, the 27th inst. Books containing the Service are on sale. A collection will be taken at this service in aid of Church funds.

The Rev. Eurrand Pierson will occupy the Baptist pulpit to-morrow, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and also give an address at the song service at 3.30.

A service of song will be rendered at the Baptist Church on Sunday, Dec. 4th at 3.30, entitled, "Left Alone."

Missionary services will be held to-morrow in the Baptist Churches at Matina, Madre de Dios, Cimarrones, and Limón.

Dedication services will be held in the New Church building at Philadelphia, Panama River on Sunday and Tuesday the 27th and 29th inst. The Rev. Stephen Witt will preach the Dedication sermon on Sunday morning and several ministers are expected to take part in the public meeting on Tuesday.

Attempt at Suicide Frustrated.

Juan Emilio Ramirez, becoming tired of life, threw himself across the rails within a few feet of an approaching train. Policeman 94, Jesus Sojano, happened to be near by and seized the would-be suicide by the leg, pulling him away from the line. When questioned as to his motive he replied that he was tired of life. Ramirez is a young man of 22 years old and has hitherto borne a good character. During the past two months he has repeatedly expressed his intention to take his life on account of the despatch of his wife's love.—"El Día."

SHIPPING FORECAST.

Table with columns: STR., DATE, FROM, TO. Lists shipping arrivals and departures for various ports like Kingston, Colon, New Orleans, etc.

COSTA RICA RAILWAY AND UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

(From The "Financier.")

Mr. Keith, the managing director of the Costa Rica Railway and United Fruit Company, of New York, is in Limón, or was quite recently, and has had informal conversations with several of the directors of the Costa Rica Railway Company. The subject of a possible amalgamation of interests was discussed, and the matter is still open. Terms have not even been quoted, much less discussed, and the affair is in an entirely preliminary stage. The uncertainty of the result is heightened by the fact that on previous occasions negotiations took place between the two companies with negative results.

It may be recalled that from the very first day when the railway company took over their line from Mr. Keith, who was the holder of it, a dispute arose as to whether, under the agreement which had been made, the freight for fruit should be paid in gold dollars or in Costa Rica paper currency.

Subsequently, after the Fruit Company had built their own railway to carry their own fruit, they proposed that the Costa Rica Railway Company should take over the whole of the railways built, with a condition that fruit should be carried at about half the current rate. The railway company declined with thanks, as this would have meant a loss on the business for an indefinite period. As things are now the United Fruit Company have a little railway system of their own, which serves the greater part of the best banana country—the coastal lands—and, so far as their line extends, and competes with the Costa Rica Company's system, has taken the whole of the banana traffic out of their hands. This, of course, is an important part of the goods traffic of the country, and is on the increase. The fruit company also have a concession to construct a railway in extension of their existing system, which will duplicate the Costa Rica line for some distance along the coastal region, thus still further impinging upon the banana traffic. On the other hand, such a railway would be very expensive to build, in consequence of the immenseable streams and rivulets which would have to be crossed.

The United Fruit Company is a strong and prosperous concern, with a capital round about five millions sterling, and their Costa Rica banana trade is so profitable that they would probably not hesitate to spend a large amount, if needful, to consolidate and secure their business.

Obviously, this is a case where amalgamation—or, perhaps better still, for the railway company, a fair working arrangement of a permanent character—is only common sense. The advantages of carrying on the fruit trade on the one hand and the railway traffic on the other with a little friction as possible can be converted into dollars without any extraordinary mental effort.

It is certainly to be hoped that the tentative negotiations will come to something—be short, that they will bear fruit.

ROOSEVELT LUCK.

"RECOVER" WHICH WENT TO THE WRONG ADDRESS. "Express" Correspondent. News York, Thursday, Oct. 10

President Roosevelt's luck is proverbial. To-day he has excelled himself, and public fancy is immensely tickled at the way in which he has turned the tables on his political opponents.

Democratic orators and pamphleteers have been busy relating stories of crookedness and unfair play on the part of the President in the acquisition of the Panama Canal, and about his general shabby to-morrow's meeting in support of Judge Parker's candidature, revelations of the most grave and sensational kind would be made.

As President Cleveland was to expect, and it was prophesied that the effect upon Mr. Roosevelt's chances would be most damaging.

Unfortunately the scheme all went wrong. By one of those curious accidents which it is hard to account for, the Panama agents who were preparing the case against the President addressed their documents to the Republican instead of the Democratic bureau!

This morning the President's reply came like a political thunderclap to the Democrats, and knocked the bottom out of their demonstration by marrow. Dealing with the charges made against him, he admits them all to be just—admitted. Not only was he defamed to have Panama, but if it had been necessary, he says he would have been prepared to go to war. He was ever-ready, adds the President, to force the construction of the great highway of commerce, treaty by treaty, to fill the plots of great individuals whose unscrupulous demands and exactions sprang from the most mercenary motives.

THE LIMON WEEKLY NEWS

IS THE BEST

Advertising Medium in Central America.

If you want your business to prosper you must advertise.

Calendar for November 1904 with days of the week and dates.

Latest Foreign News.

London, 5.—This evening the Secretary of War issued an order that four officers whose grade is not above that of a captain will be sent every year to Japan where they will study for two years Japanese Military Methods.

New York, 4.—Within two days to conclude the Presidential campaign of 1904, both parties are using every effort to gain the victory.

Paris, 5.—In official circles the news that an American Admiral will be named by Great Britain to lead one of the commission of International Investigation in the North Sea tragedy, has given universal satisfaction.

London, 5.—The fourth Cabinet Meeting was held at the residence of Prime Minister Balfour yesterday.

Gibraltar, 6.—The battleships "Victorious," "Magnificent," "Illustrious" and "Jupiter" received order last night to sail immediately, which they did towards the West.

London, 6.—Mr. Arthur Pearson proprietor of the "Daily Express" and other papers, has purchased the "Standard."

New York, 7.—Tomorrow a large number of votes is looked for from this State. Both parties are confident of triumph.

Paris, 8.—The Czar has sent the following to Admiral Rozhdestvensky: "My whole heart is with you and your beloved squadron."

St. Petersburg, 8.—Alexeff will receive the highest honors when he reaches here in assume the post of Minister of the Interior.

Constantinople, 8.—The splinter Russian ship "Karsola" from Odessa passed through the Bosphorus today with a cargo of coal for use of the fleet.

St. Petersburg, 8.—Alexeff will receive the highest honors when he reaches here in assume the post of Minister of the Interior.

London, 10.—Mr. Alfred Lyttleton, Secretary for the Colonies, in a speech at Leamington last night said he had excellent reasons for believing that Russia would accede to all the demands of Great Britain in the matter of the North Sea incident.

Washington, 10.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received despatches from Mexico expressing a desire to conclude a treaty of arbitration with the United States.

Panama, 10.—The Isthmians are divided in their opinion over the result of the Presidential elections in the United States.

Paris, 10.—In the Chamber of Deputies the debate on the Anglo-French treaty continues.

London, 11.—In round numbers deposited on the 8th, 14,300,000 votes for the Presidency of the Republic was recorded.

St. Petersburg, 11.—In a recent despatch, the "Herald's" correspondent says: "Attention is called to the little value placed on the Russian version of the North Sea incident and the complete failure of independent proof."

Pretoria, 12.—The Dutch paper "Londenolk" announces that King Edward has expressed the desire that on the arrival of the body of Mr. Kruger at Cape Colony, a royal salute be fired, and on its arrival at Pretoria, minute guns will be fired until the burial.

St. Petersburg, 13.—In order to understand fully the present situation it is firmly believed that under no circumstances will Russia punish the officers considered implicated in the North Sea incident in consequence of such resentment is expressed here over the speeches of Lansdowne and Balfour, which lead the British public to believe the contrary.

Paris, 13.—The French Admiral who will assist on the commission will be either Forner or Gervaise, with a probability in favor of the former.

St. Petersburg, 8.—European telegrams are as follows: "Lieut. Colonel Bogdanoff who was sent by Viceroy Alexeff to explore Mongolia, accompanied by two interpreters and one courier was attacked by Chinese bandits on the 3rd Nov. near Dunmiberg Hill. One of the interpreters was killed and the rest of the expedition captured. A detachment of horse as it attempted to capture the bandits.

On the arrival of the troop at the place where the attack was made the bodies of Boiano, the other interpreter and the courier were found. The dead bodies were carried to Harbin.

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Paris, 13.—When the French Government offered its good services to arrange the North Sea incident, it was distinctly understood that France would in no way interfere in the Russian-Japanese war.

Pekin, 13.—Yesterday being the birthday of the Empress, an audience was given to the Austrian, German, American, Russian and Belgian Ministers, who presented letters of congratulation from their sovereigns and chiefs.

Lisbon, 13.—Yesterday King Carlos and Queen Aurelia left on a visit to England accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Relations.

London, 14.—Great preparations are being made to receive the King and Queen of Portugal.

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Vienna, 14.—The "Tagblatt" says: In spite of all said to the contrary we have it from the most reliable authority that a meeting between Emperor William and the Czar of Russia has been arranged.

Paris, 14.—The Chamber of Deputies by an overwhelming majority ratified the Anglo-French Convention.

London, 14.—The German vessel "Thales," of the Douglas line and given over a German register, is now loading here for Port Arthur.

London, 14.—Lord Lansdowne, in the absence of Mr. Balfour, is principal speaker at the Lord Mayor's banquet.

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good reason to believe that the President of the United States contemplated making an effort to bring the belligerents to discuss terms of peace. His remarks are held by those in his confidence to mean that whatever the United States may do in the matter, Great Britain will cooperate, even in the event of France not participating. It is known, however, that Ambassador Cambon who continues his work assiduously will bring about some arrangement in the hope for a joint action by the three powers.

Panama, 14.—The United States warships "New York" and "Marblehead," flying the flag of Admiral Broderick anchored off the Island of Tobago, 12 miles from the city yesterday. The "Boston" and "Bennington" are also in the bay.

New York, 15.—Only the celebrated Bluffard of 1888 can be compared with that which visited this place on Sunday morning. The telegraph and telephone lines connecting the city with the rest of the United States are all out of service.

Hull, 15.—Today the investigation into the North Sea incident commenced. There were present Admiral Aspinwall and the members of the bar appointed by the Admiralty.

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into the affairs of a free republic! Where does the "freedom" come in? But passing this point over, we come to the statement that the whole country enjoys absolute peace. We can quite believe that. For the Americans intend that peace shall prevail. Panama has no army or navy; these are not necessary, said the American authorities, seeing that we guarantee you against outside interference of internal trouble. In other words, American is the big policeman of Panama, so there is little cause for astonishment that "absolute peace" prevails. Of course, the President of Panama is free to congratulate himself on this fact if he likes, and no doubt it is something refreshing when we consider the usual condition of Spanish-American republics. But personally, we should prefer a peace that was the result of a people's intelligent will, and not chiefly the consequence of implicit coercion. We should prefer an independence that was real and not merely nominal. However, we all like to deceive ourselves, and we suppose there is no reason why the good people of Panama should not enjoy this privilege. Let them, if they will, continue to issue proclamations. Let them rejoice in their absolute peace. Let them speak of themselves as an independent government. It is perhaps some solace to take words for facts—but for the facts.

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A SURE CURE FOR COUGHS—The indication of cough is a warning, and it may be taken as a sure sign of the approach of an attack. Following this warning is a preliminary cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the cough appears, it will prevent the attack. It is used in many thousands of homes in this broad land and never disappoints the anxious mother. We have yet to learn of a single instance in which it has not proved effective. No other preparation can show such a record—over thirty years' continuous use without a failure. For sale by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, LIMON.

Wanted.

A WOMAN for washing and house work. Apply at this office.

Wanted.

First-class COOK. Good wages for competent woman. Apply "Limon Weekly News" office.

Jos. Levy & Bros

Manufacturers for Mayor de Papatoria y otros Jetos de escritorio.

Agencia para la venta de... papel para empaquetar, papel para envolver en rollos...

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Bargain.

75 Manzanas of Land in Pacuarito. SPLENDIDLY SITUATED, FRONTING THE LINE. FINE CHANCE TO START A CITY BOOM. Low Price. Information at this office or P.O. Box 75, San José.

BOOTS AND SHOES

WOOD'S BOOK STORE. ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES. From C3 per Pair, THE BEST STOCK IN LIMON.

High Top Boots, FOR USE ON BANANA FARMS. Water tight, C8 per pair. Leggings, black or brown leather, C6 per pair.

WANTED:

50 AXE MEN for Staffordshire Farm, Zent. Good wages. Apply to S. McCLEARY, c. Cuba Commissary.

CELLULAR CLOTHING NOTICE.

WOOD'S BOOK STORE has been appointed Sole Agent in Costa Rica for the "Aertex" Cellular Clothing, which is admirably adapted for tropical climates. During the coming week an assorted stock will be received. Shirts, Undershirts, Socks, Pants and an assortment of Ladies Underwear.

WRETCHED RUSSIAN PEASANTS

The Great Masses of the Czar's People Lead Squallid Lives--Both Docile and Fierce, Rebellious and Submissive at Times--Their Miserable Homes--Not Strong Physically.

QUEER mixture of docility and turmoil is this vast Russian people, who seem to hate their Czar with fierce malignancy one moment and are ready to shed their life blood for him the next.

They are like great, shaggy, dumb beasts, snarling and showing their teeth when kicked by the one who masters them, and waiting for a chance to fly at his throat when he is off his guard, but fearful and cowering before the recognition of his superior power.

But aside from this fierce uprising of the emotions, the Russian peasant has little sense of leadership about him. He can work under a head, but without that it is impossible for him to accomplish much, and what small achievement is visible he has copied from his more progressive neighboring countries.

The Russian peasant is as closely attached to his landlord's community as he was while a serf, not being allowed to leave it without his former owner's permission, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, and being sent back again. The ex-serf was given a small piece of land in his commune to cultivate, but it was scarcely more his own than the piece of ground which he had planted in his owner's estate.

Neither the individual peasant nor the commune possessed the land assigned, but held only the common right to cultivate it, and neither may relinquish his right or dispose of it: may not sell the land or forfeit it or be rid of it in any way, and yet they must pay their regular heavy taxes. Not only this, the commune must pay a certain sum, and if the crops of some of the peasants have been so bad as to prevent their paying their share, then others must work doubly hard on their more productive plots to make up the proper sum.

In spite of this oppression, the higher classes look upon the peasants as the people of Russia. They are regarded as the means of bringing about developments which will make Russia even greater than it is, and help the Slav race to success in the world struggle for supremacy. Even the Church and the Government have respect for the peasant power, and both priests and officials are careful to avoid situations where they would be in a position of antagonism to it.

Yet, in spite of this, the peasant remains dull, stupid, uneducated, unintrusted and ignorant of the power he possesses. He remains the same slave in his surroundings and conditions as in old Muscovy; it is the aspect of others toward him that has changed.

The brightness and charm, the cleanliness and attractiveness of the little people of the Mikado's Empire, and of their towns and homes, is painfully lacking among "the people" of Russia. Low, clumsy houses, with rarely an attempt at anything like architecture, some with shingle and most of them with thatched roofs, they are not made more attractive by their inmates. Few of the houses are made with more than one story, unless it be the space under the roof, which is never used for anything but a lumber room.

Lately, with a broadening of ideas in the country, it has been found that village workers are considered more able than those of the towns, and find employment in all the large cities. Field labor is undertaken in this way, and gangs of peasant women may be seen weeding the market gardens in the neighborhood of the capitals.

But the peasant lives in misery and squalor, and at certain seasons may be in actual want, ordinarily, though he grumbles and objects to his taxes and church oppressions, he would be mightily offended if you were to suggest that, in comparison with the lower classes of other countries, he was a pauper.

In his eyes the fact that in the Western countries the laborers do not possess land nor cows, nor even a horse, indicates the most abject poverty. The question of cheap labor in Russia finds its answer in the manner of living of the peasants, and the explanation of his small strength. It is a physical impossibility for him to work as the American does. He has not the same stimulus; what he possesses in an inanimate degree is the passive quality of endurance. He is big, he is strong, but he has neither tenacity nor vitality. In this connection he shows

THE THOUSAND DOLLAR BILL

Now Big Bills Often Entice a Man Into Buying Property.

The ordinary citizen, even though he be a man of more than ordinary means, seldom ever sees a \$100 bill, while \$1000 bills are almost an unknown article. Yet, according to the paying teller of one of the largest banks in the city, these same \$100 and even \$1000 bills are rather common. This teller estimates that he handles from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a day in large bills on an average.

But if these bills abound in quantity, the use to which they are put has a very narrow field, and is confined to only a few definite purposes in Omaha. Chief among these special purposes is the large real estate deal.

It is a trick of the real estate man to make a man an offer for a piece of property and then follow it up by flourishing the price in \$100 or \$1000 bills. It is said that several of Omaha's best-known real estate men use this very plan.

An agent will come to the bank and draw his check for the amount he wants. "Give it to me in hundreds," he will say, or, if the deal is a large one, he calls for thousands. When he has made his trade, the seller is, of course, no better off than if he had been given a certified check, but there is something about the sight of real money that oftentimes consummates a trade.

Another use for these large bills is to pay duties. The duties at the Omaha Custom House sometimes run as high as \$5000 a day," said the teller. "The Government doesn't take any chances, you can put that down. When one does business with Uncle Sam he finds that the old gentleman is from Wisconsin and wants it in his hand. The real hard cash, actual legal tender, must be deposited. Not only that, but in big bills. It's big denominations the Government wants. The reason for this large bill demand by the Government is that the money has to be transferred, and it is just as well to make it in large bills at once, so it can be shipped readily."

The real large bills, such as the \$5000 and \$10,000, are very scarce. I doubt if there are any in Omaha. Certainly I don't know of any. They are used only in the East, where money is handled in much larger bulk than it is out this way. There they come in handy and are useful in transfers from bank to Sub-Treasury and the like."—Omaha News.

Modern Japanese War Charn. The custom of the Sen Nin Riki is one that has arisen in Japan during the present war. Ever since the war began, at all times of the day, and even night, small groups of women can be seen gathering in the streets; one or more of the women will have a piece of cotton cloth with 1000 marks or dots stamped upon it. "Sen" is the Japanese word for 1000. "Nin" is the word for human being--either man or woman. "Riki" is, in the Japanese language, strength. In combination the words mean "the strength of 1000 people."

Each one of these 1000 dots or marks in the cloth is to indicate the place where a stitch or knot is to be made by a woman, who, while making this knot, gives her best thought, wish or prayer for the safety and protection of the soldier who will wear this piece of cotton cloth as an "obi" or belt while fighting for his country. The prayers of 1000 women for one man are believed to protect him from all dangers and to give him strength to overcome and conquer the enemies of his beloved Japan.—Frank Leslie's Weekly.

Caring For Baby in Zuni Land. The Zuni child spends his early days in a cradle. But a cradle in Zuni land does not mean down pillows, silken coverlets and fluffy laces; it is only a flat board, just the length of the baby, with a hood like a doll's buggy top over the head.

Upon this hard bed the baby is bound like a mummy, and the coverings are round and round him until the little fellow cannot move except to open his mouth and eyes. Sometimes he is unravelled and looks out into the bare whitewashed room, blinks at the fire burning on the hearth and fixes his eyes earnestly on the wolf and cougar skins that serve as chairs and beds and carpets in the Zuni home.

By the time he is two or three years old he has grown into a plump little bronze creature with the straightest of coars black hair and the biggest and roughest of black eyes. He is now out of the cradle and trots about the house and the village. When the weather is bad he wears a small, coarse shirt, and always a necklace of beads or turquoise.—St. Nicholas.

A Russian Astronomer. Theodore Eredikine, one of the most noted of Russian astronomers, died recently. He had been director of the observatories in Moscow and St. Petersburg. It was his unpleasant duty in the latter place tooust the Germans and Swedes who had made it famous. His own specialty was comets' tails, regarding the formation of which he had an electric theory, which occupied his attention to the time of his death.

The Jap's Knapsack. Russian soldiers have frequent opportunity to admire the cleanliness and the completeness of the contents of the knapsacks of fallen Japanese soldiers. Besides food and ammunition they contain a tooth brush, a comb, a towel and a map of southern Manchuria on a large scale.



Wearing monocles, the latest fashion for ladies, a craze recently started in Paris by ladies of the Servian colony, is extending to London.

Chinese firemen seem to be immune to the fierce heat of the fire room on ocean steamers, and stand up to temperature that would prostrate white men.

General Joubert's chair, made of ebony, bok horns and hides, and captured from his laager at Lasoben, near Lydenburg, is now treasured by Lieutenant-Colonel Urmonst, at Glenmaraven, Sound of Mull.

That meteors contain gold has been demonstrated before the Royal Society of New South Wales. This suggests that the thousands of tons of meteoric dust which falls upon the earth each year deposits gold everywhere.

In London we find there are sixty-five libraries, which contain reading rooms, and on the bookshelves are 500,000 volumes, which have 4,000,000 readers. Fiction forms eighty per cent. of the reading matter. The parks under the control of the council cover 2833 acres, and cost over £100,000 a year to maintain.

The Mexican Postal Department has taken a new and novel means of informing the public of the weather bulletins given out by the Weather Bureau. Every letter which passes through the office is now stamped with the indications for the next twenty-four hours. This stamping is done at the same time that the postage stamps on the letters are canceled and the receiving stamp affixed.

"The Island of Black Cats" is a name often applied to Chatham Island, one of the Galapagos. It is in the Pacific Ocean, about 730 miles west of the coast of Ecuador. It is overrun with black cats; indeed, cats of no other color are seen there. These animals live in the crevices of the lava foundation near the coast, and subsist by catching fish and crabs, instead of rats and mice. Other animals found on the island are horses, cattle, dogs, goats and chickens, all of which are perfectly wild.

A \$4 gold coin belonging to Dr. Charles J. Lange is on exhibition at the Germania National Bank, in Milwaukee. The piece of gold is thinner than a \$5 coin, but of the same diameter. It displays on the obverse side the "Liberty head" without a cap and the thirteen stars, interspersed with "6658767 grams." On the reverse side is a five-pointed star with this inscription: "One stella—400 cents," "E pluribus unum, Deo est gloria," and on the rim, "United States of America, 4 Dol." The coin is valued at \$200.

Taste For Chocolate Increasing. The taste of the people of the United States for cacao and chocolate appears to be developing with rapidity, says a writer in Harper's Weekly. Figures compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor show the importation of cacao has grown from 9,000,000 pounds in 1883 to 24,000,000 in 1893, and 63,000,000 pounds in 1903. Cacao, as is well understood, is the product of the cacao tree, which grows wild in tropical America, and is also much cultivated there, and to some extent in Asia and Africa. The fruit of this tree, a pear-shaped pod from five to ten inches in length, contains numerous large seeds from which the chocolate of commerce is produced, while the shells are also utilized for the delectation known known as cacao, or cocoa, used as a substitute for tea or coffee. It is the crude cacao leaves and shells which form the large and rapidly growing importation above referred to, which has increased from 9,000,000 pounds in 1883 to 63,000,000 pounds in 1903. The value of importations of cacao in this crude form has grown from \$1,000,000 in 1883 to \$4,000,000 in 1893, and nearly \$8,000,000 in 1903.

Fluctuation of Values. Over in Johnson County the other day a cow was killed by lightning. After the storm a farmer came along, and seeing the cow dead, went to the house of her owner and said: "Jim, your black cow's been struck and killed." "Is that so?" answered the cow's owner. "That was the best cow I had. She was worth \$250 at least. What train struck her?" "She wasn't hit by a train," said the first farmer. "Lightning struck her." "Oh, pshaw," said the owner of the cow, "I thought it was a train. Well, I don't care much. That old cow wasn't worth over \$10 anyway."—Kansas City Star.

Moon Phases. The phases of the moon may be explained by the fact that the moon is a dark spherical body which shines only by reflected light. The new moon, popularly so called, is seen only when the sky is sufficiently dark to present a complete outline of the disk. This illumination is due to the light which comes first from the sun, is reflected to the earth and back to the moon and thence to the earth. What we really see is the earth light shining on the moon.

Beyond Comparison. The leap of an archangel from heaven to earth is nothing compared to the mighty spring of a small woman jumping at conclusions.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

SNAKESTONE A MYTH.

Supposed Medicinal Value as a Poison Antidote is False.

South Africans, as a rule, trouble themselves but little about snakes, although it is well known that a few varieties are particularly deadly. Among the natives the properties of the "snakestone" have for many generations formed a centre of half-superstitious credulity, and even by people who might be expected to know better, have been supposed to effect the most surprising cures of snake bite. An investigation of its properties by the government bacteriologists of Natal, who submitted an Indian snakestone to the test of applying it to animals infected with snake venom, has shown conclusively that its properties are quite mythical and that it does nothing that is claimed for it. According to tradition the snakestone, which has absorbent qualities, and which there is some reason to believe is frequently artificially prepared, is placed on the wound inflicted by a snake bite. There it is believed to suck out the poison, and it has been said that if afterward placed in a bowl of milk the venom will exude and the milk turn blue. In certain experiments narrated in the British Medical Journal all these directions were followed. To the two rabbits injected respectively with the venom of a black mamba, a very deadly South African colubrine, and with puff adder venom, the snakestone was at once applied. The stone, by virtue of its absorbent nature, adhered to the wound, but here its adherence to tradition ended. Both rabbits died, and what was more disappointing, two other rabbits, used as a "control experiment," which were injected with the same amount of venom, recovered. Nor when the stone was placed in milk did the milk change color, though a small quantity of it was absorbed. The amount of absorption that the stone could possibly effect would be no more in hours than ordinary suction by the lips could achieve in a few minutes; and its only possible usefulness might be that of improving the physical condition of the patient by impressing him with the belief that a valuable remedy was being applied.—South Africa.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

The way to be nothing is to do nothing.—Howe.

Much bending breaks the bow; much unbending the mind.—Bacon.

It is always the biggest craven who gives the dead dog the heartiest kick.

When a man gives to be seen of men he generally has a good deal to hide from the Lord.

For people who live happily together the real secret is that they shall not live too much together.—English Proverb.

The darkest hour in the history of any young man is when he sits down to study how to get money without honestly earning it.—Horace Greeley.

Never compare thy condition with those above thee; but to secure thy content, look upon those thousands with whom thou wouldst not, for any interest, change thy fortune and condition.—Jeremy Taylor.

Let us rightly search our lives that, if there be any evil in the day gone, before the angel closes his book we may repent, and the fair white page of holy deeds and genuine repentances be our only record.—John E. W. Ware.

A Southern planter employed a man to work some of his land during the past year on shares. On account of the high price of cotton the employe's half of the proceeds amounted to \$1600. The planter knew that it would ruin any such man to get such a sum of money, and decided that half of it would be enough. Upon further reflection the conviction grew upon him that \$800 would ruin any such man in the world, so he cut the sum in half again, and piling up 400 shining silver dollars on his desk, sent for the negro and brother, and said that he was ready to settle. The man came in and fairly gasped at the amount of wealth in sight.

"Land, boss," he said, "is that money all ours?" "Yes." "Well, then, divide it in two piles and you take your half and I'll take mine."—Minneapolis Tribune.

Our Willow Ware. In ten years Maryland has jumped from fifth to third place in the willow-ware industry in the United States, now ranking next to New York and Pennsylvania. Baltimore is one of the three willow-ware centres which only have shown any actual growth in the business. In Maryland the centre of the willow district lies in Howard County. In the neighborhood of Elkridge alone the output of willow exceeds \$5000 per annum, while Anne Arundel County contributes \$2500.

Jap Advertising. The Japanese advance in advertising as in all else. Here is an illustration: "Our wrapping paper is as strong as the hide of an elephant. Goods forwarded with the speed of a cannon ball. Our silks and satins are as soft as the cheeks of a pretty woman, as beautiful as the rainbow. Our parcels are packed with as much care as a young married woman takes of her husband."

The Hospital states that 2,289,578 patients are treated annually in London hospitals and dispensaries.

SADIE ROBINSON.

Pretty Girl Suffered From Nervousness and Pelvic Catarrh—Found Quick Relief in a Few Days.



NERVOUSNESS AND WEAKNESS CURED BY PE-RU-NA.

Miss Sadie Robinson, 4 Rand street, Malden, Mass., writes: "Peruna was recommended to me about a year ago as an excellent remedy for the troubles peculiar to our sex, and as I found that all that was said of this medicine was true, I am pleased to endorse it."

"I began to use it about seven months ago for weakness and nervousness, caused from overwork and sleeplessness, and found that in a few days I began to grow strong, my appetite increased and I began to sleep better, consequently my nervousness passed away and the weakness in the pelvic organs soon disappeared and I have been well and strong ever since."

Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O., for free medical advice. All correspondence strictly confidential.

A Raw Recruit.

Major General Henry C. Corbin, who is to succeed General Taft in the Philippines, was reared on a farm in Ohio, and takes a great interest in recruits, particularly if they be from his own State.

"They are amusing and pathetic, the raw recruits from the farms and villages of the West," said General Corbin recently. "And they make in the end the best soldiers in the world. But at first they are too ingenuous, too boyish, too naive. For instance—"

"An Ohio lad was doing his first sentry duty. To and fro he paced. The landscape was fertile and lonely and quiet, and the young recruit, as he regarded the green fields, fell into a reverie. His pleasant inland home rose up before him. He thought of his father and mother, his school days and his sweetheart.

"In the midst of his dream the major passed, and the youth forgot to salute.

Instantly the major turned on him. "Don't you know who I am, sir?" he said in a terrible voice. "No," said the recruit, softly, and, thinking it was a friend from home—some friend of his family—he asked in a gentle voice: "Do you know me?"

A Queer Phenomena.

A French authority had two thermometers—one of ordinary glass, the other painted black—placed in the sun. In the white glass the mercury rose to 144. Under the black paint it went up to 157 in the same position. The inference is that people who wear black coats are warmer in the sunshine than those who dress in white.

SAFEST FOOD

In Any Time of Trouble is Grape-Nuts.

Food to rebuild the strength and that is pre digested must be selected when one is convalescent. At this time there is nothing so valuable as Grape-Nuts for the reason that this food is all nourishment and is also all digestible nourishment. A woman who used it says:

"Some time ago I was very ill with typhoid fever, so ill everyone thought I would die, even myself. It left me so weak I could not properly digest food of any kind and I also had much bowel trouble which left me a weak, helpless wreck.

"I needed nourishment as badly as anyone could, but none of the tonics helped me until I finally tried Grape-Nuts food morning and evening. This not only supplied food that I thought delicious as could be but it also made me perfectly well and strong again so I can do all my housework, sleep well, can eat anything without any trace of bowel trouble and for that reason alone Grape-Nuts food is worth its weight in gold." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Typhoid fever like some other diseases attacks the bowels and frequently sets up bleeding and makes them for months incapable of digesting the starches and therefore pre digested Grape-Nuts is invaluable for the well known reason that in Grape-Nuts all the starches have been transformed into grape sugar. This means that the first stage of digestion has been mechanically accomplished in Grape-Nuts food at the factories and therefore anyone, no matter how weak the stomach, can handle it and grow strong, for all the nourishment is still there. There's a sound reason and 10 days trial proves.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "THE VALUE OF OBEDIENCE"

Preached by the Rev. Joseph Dunn Burrell, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Way to Power Shown by Convincing Arguments—Christ Our Great Pattern.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—In the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church the pastor, the Rev. Joseph Dunn Burrell, preached Sunday morning on "The Value of Obedience." The text was from Philippians, ii:8, 9: "He humbled himself and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross. Wherefore God also hath highly exalted Him and given Him a name which is above every name."

On this point He is representative of humanity. For all men everywhere to obey is the way to rule. "Whoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant."

Professor Huxley had great influence upon current ideas of education and, perhaps, the most eloquent words he ever wrote were those in which he set forth this idea, that the gist of education is to learn how to obey.

Agassiz of Sparta knew how to govern because he had first learned how to obey, according to the old saying: "The present Emperor of Germany and King of Italy, brilliant examples of successful monarchs, were trained with a severity that some of our boys would think cruel."

Some parents are afraid to have their children arrive at the age of self control. Yet what is the good of education? "The aim of your discipline," said Herbert Spencer, "should be to produce a self-governing being; not to produce a being to be governed by others."

When a girl says to herself, "When I have a home of my own you will see how differently I shall do things." When a boy thinks, "I just wait until I am twenty-one, you may know that the seed of the Dead Sea fruit is already sown."

A woman whose family were in want was given \$25 by a friend. Instead of purchasing necessities with this providential present she used it in having the photographs of the entire household taken.

I heard this summer of a young man who a year ago was flying around Long Island in his automobile, dazzling the natives with his reckless expenditure of a newly acquired fortune.

Oscar Wilde was a young scholar of extraordinary brilliance. His essay on "The Decay of Lying," for example, was marvelously suggestive. But he never learned to obey, to control himself, to love the right; on the contrary, by following his own will and seeking pleasure without regard to duty he made of himself a social outcast and died a beggar's death in Paris.

Moreover, this condition of obedience is the permanent law of life. Neither in this nor any other world is it abolished. The mother warns her baby not to touch the stove. The little one disobey and is burned. He grows to be a man. He emerges from his mother's control. No one advises him now to keep away from the stove. He can put his finger on it if he will. But if he does he will be burned again.

So it is in the moral life. As children we were restricted by others from wrong-doing, and if we persisted in seeking to accomplish it we suffered. Now we are grown and no one hinders us. We can sin if we choose. But if we do we shall have to bear the consequences now as then.

The choice given us is not whether we shall be under God's law or not but only whether we shall obey them or not, in either case receiving the results of our decision. For "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

The man who abandons himself to the indulgence of appetite, violating the laws of nature, shortens his life. His indulgence defeats itself. While he obeys God's laws finds them his servants, ministers of health, prosperity and usefulness.

Nor is this state of things different in heaven. There it is said "His servants shall serve Him." There the law of God is perfectly fulfilled. There the heavenly host sing forever, according to Dante's dream,

"In His will is our delight."

So forever and forever obedience remains the law of life.

William Tyndale, who translated the Bible into English, wrote a book entitled "The Obedience of a Christian Man." The gist of it is this: That the Bible reveals the way of salvation through Jesus Christ, and also the way in which a saved man ought to live.

Christ Himself is our great pattern in this regard. He was an obedient Son. It was His meat and drink. He said, "to do His Father's will. But He is more than our pattern. He is our Saviour, and as such enables us to reproduce the pattern. He presents an ideal and also the dynamic for its realization. This is why there is a place for Him in every heart. This is why we all need Him. If we live in fellowship with Christ, trusting Him in utter faith, the law of God instead of being something hostile to our spirit is our very life, and we come to be able to say with Him, "I delight to do Thy will, O, my God."

The Religion That Makes One Selfish.

The railway superintendent came down to his office on Monday morning, sat down at his desk and began to open his mail. The first letter was from the wife of a discharged conductor, which said:

"I take this opportunity to write while my husband is at church. He has been going regularly the last three Sundays. He has been to see the minister, and the minister gave him good advice, and every morning and night he asks God to help him keep it. I am sure he will never drink again. We have only seven dollars in the house. I am doing my own work, though I am not strong enough to do it. The baby is sick, and I do not know how we are to live when the little money we now have is gone. For God's sake, pity us and give my husband his train again, and tell me what to do."

"What has been his record?" asked the friend.

"This is the third time he has been found drunk on duty. Each time I warned him, and the second time I suspended him. This time I discharged him for good. I can't place human lives in the care of a man who can't be trusted. If I take him back it won't be three weeks before he is drinking a little on the sly, and within three years he will wreck a train, as sure as the sun rises to-morrow."

"Have you another place where you could use him, some place involving less responsibility?"

"No, he is physically unable to do hard work, and there is no other kind of which I can put a man of that sort. I don't dare set him even watching a crossing. In fact, there is no position on a railroad for a man who can't be trusted to do his duty."

Later in the day the conductor himself came in. The superintendent received him kindly, but with no encouragement in his manner.

"I knew you would come," he said, "and I must be frank and say that I should have thought more of you had you stayed at home and helped your wife with the housework, instead of going to church so that she could write me about it."

"But," said the conductor, "she wanted me to go, and I did not know about the letter until she told me afterward, and really, I am sure I shall never fall again. I have asked God to help me. Trust me once more and have pity for my family."

The superintendent shook his head sadly. "You want me to pity your family," he said, "but you didn't pity them yourself, and you never thought about asking God to help you, except to help you out of a scrape. You have got your religion too late so far as this office is concerned. It will help you to forgive me to your sins, and I hope will make a better man of you, but it is too late for a job of running a train. That kind of religion that we have to insist on in this office isn't the kind that helps a man to get a job back; it is the kind that makes him keep it. I believe in religion, and wish every man in the company's employ was a religious man; but the kind of religion that makes men faithful to their work."

The discharged man went out and the superintendent's stern face relaxed. "I am sorry for that wife and the sick baby," he said, "but I can't trust human lives to a man who gets his religion so late."

The true faith is the faith which makes faithful. It is never too late to look to God for forgiveness, but penitence sometimes comes too late to restore a lost opportunity.—Youth's Companion.

God Speaking to the Soul.

It has been remarked that "the subject of the first chapter of Genesis is not the creation, but the Creator; what it gives us is not a world, but a God."

Let those who will search the Scriptures for the light they shed on past conceptions of science and upon the history of a unique race in the annals of the world. Let them study the Scriptures as they were written. They cannot fail to be enlightened and interested. But the sincere Christian approaches the Scriptures with a different interest and purpose. He passes over the historical, the literary and the scientific features of the Bible with small attention to his passionate search for that which the Scriptures are designed to reveal—namely, the person, will and work of God, and the nature and relationships of man. From Genesis to Revelation—in history, in law, in psalm and prophecy, in parable and epistle and Apocalypse, on every page, God speaks to the human soul.—Rev. George E. Bates.

God's Best Gift.

We have but a narrow and unworthy conception of prayer if our only thought of it is making requests of God. In human friendship it would be very strange when there were never fellowship save when there were favors to ask the one of the other. Love's sweetest hours are those in which two hearts commune on themes dear to both, but in which neither has any request to make.

The truest, loftiest prayer is one of communion when we speak to God and He speaks to us. The deepest answer we can have to our praying is not God's gifts, however precious these may be, but God Himself, His love, His grace. The prayer that rises highest and is divinest is that in which we lose ourselves in God, when God Himself is all about us, filling us, inspiring our dull life with His own infinite blessedness.—J. R. Miller.

The Saving of the Soul. Every provision in the divine plan of salvation is to protect and increase the highest life in man, and that life is the spiritual life. This is what is meant by the priority of life. This is what is meant by the saving of the soul.

CURE YOUR KIDNEYS.

When the Back Aches and Bladder Troubles Set In, Get at the Cause.

Don't make the mistake of believing back ache and bladder ills to be local ailments. Get at the cause and cure the kidneys. Use Doan's Kidney Pills which have cured thousands.

Captain S. D. Hunter, of Engine No. 14, Pittsburgh, Pa., Fire Department, and residing at 2729 Wylie avenue, says:

"It was three years ago that I used Doan's Kidney Pills for an attack of kidney trouble that was mostly back ache, and they fixed me up fine. There is no mistake about that, and if I should ever be troubled again I would get them first thing, as I know what they are."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

ROOM FOR HIM.

"I see that San Francisco has just graduated the first Chinese doctor in her history."

"I wonder if he will be a specialist?"

"I don't know. Do the Chinese have any special ills?"

"Never heard so. But if the new doctor is clever he can soon invent some."

"Just think of a doctor making out his bills with a paint brush."

"Say, it must be embarrassing to have to put the totals upside down."

"Nothing of that sort ever embarrassed a doctor."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FORESTALLING CRITICISM.

Caller—Kitty, is that your parrot? Little Girl—No, indeed, ma'am. The folks next door left him with us when they went away on their vacation. "Fore he begins to talk I want to tell you that he doesn't belong to our church."—Chicago Tribune.

POOR HUMAN NATURE.

"What particular satisfaction do you get by spending a month at one of these crowded summer resorts?"

"Writing to the friends at home to tell them how much better time I'm having than they are."—Chicago Tribune.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT KILLS PAIN FOR FARM FACTORY AND FAMILY USE AN ENTIRE MEDICINE CHEST DR. EARL S. SLDAN 615 ALBANY ST., BOSTON, MASS.

NORTH-SOUTH-EAST-WEST YOU WILL FIND TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING EVERYWHERE. The best materials skilled workmen and sixty-seven years experience have made TOWER'S Slickers, Coats and Hats famous the world over. They are made in black or yellow for all kinds of wet work and every garment bears the SIGN OF THE FISH. All reliable dealers sell them. A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A. TOWER CANADIAN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, CAN.

WORLD'S FAIR ST. LOUIS. Louisville and Nashville Railroad. If you are going to the World's Fair you want the best route. The L. & N. is the shortest, quickest and best line. Three trains daily. Through Pullman Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars. Low Rate Tickets sold daily. Get rates from your local agent and ask for tickets via L. & N. STOPOVER ALLOWED AT MAMMOTH CANY.

All kinds of information furnished on application to J. G. HOLLENBECK, Dist. Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

FRIENDLY ADVICE. Borus—You've read my latest story as far as it has been published. Would you advise me to turn it into tragedy or make it end happily? Nagus—Make it end happily. Blow the principal characters up in a dynamite explosion.—Chicago Tribune.

A BOSTON "CLUBMAN."

Arthur—How did you enjoy your self at Harry's?

Theodore—Splendidly! Harry's such a fine conversationalist, don't you know. He never once through the whole evening indulged in frivolities for an instant—such things as the industrial question, the law of supply and demand, and things of that kind—but confined himself wholly to such improving topics as styles in hosier, the manner of wearing neckties and creasing of trousers.—Boston Transcript.

AN ACCIDENT.

"Oh!" exclaimed the first boarder. "What's the matter?" asked the dyspeptic-looking boarder next to him.

"Oh, I got a piece of eggshell in that last mouthful of omelet."

"Strange! You must have got the portion intended for me. It's always my luck to get those things at home; never knew it to fall."—Philadelphia Press.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, 231 Arch St., Phila., Pa. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 391 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

During sea voyages all dogs lose their "game nose."

Jamsure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOMAS HONNINE, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1909.

The United States leads the world in the production of salt.

A New Mnemonic. A Vienna society has been formed to aid persons with short memories. A card is issued, upon which the purchaser writes the date of an engagement and posts to the society's office. By the first post on the day of his engagement the card is received by the purchaser.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. LUCAS COUNTY. FRANK J. CHENEY make oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure taken internally, and sets directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Kaiser Adopts British Motto. The German Emperor has ordered from a Berlin firm a quantity of private notepaper stamped with the imperial eagle surrounded by the ribbon of the Order of the Garter (of which he is a Knight), with its motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

THE HAT NUISANCE AGAIN. "Funny that I didn't hear you asking somebody to kill the umpire today."

"Wasn't it? How were his decisions?"

"The worst ever. Didn't you notice the unfairness?"

"How could I with a big hat hung with lace curtains directly in front of me?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PROPER THING. "Let me see," began the bachelor boarder; "wasn't it Solomon who said, 'All flesh is grass?'"

"It was," replied the landlady.

"Well," continued the b. b., "Solomon probably knew what he was talking about; therefore I would suggest a lawn mower instead of a carving knife for this steak."—Chicago News.

MONARCH STUMP PULLER. Will pull 6-foot stump without the aid of a horse. Will stand a strain of 25,000 lbs. Catalogue and specimens address MONARCH GRUBBER CO., Lone Tree, Ia.

MALSBY & Co. 41 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga. Portable and Stationary Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills AND ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY Complete line carried in stock for IMMEDIATE shipment. Best Machinery, Lowest Prices and Best Terms. Write us for catalogue, prices, etc., before buying. If afflicted with Thompson's Eye Water

CRICHTON'S Business College. Located at BULLOCK & CRICHTON, Shephard Dept., H. O. Crichton, Bookkeeping Dept., D. E. Shumaker. Catalogue free. H. O. Crichton, Prop., Elder Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

DR. LEATHERMAN & BENTLEY. 20 years of successful practice is a pretty good record, Don't you think? OUR SPECIALTY IS CURING "TO STAY CURED" Diseases Peculiar to Men. Consultation and Examination Free. Write or call. All correspondence treated confidential. Cor. Marietta and Forsyth Sts., Atlanta, Ga.



Mrs. Haskell, Worthy Vice Templar, Independent Order Good Templars, of Silver Lake, Mass., tells of her cure by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: Four years ago I was nearly dead with inflammation and ulceration. I endured daily untold agony, and life was a burden to me. I had used medicines and washes internally and externally until I made up my mind that there was no relief for me. Calling at the home of a friend, I noticed a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My friend endorsed it highly and I decided to give it a trial to see if it would help me. It took patience and perseverance for I was in bad condition, and I used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for nearly five months before I was cured, but what a change, from despair to happiness, from misery to the delightful exhilarating feeling health always brings. I would not change back for a thousand dollars, and your Vegetable Compound is a grand medicine."

"I wish every sick woman would try it and be convinced."—Mrs. IMA HASKELL, Silver Lake, Mass. Worthy Vice Templar, Independent Order of Good Templars.

When a medicine has been successful in more than a million cases, is it justice to yourself to say, without trying it, "I do not believe it would help me"?

Surely you cannot wish to remain weak, and sick and discouraged, exhausted with each day's work. You have some derangement of the feminine organism, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you just as surely as it has others.

Mrs. Tillie Hart, of Larimore, N. D., says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: I might have been spared many months of suffering and pain if I had known of the efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a few months sooner, for I tried many remedies without finding anything which helped me before I tried the Vegetable Compound. I dreaded the approach of the menstrual period every month, as it meant much suffering and pain. Some months the flow was very scanty and others it was profuse, but after I had used the Compound for two months I became regular and natural, and so I continued until I felt perfectly well, and the parts were strengthened to perform the work without assistance and pain. I am like a different woman now, where before I did not care to live, and I am pleased to testify as to the good your Vegetable Compound has done for me. Sincerely yours, Mrs. TILLIE HART, Larimore, N. D.

Be it, therefore, believed by all women who are ill that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the medicine they should take. It has stood the test of time, and it has hundreds of thousands of cures to its credit. Women should consider it unwise to use any other medicine. Mrs. Pinkham, whose address is Lynn, Mass., will answer cheerfully and without cost all letters addressed to her by sick women. Perhaps she has just the knowledge that will help your case—try her to-day—it costs nothing.

Mail Orders WE SEND SAMPLES OF SUITS, OVERCOATS, BOYS' KNEE-PANTS SUITS OR MEN'S PANTS. All you have to do is to tell us what you want, giving sizes and prices, and we will mail samples at once. Twelve years of practice has taught us how to send you what you order—or, if you prefer, send your order, enclose the amount you desire to invest, and if we don't send you what you want, send it back at our expense, and we will refund the money. Men's Suits, \$5, \$7.50, \$10, \$12.50, \$15 and \$20. Men's Pants, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4 and \$5. Boys' Knee-Pants Suits, \$1.50, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5 and \$6.50. Everything in Hats and Furnishings. THE GLOBE CLOTHING CO., 89 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

WANTED PILES 1,000 Men and Women to Try \$6.00 Worth of Samples Free. Send no money. Only send your name to W. C. HUGHEN, Atlanta, Ga. CASCARETS Best For The Bowels THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP. Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. Never Sickens, Weakens or Gripes. Do. Do. Do. Sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C.C.D. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 50c ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES. DROPSY CURED Gives Quick Relief. Removes all swelling in 8 to 10 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing more to be said. Write Dr. H. M. Green's Sons, Knoxville, Box 98 Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good. Use 25 CENTS. DRS. LEATHERMAN & BENTLEY, Cor. Marietta and Forsyth Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

A few General Directions with Regard to Destroying Mosquitoes, Particularly the Yellow Fever Mosquito.

By W. C. Gorgas. Continued from Saturday, Nov. 12. During the year 1900 the Army of the United States had entire control of Havana, at that time the great centre of yellow fever for the world. An excellent opportunity for investigating the disease therefore existed. The Surgeon-General of the Army sent to Havana a band of army medical officers for the purpose of investigating yellow fever. This band was made up of the following army doctors: Doctor Reed, the president, and Doctors O'Neil, Agramonte and Lazear. After much investigation they determined to study the relation of the mosquito to yellow fever. Their attention was called to this matter by the fact that the mosquito had already been proved to play in malaria and filaria, as mentioned above, and also by certain facts known in the history of yellow fever epidemics. Doctor Finlay, a prominent physician of Havana, reasoning from certain peculiarities of yellow fever and from experiments which he made, had maintained for many years that a certain kind of mosquito in Havana, the Stegomyia, was the cause of yellow fever, but he had not been able to prove it.

down during their exit. It happened that the mosquitoes in this jar had never bitten a yellow-fever patient and were not infected. After the mosquito had been left in this condition for from ten to twenty days, it was known that her saliva was capable of transmitting the disease. When she was wanted for the purpose of giving somebody yellow fever, a man would take a glass tube, slip a handkerchief under the mosquito's netting, put the mouth of the tube over the mosquito, and then fill the mouth of the tube with a cotton stopper, as above described. She would then be taken to the man to whom it was desired to give yellow fever and who had bravely volunteered for the purpose, the cotton stopper taken out, the tube turned upside down with its mouth resting on the skin, and the mosquito allowed to settle. She would then introduce her biting apparatus and slowly fill herself with blood. But before she fills with blood she injects her saliva into the wound, just as does the snake in biting. It is this injection of the saliva that causes the swelling and the burning sensation that is felt at the point where the mosquito bites and which lasts some time after she has finished. The injection of the irritating saliva probably has the effect of making it easier for the mosquito to get blood. Now, it will be remembered that this man who was bitten had been kept in the camp for two weeks before he was bitten, and isolated in such a way that he could not possibly have contracted yellow fever. There were thirty or forty men in the same camp under exactly the same conditions. Three or four days after he was bitten by the mosquito he developed a well-marked case of yellow fever, although everybody else in the camp remained well. Doctor Reed and his fellow-workers, therefore, very naturally believed that that particular mosquito gave the man yellow fever. They repeated this test twelve or fifteen different times with the same result. Nobody else in the camp had yellow fever. Always within six days after the bite of the mosquito known to be infected, the man experimented upon had yellow fever.

Whence Comes This Mighty Healing Power. All the Land Wonders at the Remarkable Cures Effected by Professor Adkin. BEALS DISEASES CALLED INCURABLE. Minister, Doctors, and Professional Men Tell How He Has Cured the Blind, the Lame, the Paralytic and Many on the Very Brink of Death. FREE HELP FOR THE SICK. Professor Adkin Offers to Help All Sufferers From Any Disease Absolutely Free of Charge—Professional Men Investigate His Powers. In all parts of the country men and women, doctors and surgeons, clergy and educators, are wondering at the remarkable cures made by Professor Thomas F. Adkin, discoverer of the Adkin Vitiopathy treatment. Prof. Adkin heals not by drugs, nor by Christian Science, nor by Hypnotism, but by a subtle psychical force of nature in combination with certain vital magnetic remedies which contain the very elements of life and health. A reporter recently talked with Prof. Adkin, and was asked to invite all readers of this paper who are sick or who are worried by the ill of those dear to them, to write to him for assistance. "Some people have declared," said Prof. Adkin, "that my powers are superhuman, they call me a man of mysterious powers. This is not so; I cure because I understand nature, because I use the subtle force of nature, to build up the system and restore health. But at the same time I believe that it would not have been given me to make the discoveries I have made if I had not been intended that I should use them for the general good. I therefore feel that it is my duty to give the benefit of the science I practice to all who are suffering. I want you to tell your readers that they can write to me in the strictest confidence if they are troubled with any kind of disease, and I will thoroughly diagnose their cases and prescribe a simple home treatment which I positively guarantee to effect a complete cure, absolutely free of charge. I care not how serious their cases, nor how hopeless they may seem. I want them to write to me and let me make them well. I feel that this is my life work." So great is the sensation wrought in the medical world by the wonderful cures performed by Prof. Adkin, that several professional gentlemen were asked to investigate the cures. Among these gentlemen were Dr. L. B. Hawley and Mr. L. G. Doane, both famous physicians and surgeons. After a thorough and painstaking investigation, these eminent physicians were so impressed at the far-reaching powers of Prof. Adkin, and the wonderful efficacy of Vitiopathy, that they volunteered to forsake all other ties in life and all other kinds of treatment and devote themselves to assisting Prof. Adkin in the great work for humanity. With his discovery of the Adkin Vitiopathy treatment, eminent physicians are generally agreed that the treatment of disease has at last been reduced to an exact science. In all some 8,000 men and women means and power to do what he thought most likely to free the city from yellow fever. Yellow fever in Havana was a disease like consumption in Galveston or New Orleans—always there, and always one of the principal causes of death in the city. And this had been the state of affairs as long as anything had been known with any accuracy, either about yellow fever or about the health conditions of Havana; and these things were pretty accurately known for more than a hundred years immediately preceding the time I refer to. When we organized our health department, we believed, as did everybody else, that yellow fever was caused by filth, dirt, and general insanitary conditions, so we went to work doing our very best to correct these conditions. With these efforts Havana very rapidly became a healthy city, as much so as many of our large cities in the United States, but yellow fever did not seem to be affected.

have been cured by the powers of Prof. Adkin. Some were blind, some were lame, some deaf, some were paralytic, scarcely able to move, so great was their infirmity. Others were afflicted with Bright's disease, heart disease, consumption and other so-called incurable diseases. Some were sufferers from indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous debility, insomnia, neuralgia, constipation, rheumatism, and other similar ills. Some were men and women addicted to drunkenness, morphine, and other evil habits. In all cases Prof. Adkin treats he guarantees a cure. Even those on the brink of the grave, with all hope of recovery gone and despaired of by doctors and friends alike, have been restored to perfect health by the force of Vitiopathy, and Prof. Adkin's marvellous skill. And, remarkable as it may seem, distance has made no difference. Those living far away have been cured in the privacy of their own homes, as well as those who have been treated in person. Prof. Adkin asserts that he can cure any one of any distance as well as though he stood before them. Read a few short extracts from those who have taken his home treatment at a distance and decide for yourself whether his claims are well founded. From Mrs. Adelle K. Hough, Omaha, Neb., comes this kindly expression: "I was ailing for fifteen years, and spent a small fortune doctoring, but did not get well. Have had several doctors treat me (the best in the State) but they fail to understand my trouble. Then I had two operations which left me in a worse state than ever. I read your advertisement, wrote to you for advice, took your treatment which was very pleasant to take, and now I am well and happy. See from pain, happy and grateful for the great benefits I have received." Not long ago John Adams, of Blakesburg, Ia., who had been lame for twenty years, was permanently cured by Professor Adkin without an operation of any kind. About the same time the city of Rochester, N. Y., was started by the cure of one of its oldest residents, Mr. P. A. Wright, who had been partly blind for a long period. John E. Neff, of Millerburg, Pa., who had suffered for years from a cataract over his left eye, was speedily restored to perfect sight, without an operation. From Logansport, Ind., comes the news of the recovery of Mrs. Mary Eicher, who had been practically deaf for a year, while in Warren, Pa., Mr. G. W. Sprague, a noted photographer and artist, who was not only partially blind and deaf, but at death's door from a complication of diseases, was restored to perfect health and strength by Professor Adkin. W. H. Mitchell, of Fenton, Ont., Canada, writes, "To all whom this may concern, I, W. H. Mitchell, do hereby state that having been troubled by Thos. F. Adkin for a complication of diseases and having been cured in three weeks' time, when all other remedies failed, I desire to acknowledge this by my own handwriting, and if any one wishes to correspond with me relative to my case I will gladly do so, believing that in helping others to take the treatment, they will never regret it as long as they live." Vitiopathy cures not one disease alone, but it cures all diseases when used in combination with the proper remedies. If you are sick, no matter what your disease do, who says you cannot be cured, write to Professor Adkin today; tell him the principal symptoms of your complaint, how long you have been suffering, and he will at once diagnose your case, tell you the exact disease from which you are suffering, and prescribe the treatment that will positively cure you. This costs you nothing absolutely nothing. Professor Adkin will also give you a copy of his marvelous new book entitled, "How to be cured and how to cure others." This book tells you exactly how Professor Adkin will cure you. It fully and completely describes the nature of his wonderful treatment. It also explains to you how you yourself may possess this great healing power and cure the sick around you. Professor Adkin does not ask one cent for his services in this connection. They will be given to you absolutely free. He has made a wonderful discovery, and he wishes to place it in the hands of every sick person in this country, that he may be restored to perfect health and strength. Mark your letter personal when you write and no one but Professor Adkin will see it. Address Professor Thomas F. Adkin, Office, 4650, Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

J. KAEMPFER, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE. One Block North Old Railway Station. ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY EXECUTED. RUBBER BOUGHT AT HIGHEST PRICES. Agent in Limon for the COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS Just arrived per Royal Mail. Argosy 50, Bo's Own Paper 50, Carpenter and Builder 50, Chamber's Journal 90, Cassell's Little Folks 50, Cassell's Magazine 50, Century Magazine 1.50, Cornhill Magazine 1.50, English Illustrated 50, Fair-side 50, Gentlewoman 50, Gentleman Magazine of Fashion 50, Girl's Own Paper 50, Harroworth's Magazine 40, Harper's Magazine 1.40, Little Folks Illustrated 50, London Art Fashions (Illustrated) 1.00, London Tailor (Illustrated) 50, Longman's Magazine 50, Macmillan's Magazine 50, Pall Mall Magazine (Illustrated) 1.00, Pearson's Royal Magazine 40, Pearson's Magazine 40, Queen 50, Quiver 50, Review of Reviews 50, Scribner's Magazine 50, Strand Magazine 1.40, Sunday at Home 50, Tailor and Cutter (Illustrated) 50, Temple Magazine 1.50, Weldon's Bazaar (Children's) 100, Dressmaker (Illustrated) 100, Home Dressmaker, do. 100, Milliner 100, Journal of Costume 50, Ladies' Journal 50, Practical Needle 50, Wide World Magazine 50, Windsor Magazine 50, Young England 50. Fountain Pens. ON SALE AT WOOD'S BOOK STORE, PORT LIMON, C.R. PRICE 03.00

Dr. MAURO AGUILAR. OFFICE: INTERNACIONAL DRUG STORE. HOURS OF ATTENDANCE: 8.00 a.m. to 11 a.m., 3.00 p.m. to 5 p.m. EMERGENCY CASES ALL TIMES.

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SPECTACLES. A large assortment of ordinary Spectacles and Folders to suit all sights at 1.50. Watch Chains.

Gents' Rolled Gold, 2.50, 3.00, 4.50 and 7.50, do. guaranteed 20 years, 10.00, Ladies' do. 5.00, 6.00, 7.50, 10.75 and 12.90. Smokers' Materials.

Cansta Cigarettes, per tin 2.00, Tobacco do 2.00, Pipes, all prices, from 50 cents to 1.00, Cigarette books, 10 cents, three for 0.25, Cigarette holders, from 25 cents to 0.50, Cigar Holders, from 25 cents to 0.50. ALL AT WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON.

Banking and Exchange. THOMAS SCOTT, San Jose, Costa Rica. DRAFTS ON LONDON, NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS AND KINGSTON. LOANS GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES. MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT AT INTEREST. ACCOUNTS CURRENT OPENED ON FAVORABLE TERMS, SUBJECT TO CHECK. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD. RAFFTS ON PARIS, PAMBURG AND GENOA. San Jose, 31st August, 1901.

Limón Mutual Life Assurance. No. 56, POLICY No. 711, DIED—REUBEN M. PETERS. THE Assessment of One Colon payable by every member is now due on this policy, and must be paid at the Treasurer's Office (British Vice Consulate) not later than Monday, December 5th. No payments will be accepted after date mentioned, and members failing to pay within the limit specified will forfeit their Policy. The Treasurer will receive assessments daily from 6.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and on Sundays from 7 to 10 a.m. Members when paying assessments will please bring their last receipt with them. F. M. H. WOOD, Secretary and Treasurer. GROUND COFFEE. You will get the finest qualities at the factory of the Phoenix Coffee Co., Limon, C.R.