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LIMON WEEKLY NEWS.

The only Paper published in English in Costa Rica.



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VOL. IV. No. 21.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17 1904.

PRICE: TEN CENTS

Limon Weekly News.

PORT LIMON, SATURDAY, DEC. 17, 1904

F. M. H. WOOD,

PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, PORT LIMON COSTA RICA, CENTRAL AMERICA. H. HEMLOCK, AGENT, ZENT JUNCTION ANTONIO LEHMANN CENTRAL AVENUE SAN JOSE.

Latest Foreign News.

Vicenza 5.—The Russian Ambassador Count Peter Kurnatov died from an attack of apoplexy today.

New York 5.—According to Government calculations, the cotton crop for this year will not be less than 12,000 bales, the largest ever gathered in the United States.

Moscow 5.—On his way to St. Petersburg the Ambassador of the Shah of Persia, Mirza Riva Khan stopped here today. He leaves an autograph letter to the Czar as well as a portrait of the Shah. The committee are traveling on a special train, accompanied by the minister of Foreign Relations.

Madrid 5.—The snow fall has been the heaviest for many years. In fact, for 30 hours all traffic has been suspended. The theatres are closed and the markets without vegetables. 20,000 men are out of work. The railway and telegraph services are thoroughly demoralized and many deaths have occurred. King Alfonso has ordered the military barracks and prisons to be opened to accommodate the needy. The Queen-Mother Christina and the Alcaldes are distributing clothing to the poor, and every possible measure is being adopted by the Government to assist the people.

Panama 5.—The United States Minister of War, Taft, and Minister de la Guerra have signed the necessary documents clearing up the existing doubts respecting the interpretation of the Canal treaty. It is said that all the difficulties have been settled in a manner very beneficial to the New Republic.

Liverpool 6.—In consequence of the report from the Washington Department concerning the cotton crop, the market has fallen and great excitement is observed. The first transaction was a sale for March and April delivery at 24.45 or a loss of twenty-five points, other sales were made later at 24.25 or lost, eight less. The price for January and February were 24.10 and 24.00 at thirty-four points lower.

Washington 6.—China is agitating a current of discontent which will without doubt cause serious complications in the present war. Information from Berlin says that in the highest official circles the opinion reigns that Russia will launch the whole of Europe into this war. Hundreds of Japanese agents are circulating in the Chinese minds that "Asia is for the Asiatics."

Washington 6.—News from Mexico reports that President Diaz has been re-elected for the seventh time, with Don Romon Corral as Vice-President. At the first time, a Vice-President has been appointed.

Washington 9.—In his message to Congress President Roosevelt avoided any reference to the Panama Canal. This is doubtless due to important changes pending in the construction of the work. As the changes are not definitely settled the President will not discuss them until a later communication to Congress on the subject. Y. Sterling Representative Hepburn's point from Panama accompanied by the members of the commission and Senator Kettler. These gentlemen passed a week on the Isthmus accompanied by very decided opinions. They all favor the construction of the canal, without any change in the plans of Mr. Wallace.

St. Petersburg 9.—It is considered here that Japan is only indulging in boasting when they report that a belicose programme is being prepared in case France, Germany, and Portugal fail to observe their obligations as neutrals towards the South Pacific. It is not likely that Japan thinks of adopting any attitude likely to embroil the whole of Europe. It is a notable fact that if the Mikado's Government complicates the situation by the introduction of new demands it will not only prejudice Japan's position towards the conclusion of the war but will enlarge the sympathies of those nations who are at present her friends.

Rome 9.—The Duke of Connaught brother of King Edward was received by His Holiness the Pope yesterday. He was received with the greatest cordiality by the Pontiff.

Island of Peru 9.—The British yacht "Catarina" from Jubbit, French small arrived here today bringing news that the Russian squadron under Admiral Vuelkarsam leaves tonight to-morrow. All the ships have been cooled from the transport companying the fleet. Provisions and vegetables were purchased in the name. It is alleged that the yachts "Catarina", "Florentia", and "Zenaida" are under charter for a mysterious mission. These boats were followed by the fleet from the Mediterranean.

London 9.—A Rome despatch says Prince Albert of Prussia has visited the Pope carrying an autograph letter from Emperor William. His Holiness suffering from an attack of rheumatism.

General Ricciotto Garibaldi only surviving son of the famous Italian hero is dying from inflammation of the kidneys. Ricciotto's mother was named Anita and was the first wife of Giuseppe Garibaldi.

London 9.—Although the different departments of the British Government interested in Central Asia are disposed to doubt the news of a extensive movement of Russian troops on the frontier of Afghanistan, those having relations with the Kingdom of Amer are disposed to credit the news, and think that Russia probably intends this movement as a manifestation of her power, in order to exercise an influence over the Amer prejudice to the British mission at present nearing Calcutta, and to counter-balance whatever loss of prestige she may have sustained, through the recent British mission to Tibet. According to the latest news received from Afghanistan the forces in Cabul have been concentrated for some time. During the life of the Amer Abduraman the partition of the capital did not exceed 4,000 men now they number 50,000 with artillery of six and a half pounds, and an enormous number of muskets, although the Amer thinks the Russian attack is directed against Herat he has not sent his arms to the troops in that district because he has not sufficient confidence in their loyalty. Among the tribes in the remote parts of Cabul there exists a chicanery due to bad crops and cholera.

St. Petersburg 9.—In spite of the fact that the war has lasted nearly one year, the military policy of Russia has not been touched. According to official information, of the 700,000 militia of Russia only a partial mobilization has taken place in 43. In 74 of these districts, several classes have been touched out in a case have the reserves been touched. The forces in the line of peace consists of two bodies of Grenadier guards, two corps of cavalry, 21 of troops of the line exclusive of two corps in the Caucasus, 2 in Turkestan and the Siberian corps; ten of these are at the state of war. Orders have given for the despatch of 4 corps of 2-rop an troops and 5 of the rifle brigades. When these are incorporated each one will have 15,000 men.

Victoria B. C. 11.—On his way home to spend Christmas, the celebrated English artist and correspondent, Mr. Frederick Villiers passed through here. In the course of an interview he said he was convinced that the war would continue for another year, and that it was his intention to return to the Far East after the winter. With respect to Port Arthur he expects the fall of the plaza within a week or two at farthest as the Japanese were using the most expert and efficient to accomplish this, aided by the most remarkable strategy and determination. The capture of the plaza would be accomplished immediately, but the sacrifice of life would be terrible; it is the greatest mistake to suppose that the Japanese warfare economic as far as their men and their own lives are concerned. Many of them have been made without previously studying the position to be attacked. If the Baltic fleet could move rapidly and place the wireless unexpectedly near the fishing Islands Port Arthur might be saved within 24 hours after the news is received, but at a terrible price. The order which exists in the Japanese camps is something marvellous. The barracks occupied by the Japanese surgeons are immaculate. Among other things a perfect system of night guards registers are kept of all the wounded, etc. etc. Their commissariat arrangements are unequalled. The entire campaign is maintained with mathematical precision. With regard to the conditions existing inside the plaza, Mr. Villiers says that shortly before he left, rations were reduced to 2 1/2 lbs and bread 2 lbs. Horse meat is issued one day and beef the next although the former is becoming very scarce.

British Loyalty.

NO TREASON.

Today there is not a single one of King Edward's 307,000,000 subjects in prison for treason or disloyalty, said Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., recently at Canterbury, whereas in Germany thousands are in prison, in Russia thousands, and thousands are exiled from France. "Gleaner."

RELIEF AFTER SIX YEARS.—Mrs. M. A. Clark, of Timberridge, N. S. W. Australia, writes: "I wish to inform you of the wonderful benefit I have received from your valuable medicines. I suffered from a severe cough for six years and obtained no relief until I took Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. One bottle cured me and I am thankful to say that I have never had the cough since. Make any use of this letter that you like for the good of any other poor sufferers."

For sale by IS. GINATIONAL PHARMACY, LIMON.

LOST

BETWEEN 8 and 11 on Tuesday morning lost in the eastern part of the port a Gold Scarf Pin. It is a heirloom and of little value to the finder who will be given a reward of Twenty Five Centes on returning in good condition to "Limon Weekly News" office.

WATCHES!

Keystone-Elgin Watches, direct from the Factory,

LADIES

GENTS

SOLID SILVER, INLAID WITH GOLD



TWELVE DOLLARS GOLD (512)

GOLD FILLED CASE, GUARANTEED 10 YEARS



SEVEN DOLLARS GOLD



FIVE DOLLARS GOLD

GENTS

GOLD FILLED CASE, GUARANTEED TWENTY YEARS

SOLID SILVER

EASY TERMS



FIFTEEN DOLLARS GOLD



TWELVE DOLLARS GOLD

KEYSTONE CASES, Elgin Works

These watches can be supplied on Easy Terms: Payments as low as One Dollar gold monthly accepted

AGENTS WANTED ON THE LINE

SOLE AGENTS IN COSTA RICA:—Wood's Book Store, Limon.

BANANAS.

Half interest in small Banana Farm, more than half of it entirely new land. Railway runs through it. Plenty land available. Capital required: \$5,000 gold. Apply by letter "Investment," "Limon Weekly News" Office.

NORTHERN RAILWAY OF COSTA RICA

TIME TABLE.

FOR ALL POINTS IN ZENT AND:—

Banana River Districts.

| WESTBOUND. | | EASTBOUND. | |
|------------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| DAILY, DEPART SUNDAY. | | DAILY, DEPART SUNDAY | |
| Depart | 8:15 A. M. | LIMON. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Arrive | 9:20 .. | ZENT. | 1:50 .. |
| .. | 9:40 .. | ZENT JUNCTION | 1:35 .. |
| CHIRIPO BRANCH. | | | |
| Arrive | 10:45 A.M. | ZENT. | 10:00 A.M. |
| Depart | 10:25 .. | CHIRIPO. | 10:20 .. |
| BANANA RIVER DISTRICT. | | | |
| Arrive | 5:00 P.M. | LIMON. | 3:15 P.M. |
| Depart | 4:05 .. | BHARRERM. | 4:00 .. |
| .. | 4:05 .. | PHILADELPHIA | 4:00 .. |

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
W. G. CHASE, Actg. Supt.

AVISO.

EN Cartago se debe organizar un negocio de Provisiones del Pais y Comisiones en general que garantiza el buen servicio para las Haciendas y Estajos en la Zona Atlantica. Ofrezco mis servicios a mis amigos, asociaciones originales con un recargo de comisiones muy moderado. Deseo y se correspondo.

NOTICE.

I have just established in Cartago a Native Produce and General Commission business, guaranteeing to Farmers and Hotels in the Atlantic Zone the best service. Original prices guaranteed plus a very moderate commission. TRY AND BE CONVINCED. Cartago, December, 1904. PAUL WEDEL. 21st-10-12.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY,

—MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENT—

GENERAL LINE OF DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS AND GROCERIES

SOLE AGENTS FOR:

Schlitz Beer, Canadian Club Whiskey, White Rock Lipton Water, Vacuum Oil.

At Lowest Prices.

A fine assortment of Fancy Groceries just received. Large stock of export and sewer pipe now on hand. Call and get prices before purchasing elsewhere.

United Fruit Company

CASTINGS

Orders for castings of all descriptions, iron or brass, will be executed at the shops of the Northern Railway reasonable prices.

—SAND & STONE.—

Matina sand suitable for masonry C20.00 per car, coral rock, C25.00 per car. Delivered wherever designated alongside track, NORTHERN RAILWAY LIMON.

Wanted,

TO Rent for a long term of years a Banana Farm of 100 manzanas or more, no matter in what condition but must be on the Costa Rican Railroad, between Limon and the junction. Address:

F. T. 112,

Wood's Book Store
Limon.

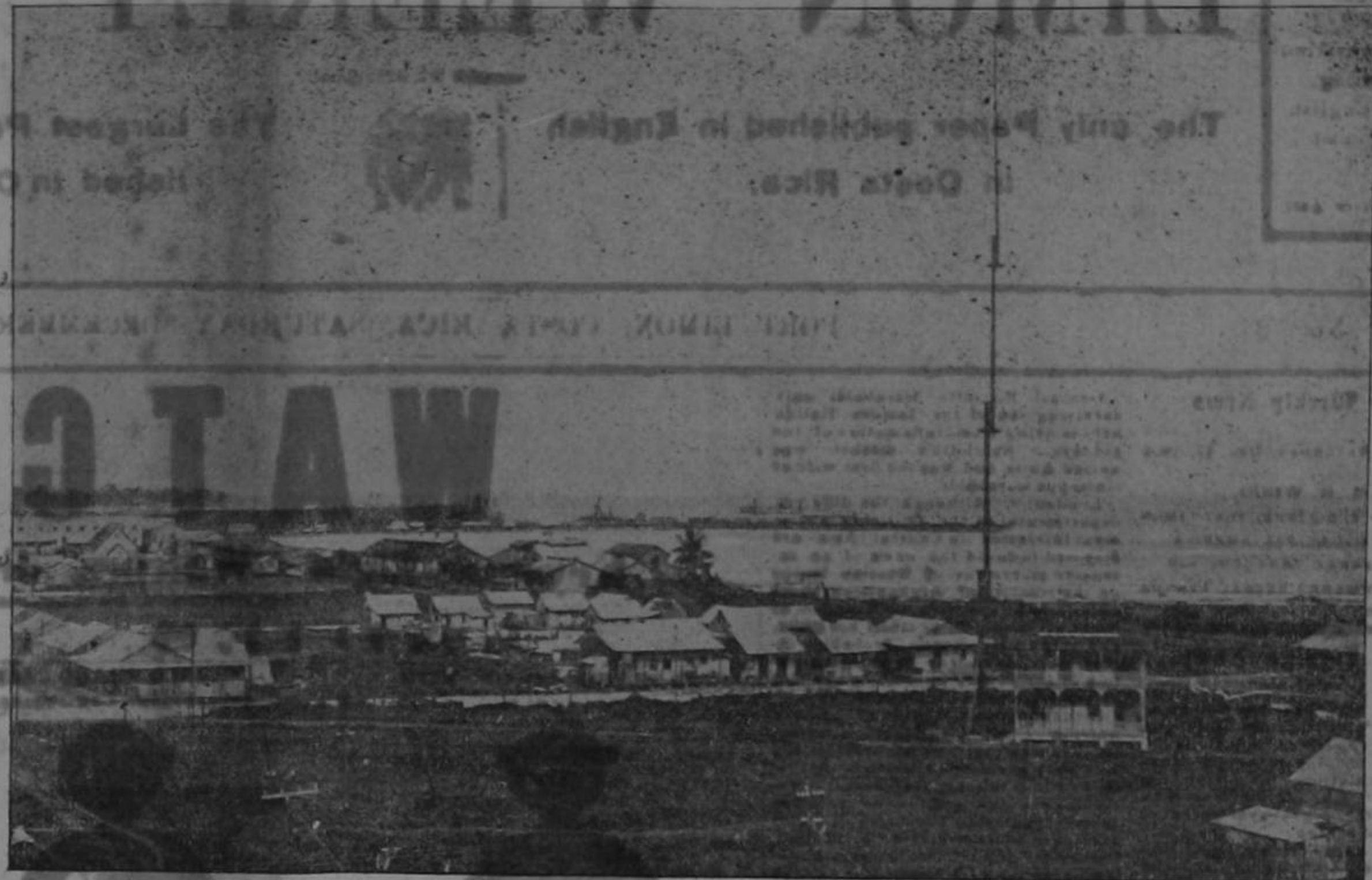
WOOD'S BOOK STORE,

LIMON-

PRICE LIST

Of Stationery, School Material and Novelties.

| | |
|--|--|
| A | Ledgers, with indexes, 200 pages 2.25 |
| Automatic Pencils 25 | Ledgers, with indexes, 300 pages 3.00 |
| Almanacs, Whitaker's, \$1.00 and \$2.00 | Ledgers, with indexes, 400 pages 3.75 |
| Almanacs, World 1.00 | Labels, gummed, 1,000 2.00 |
| Almanacs, sheet 15 | Lotto, 50, 1.00 and 3.00 |
| Alphabet Cards 25 | Letter heads, ptd., 100 3.00 |
| Atlases \$2.00 and 3.00 | Letter heads, ptd., 200 4.50 |
| | Letter heads, ptd., 300 5.00 |
| | Letter heads, ptd., 500 6.00 |
| Balls, rubber, solid .25c, 50c and .75 | Leg guards 7.00 |
| Balls, hollow, from 25 | Lapel button, King Edward 15 |
| Balls, base 75 | Lapel button, union jack 10 |
| Bicycle Cement, Tire 25 | Lanterns 50 |
| Bicycle Cement, rim 25 | |
| Brushes, shaving 50 | M. |
| Brushes, tooth 50 | Marshmallows, plain, 50c and 1.00 |
| Brushes, marking, 10, 20 and 25 | Marshmallows, chocolate, 50c and 1.00 |
| Bill books \$2.50 | Music paper, sheet 15 |
| Bow, hair, violin 75 | Mucilage, 10c and 1.25 |
| Bats, cricketing 15.00 | Mucilage, in collapsible tubes 50 |
| Balls, cricket 6.00 | Memorandums, 5c, 10c, 15c and 25 |
| Bill heads, small, 100 25 | Memorandums, indexed, from 30 |
| Bill heads, medium, 100 50 | Mouth organs, 25c and 30 |
| Bill heads, medium, 25 25 | Mourning note, per quire 30 |
| Banana counters 8.00 | Mourning envelopes, 25c and 50 |
| Bowls, copying 1.50 | Marbles, clay, per doz. 15 |
| Boxing gloves 6.00 | Marbles, glass, per doz. 20 |
| Balloons 10 | Marking brushes, 10c, 20c and 25 |
| Birthday cards, 25, 50 and 1.00 | Metal polish 25 |
| Banquets, fancy, an assortment | Music books, 50c and 1.00 |
| Blotting, hand 1.25 | Mirrors, hand carved 3.00 |
| | Musical boxes, toy 1.50 |
| C. | Musical boxes, toy 2.50 |
| Copy letter books, 500 22.50 | |
| Cards, Bicycle playing 85 | N. |
| Cards, cheap playing 65 | Needles, crochet 10 |
| Chalk, tailors' 05 | Note paper, per pkt. 10 |
| Chalk, billiard 05 | Note paper, per ream \$1.50 |
| Chalk, crayons, box 75 | Note paper (flowers) per doz. 50 |
| Chalk, carpenters', lb. 25 | Note paper, initials, per doz. 50 |
| Chess, set 2.00 | Nail brushes, 25c and 1.00 |
| Chess board 1.50 | |
| Crochet needle 10 | O. |
| Crochet cotton 25 | Oil board, per sheet 10 |
| Crochet silk 25 | Oil for typewriter 50 |
| Combs, hair, 25 and 50 | Oil can 75 |
| Combs, small tooth 25 | Oil Paints, tin box \$5.00 |
| Clips, board, letter 1.75 | |
| Clips, board, foolscap 2.00 | P. |
| Checkers, 35 and 65 | Pen reals, spiral 25 |
| Checker boards 1.50 | Pistols, toy, 25c and 75 |
| Copying brushes 1.25 | Pipes, corncob 25 |
| Calendars, desk 50 | Pipes, briar, \$1.50 and \$1.75 |
| Calendars, stand 75 | Polish, boot, brown 30 |
| Composition books, 5, 10, 15 and 25 | Polish, boot, black 50 |
| Concertinos, \$4.00 and 6.00 | Polish, boot, white 75 |
| Commissary order books, 109 l. 1.00 | Pins, office, pyramid 35 |
| Cigarette books 10 | Pencils, lead, Eagle office 15 |
| Cash boxes, \$2.50 and 3.00 | Pencils, lead, Perfection 05 |
| Caps for toy pistols 05 | Pencils, lead, carpenter's 15 |
| Copy books, Caswell's 25 | Pencils, lead, blue or red 15 |
| Carbon paper, 8x13 15 | Pencils, lead, red and blue com- bined 25 |
| Christmas cards (assorted) from 10 | Pencils, slate (board) 05 |
| Chamois leather 50 | Pencils, copying 20 |
| Cards, birthday, 25, 50 and 1.00 | Penholders, 5c and 10 |
| Counter books, 25, 50, 60 and 75 | Penholders, cork 25 |
| | Penholders, self-ejecting 25 |
| D. | Printing outfit 1.00 |
| Dice, each, 5 and 10 10 | Pens, gold fountain 1.50 |
| Dice cups 85 | Pens, Esterbrook's, per gross 2.00 |
| Dice, poker \$1.50 | Pens, Spencerian, per gross 2.50 |
| Dominoes, \$1.25 and 6.00 | Pens, school, per gross 1.50 |
| Dating stamps 1.00 | Poker chips, per 100 1.50 |
| Desk pads, 19x24 2.50 | Pencil sharpeners 25 |
| Dolls, all prices from 25 | Pencil holders, leather 35 |
| Diaries, desk 1.00 | Pencil holders, metal, 35c and 25 |
| Diaries, pocket, from 75 | Point protectors 10 |
| Desk calendars 50 | Paper fasteners, per box 50 |
| Desk calendar stands 75 | Paper weights, 75c, \$1.50 and 3.00 |
| | Purses, chain 50 |
| E. | Purses, gold coin 1.00 |
| Envelopes, our make, pr. 100 75 | |
| Envelopes, imp. square, per 100 \$1.25 | Q. |
| Envelopes, for invitation, pkg. 25 | Queen Victoria photograph \$1.00 |
| Envelopes, for photographs, 10, 15 | |
| Erasers, Faber's rubber 25 | R. |
| Emery paper 10 | Rules, carpenter's 50 |
| Emery cloth 15 | Rules, carpenter's, brass bound \$1.00 |
| Embroidery hoops 25 | Rules, office, from 35 |
| | Rules, office, rubber 2.00 |
| F. | Rubber bands, per gross 35 |
| Fountain pens, Crescent \$3.00 | Rubber bands, per gross 2.00 |
| Flutes, tin 50 | Records, 100 pages 1.25 |
| Fans, plain 50 | Records, 200 pages 2.00 |
| Fans, feather 1.00 | Records, 300 pages 2.75 |
| Files, Harp 40 | Records, 400 pages 3.50 |
| Foolscap, per quire 35 | Receipt books, cash, 50 leaves 40 |
| Files, box 1.75 | Receipt books, cash, 100 leaves 75 |
| Frames, plush picture 1.50 | Receipt books, rent, 50 leaves 40 |
| Flags, English, 35, 50 and 1.00 | Receipt books, rent, 100 leaves 75 |
| | Razors, each 3.00 |
| G. | Razor straps 1.50 |
| Gold paint 50 | Razor cases 25 |
| Guitar Strings, wire, 1, 15c; 2, 15c; 3 for 15 | Rosin for violin 25 |
| Guitar Strings, wire, 4, 20c; 5, 25c; 6, 20 | |
| Goggles 50 | S. |
| Guitars, fair quality \$12.50 | Slates, 25c, 40c and 50 |
| Glue, Le Page's liquid 40 | Soap, Pear's unscented 50 |
| | Spectacles \$1.50 |
| H. | Spectacles, colored 1.00 |
| Harmonicas, 15 and 75 | Spectacle cases 25 |
| | Stamps, India rubber 1.00 |
| I. | Sand paper 05 |
| Ink, Stephens' 12 pint 10 | Stylographic pens 2.50 |
| Ink, Stephens' 1 pint \$1.00 | Scribbling pads, 5c, 10c and 15 |
| Ink, Stephens' quart 1.75 | Silver paint 75 |
| Ink, marking 50 | Sealing wax, pound 1.50 |
| Ink, rubber stamp 1.00 | School bags from 50 |
| Ink, red, 15 and 1.00 | Scissors 75 |
| Inkstands, \$2.00, \$5.00 and 6.00 | Scissors, folding pocket 1.00 |
| Indexes, 35 and 85 | Straws, per box 1.75 |
| Invoice books, from 25 | Sling shot, rubber 25 |
| Ink eradicator, Collins' 1.50 | Sponge, for cups 50 |
| Ink, India 60 | Scholar's companions 1.00 |
| | Shorthand note books 25 |
| J. | Spelling blocks, 55c and 1.00 |
| Journal paper, per quire \$1.00 | Sponge cups 1.25 |
| Journals, 100 pages 1.25 | |
| Journals, 200 pages 2.00 | T. |
| Journals, 300 pages 2.75 | Toys, assorted prices |
| Journals, 400 pages 3.50 | Tooth picks 35 |
| Japanese lanterns, from 25 | Toilet paper 20 |
| | Tobacco pouch, rubber \$1.00 |
| K. | Type (see printer's outfit) |
| Key chains 35 | Typewriting paper, letter ream 3.00 |
| Key rings, 10 and 15 | Typewriting paper, foolscap, rm 3.50 |
| King Edward's photograph \$1.00 | Typewriter ribbons 2.00 |
| Knives, pocket, 1.00 and 1.50 | Tablets, note 25c and 40 |
| | Tablets, letter, 50c and 1.00 |
| L. | Time books, weekly, from 20 |
| Lamps, table, from \$1.50 | Time books, monthly, 20c and 75 |
| Lamp shades, 50 to 2.00 | Tape measures, 3 ft. 75 |
| Lamp chimneys, 25 to 50 | Tape measures, 5 ft. 85 |
| Lamp shades, from 15 | Twine, per 1-2 lb. ball 50 |
| Knives, shag, brown or black, pr. 10 | Tooth brushes 50 |
| Ledgers, with indexes, 100 pages 1.50 | |



| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Typewriter oil 50 | Tally books 35 |
| Tags, per 100 10 | Tops 60 |
| Toy books, 25c and 50 | Toy books, linen, 50c and 1.00 |
| Typewriter erasers 25 | Tissue paper, per doz. 50 |
| UV. | |
| Views of Costa Rica 50 | Violin strings, 1st, silk 30 |
| Violin strings, 2, 3 and 4 (gut) 25 | Visiting cards, 100 printed \$1.00 |
| Visiting cards, 100 printed 2.50 | Violin strings, 1 and 2 75 |
| Violin strings, 3 and 4 1.00 | Union jacks, 35c, 50c and 1.00 |
| Violin bridges 25 | Violin pegs 25 |
| Views of Central America 12.50 | |
| W. | |
| Whistles, tin, 25c and 50 | Wall paper, per roll, from 30 |
| Wrapping paper, per pound 30 | Wickets and balls, per set \$12.00 |
| Wicket keeping gloves 6.00 | Writing cases, \$1.00 and 2.00 |

Country customers will please include in their remittance the cost of postage, equal to 25 cents for two pounds.

Directory of Costa Rica.

| |
|--|
| President of the Republic—Licenciado don Ascencio Esquivel. |
| First Vice President—Licenciado don Ricardo Jimenez. |
| Second Vice President—Licenciado don Cleto Gonzalez Viquez. |
| Third Vice President—General don Juan B. Quiros. |
| CABINET MINISTERS. |
| Licenciado don Leonidas Pacheco, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Clerical, Grace, Justice, Benefit and Public Instruction. |
| Don Manuel J. Jimenez Secretary of Finance and Commerce. |
| Don Tobias Zuniga Secretary of War and Marine in charge of the Interior Police and Public Works. |
| President of Supreme Court, Licenciado don Manuel V. Jimenez. |
| LIMON. |
| Governor—Don Wenceslao de la Guardia. |
| Secretary—Don Federico Golcher. |
| Administrator of Customs—Don Balvanero Vargas. |
| Port Medical Officer—Dr. Sepulveda Stegall. |
| Judge of Criminal Court—Licenciado don Marcial Alpizar. |
| Chief Police Agent—Don Filadelfo Granados. |
| Police—Don Eduardo Balcoceda, comandante. |
| MUNICIPALITY. |
| Don Zenarias Cheves—President. |
| Don M. F. Quesada—Vice President. |
| Don Eduardo Beeche—Secretary-Treasurer. |
| CONSULAR CORPS. |
| Colombia—E. de J. Navia, Esq., Consul. |
| Panama—Ramon F. Acevedo, Esq., Consul. |
| Venezuela—Felipe J. Alvarado, Esq., Consul General. |
| Peru—Felipe J. Alvarado, Esq., Vice Consul. |
| France—Felipe J. Alvarado, Esq., Consular Agent. |
| Italy—Miguel de Agostini, Esq., Consular Agent. |
| Germany—George Krammer, Esq., Vice Consul. |
| Great Britain—Frederick M. H. Wood, Esq., Vice Consul. |
| Norway and Sweden—Georj Vernor Lindo, Esq., Vice Consul. |
| United States—Pierre P. Diemer, Esq., Consul; I. Percy Scott, Esq., Vice Consul. |

Trades Directory.

| |
|---|
| E. W. Jackson. |
| BARS— |
| Alfano Hermanos. |
| Jose Cu villier. |
| BOOK STORES— |
| Wood's Book Store. |
| BOOTS AND SHOES— |
| Emilio Artavia. |
| BUTCHERS— |
| L. O. Fraser. |
| CARPENTERS— |
| Hilary Bockles. |
| Alfonso Chase. |
| James Stubbell. |
| COMMISSION MERCHANTS— |
| Felipe J. Alvarado & Co. |
| DENTISTS— |
| Dr. Will A. Blackburn. |
| DRUGGISTS— |
| Virgilio Giorgi. |
| Obregon & Co. |
| DRY GOODS— |
| Ferdinand Asch. |
| Misasa Browner. |
| Eldeas Ramirez. |
| G. W. Titak. |
| EXCHANGE— |
| F. M. H. Wood. |
| FIRE BRIGADE— |
| Ramon F. Acevedo, Chief. |
| F. M. H. Wood, Deputy Chief. |
| FRIENDLY SOCIETIES— |
| Foresters, L. O. Fraser, C. R. Good Samaritans, Adolphus English |
| W. C. |
| Knights of Pythias, E. A. Pitt. |
| Masons: English, C. V. Lindo, R. W. M.; Spanish, Julio Goadt kl, R. W. M. |
| Mechanics. |
| Odd Fellows. |
| Shepherds. |
| HOSPITALS— |
| Charity. |
| Costa Rica Railway. |
| United Fruit Co. |
| HOTELS— |
| Gran Hotel. |
| Hotel Arrasty. |
| INSURANCE— |
| Limon Mutual Life, President, W. J. Reid; Secretary and Treasurer, F. M. H. Wood. |
| ICE MANUFACTURERS— |
| Florida Ice Co. |
| LAWYERS— |
| Jose Caballero. |
| NEWSPAPERS— |
| Limon Weekly News. |
| PHYSICIANS— |
| Dr. Mauro Aguilar. |
| Dr. Alex Garcia. |
| Dr. — Obregon. |
| Dr. Septimus Stegall. |
| POLICE— |
| Marcus Sotela, Comandante. |
| POSTMASTER— |
| Manuel Esquivel. |
| PRINTERS— |
| F. M. H. Wood. |
| PRODUCE MERCHANTS— |
| Isaac L. Maduro. |
| PROVISION MERCHANTS— |
| J. E. Kraempfer. |
| Lindo Bros. |
| Esau Lyon. |
| United Fruit Company. |
| RAILROADS, COSTA RICA— |
| J. A. Pearce, Traffic Inspector. |
| G. C. Wendorf, Train Dispatcher. |
| R. W. Uncles, Freight Agent. |
| Max Lesser, Material Agent. |
| G. W. Rothery, Master Mechanic |
| RAILROADS, NORTHERN— |
| H. M. Field, Superintendent. |
| Wm. C. Chase, Assistant Supt. |
| W. D. Janney, Chief Engineer. |
| H. Scharschmidt, Assistant Engr. |
| J. M. Tibaut, Freight and Ticket Agt. |
| A. Lasker, Material Agent. |
| Robert Potts, Master Mechanic. |
| STEAMSHIP AGENCIES— |
| Elder Dempster, F. J. Alvarado & Co. |
| French, F. J. Alvarado & Co. |
| Hamburg-American, Luis Weckmann. |
| Royal Mail, F. J. Alvarado & Co. |
| Spanish, F. J. Alvarado & Co. |
| United Fruit Co. |
| SHOEMAKERS— |
| J. M. Goffe. |
| SCHOOLS— |

Miss Elvira de la Guardia, mistress. Baptist, Henry Hyton, Master. Church of England, W. E. Price Master; Miss Z. Barton, Mistress. Wesleyan, W. J. Flowers, Master.

SODA WATER MAKERS—
Simon Cohn.

STATIONERY—
Wood's Book Store.

STORES—
A. C. Campbell.
John Sachs.

TAILORS—
C. W. Grant.
T. P. McGuiness.
H. Portuondo.
R. A. Watson.

TELEGRAPHS—
Zacarias Cheves, Chief Operator.

WATCHMAKERS—
J. A. Calorie.
A. J. L. Steele.
Jacob Stevens.

WHARF MASTER—
Captain W. G. Baker.

AMONG THE INDIANS.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie Believed the Fedmen Were of Jewish Origin.

Even as late as the year 1805 there were Indians on the North American continent who had never seen or heard a gun, had never seen tobacco smoke and were capable of worshipping the white men who controlled these wonders. The Rev. A. G. Morice tells of some of the adventures of Simon Fraser, who has stamped his name on Canada. Father Morice writes as follows: "On landing at Lake Stuart Fraser's men, to impress the natives with a proper idea of their wonderful resources, fired a volley with their guns, whereupon the whole crowd of Indians fell prostrate to the ground. To allay their fears and make friends tobacco was offered them, which on being tasted was found too bitter and thrown away. Then, to show its use, the crew lighted their pipes, and at the sight of smoke issuing from their mouths the people began to whisper that they were still full of the fire wherewith they had been cremated. Pieces of soap were given to the women, who, taking them to be cakes of fat, set upon crunching them, causing foam and bubbles in the mouth, which puzzled both actors and bystanders. All these phenomena, however, were soon explained away, leaving no suspicion in the native mind, but a most profound admiration for the foreigners and their wares."

Sir Alexander Mackenzie had an idea that the Indians of the far northwest were partly Jewish in origin. From Lake Athabasca in 1794 he set out at the head of an expedition "in a birch bark canoe, 25 feet long, 4 1/2 feet beam and 26 inches high, with 3,000 pounds of baggage and provision and a crew of nine French Canadians." He reached the Pacific coast and returned. The aborigines he met were for the most part possessed of strongly religious instincts," said he in his report. "With regard to their origin all we are prepared to state, after a careful survey of their languages, manners and customs, is that they are undoubtedly of a mixed origin, come from the north-west and had commerce in their early history, perhaps, through intermarriage with people of Jewish persuasion or origin."

New Year's day, 1811, in the Canadian northwest was described by D. W. Harmon as follows: "This being the first day of another year, our people have passed it, according to the custom of the Canadians, in drinking and fighting. Some of the principal Indians of Fraser lake desired us to allow them to remain at the fort that they might see our people drink. As soon as they began to be a little intoxicated and to quarrel among themselves the natives began to be apprehensive that something unpleasant might befall them also. They therefore hid themselves under beds and elsewhere, saying that they thought the white people had run mad, for they appeared not to know what they were about. It was the first time that they had ever seen a person intoxicated."

An Animal Theater.

The sides and roar of the animal cages at the New York Zoo have been hung with painted scenes, like those on the stage of a theater. The animal lies down in the afternoon for a nap. When it goes to sleep it is in the centre of a vast desert. When it wakes the stage manager has shifted the scenes and the beast is lying on the bank of a brook with the mountains in the background. When a Manchurian leopard awoke, the other day, the scene had been changed to a hillside with a few trees close by. It rubbed its sleepy eyes for a minute, saw the crowd staring at it through the bars and turned toward the painted trees and attempted to spring into the branches. Down it came again, scraping its claws through the length of the canvas, and looking very disappointed. For a few minutes the leopard looked at the trees, and then slunk away into a corner.

THE OTHER FELLOW'S JOB.

There's a craze among us mortals that is cruel hard to name. Wherever you find a human you will find the case the same. You may seek among the worst of men or seek among the best. And you'll find that every person is precisely like the rest. Each believes that his real calling is along some other line. Thus the one at which he's working—take, for instance, yours and mine; From the moment the "me-too" creature to the leader of his mob, There's a universal craving for "the other fellow's job."

There are millions of positions in the busy world to-day. Each a drudge to him who holds it, but to him who doesn't play. Every farmer's broken-hearted that in youth he missed his call. While that same unhappy farmer is the envy of us all. Any task you care to mention seems a vastly better lot Than the one especial something which you happen to have got. There's but one sure way to smother envy's heartache and her sob; Keep too busy at your own to want "the other fellow's job."

—Success.

THE GHOST OF THE FIFTH FLOOR.

By Gertrude F. Lynch.

THE fifth floor was in a big building, tenanted by poor artists, bachelor girls and nice. The flights of stairs were long and narrow, and the corridors dark and grewsome. There were queer stories about the house, which might or might not be explained, according to the credulity of the listeners. It had the reputation of being haunted.

The young woman who told me this was one of the bachelor class referred to. Her room was at the extreme end of the long corridor which traversed the fifth floor. Passage up the stairs and through the corridors in the daytime was disagreeable; in the night it was a journey fraught with peculiar horror, for she was a young person of many fears. She was afraid of accidents, of sickness; she was afraid she would fall in love and afraid she would not have the chance; afraid of strange dogs and of the cars, afraid of the dark and of the future. But all these paled into insignificance in comparison with fear of the fifth floor after twilight.

One night curiosity and loneliness led her to accept an invitation to a party. As 12 o'clock struck the lamps in the room were turned out and a dish of burning salt was placed in the centre of the apartment; about its weird, blue flames ghost stories from legend or experience were narrated in sepulchral tones. Cold chills ran down the spine of the resident of the fifth floor, and as panic succeeded panic the horror of the dreadful trip up the four flights of stairs and through the lonely corridors seemed to grip her heart with icy touch.

She was escorted to her door by a rattling crowd. And then she was alone in the dark hall. She felt for the candle and matches she had left near the door; some conscienceless lodger had taken the whole box, and there was nothing to do but crouch in the corner until dawn or begin her perilous trip. If she crouched something might get her, and at least if she could reach her own room there would be light, for she had wisely left her light burning.

She crept to the stairs and listened—silence profound; then with footsteps which sounded weirdly in the old place, she ran lightly up the first flight, not stopping to breathe until the landing was reached, when the beating of her heart forced her to wait.

Something was in the dark with her; she felt it first, then she heard it, a stealthy, indescribable sound, a soft thud, a pause, and then the thud again. It was unlike any sound she had ever heard before; it was on the stairs back of her, coming toward her.

She sped along the corridor of the second floor. The quiet was so intense that the approach of the Unknown Awe was magnified to her nervousness into thunder claps of sound. She looked apprehensively over her shoulder; there was nothing to be seen; only the thud, thud, of the Something.

Up the third flight she ran, her limbs already giving premonitions of coming revolt. As her own advance was less rapid, she was conscious that the Terrorer's grew. Over her shoulder again her eyes moved; there was a dim light from somewhere, a window or a crack in the wall, and as the Thing sped by it, she could see that it was luminous, white, like a phosphorescent ball flying through space.

Ep another flight, slower this time, for the relaxation of dread had taken possession of her. There was nothing human in the sound back of her, and as the Maker of it passed again by a less gloomy corner, its phosphorescence caught and retained for a second what light there was, then rushed madly along, the fact that its course was zig-zag, the only saving grace. Her feet weighed tons, her throat was dry, she tried in vain to scream.

There was another flight and the last corridor, at the end of which her door stood invitingly open. She feared robbery less than an unwelcome return.

She did not look over her shoulder again, for it was almost upon her. But as she clutched the door to close it behind her eyes involuntarily fell on the Pursuer—the ghastly luminous atrocity leaving in its wake a stream of white as far as her eye could follow. She had never thought before of the possibility of a ghost having blood, but the idea shuddered in her mind that if they had veins, in them

would run just such a thick, opaque mass as marked the path of the apparently wounded Specter.

She barricaded the door, and as she did so something was hurled against it—there was an awful crash, the door shook and the pieces of bric-a-brac trembled in their places, a picture loosely nailed fell to the ground—then came silence, profound, impenetrable.

She threw herself on the bed, trembling, having lighted all the lamps in the room and a stray candle. It was not till dawn reddened the sky that she fell asleep, her hands entwined spasmodically about a bit of rope with which she had fastened the door knob to a chair, on which, in turn, she had piled a case of books.

It was late the next morning when she arose and dressed. She heard the sound of a broom in the corridor and its domesticity inspired her with courage to open the door. Mrs. O'Flanagan, the janitress, was sweeping vigorously. A little way from her Bill sat, his head done up in plaster strips. Bill was the five-toed cat of the First Floor.

"What do yer s'pose that datted cat done?" said Mrs. O'Flanagan, as she rested on the broom handle and faced the Resident of the Fifth Floor. The Resident looked interrogative.

"Got his head jammed into the big pitcher an' must hev run up stairs that way and fell up forninst yer door, such a mess, he left a trail of milk all the way. I hope he didn't wake yer?"

"No, he didn't wake me," said the Resident of the Fifth Floor, as she lifted her gown from a pool and gazed reproachfully at the plastered cat.—New York News.

Threat For Wisdom.

"Say, pop."

"Yes?"

"Bald heads is funny things, ain't they, pop?"

"Um—I guess so."

"Say, pop."

"I'm busy reading, Tommy. Go away."

"But, pop—what makes bald heads?"

"Hard thinking, my son."

"That what made you bald headed?"

"Yes."

"Why ain't mamma bald headed, then?"

(No answer.)

"Pop?"

"Eh?"

"Why ain't mamma bald headed? Can't she think any?"

(Unwisdom on part of pop.)

"Tommy, if you don't stop bothering me, I'll send you to bed!"

(Long silence. Pop thinks he has forgotten it.)

"Pop?"

(No answer.)

"Say, pop."

"Well?"

"Bet our new baby is a great thinker."

(No answer.)

"He doesn't show it, though."

(Another silence.)

"'Ceptin' by his bald head."

(No answer.)

"Pop?"

"Tommy, if you don't—"

"But, pop—are you sure a bald head is a sign of hard thinkin'?"

"Yes, why?"

"Because I heard Squire Wiggs ask Judge Snibberly what made your head so bald, and he said it was due to a bad case of matrimony."

(And out in the woodshed Tommy lifted up his voice in anguish and bitterly repented him that once more he had brought down sorrow upon his head through his insane craving after wisdom).—San Francisco Bulletin.

Equine Intelligence.

A Boston gentleman connected with the National Tube Works, sends us the following, for the truth of which he vouches:

My friend was a ship-builder; his shipyard was some miles from his house, which distance he had to cover on horseback. He had a white horse that had served him long and faithfully in this capacity.

One day his horse fell for some cause that I do not remember, and he was thrown to the ground and severely cut on the head.

He was unconscious for some time, and when he "came to," found the horse standing by him.

After a while he gathered himself up and attempted to mount the horse, but every time he tried fell back.

Finally the horse walked to the side of a large rock which stood near. The gentleman crawled along to it and after hard work got on the horse, and then the horse walked slowly and carefully home with him, the rider being in a semi-conscious condition. The family removed him from the horse on his arrival home and put him to bed. He was a long while recovering from this accident, and one day when convalescing, the horse, being brought to the window where the gentleman sat, showed unmistakable signs of pleasure at seeing his master once more. The gentleman is still living and can corroborate this true horse story.

Snake Culture in Australia.

Snakes, according to the prevailing popular notion, should be killed at sight as utterly useless and positively dangerous creatures, but in Australia they are now being systematically reared for the sake of their skins, which have a considerable commercial value in London, Paris and New York. Snake skin is the most fashionable material for slippers, belts, bags, purses, card cases, jewel boxes, dressing table accessories, etc. Rabbit trappers supplement their means considerably by catching young snakes and extracting the poisonous fangs. The blacks are also expert snake catchers. To them the snake is an agreeable article of diet.—Kansas City Journal.



A Test of Mahogany.

So closely are many of the new pieces of mahogany modeled after the genuine antiques in form and color that only an expert can tell the difference. "There is one way, however," declares a well-known connoisseur in antique furnishings, "that you can always distinguish between the genuine and its copy. Put your knuckles against it as you would against a mirror to tell its real thickness. If it is well varnished so that it brings out the reflection of the finger clearly you may be sure it is new. If the reflection is clouded it is antique."

Flowers and Feathers.

It is more usual, however, for the ribbons to be accompanied by feathers, flowers, etc. A rough tau-colored felt, something of the Brittany shape, namely, with a brim of medium width and a domed crown, has the brim caught up by straps of cigar-brown velvet. Two large ball rosettes of old gold and tan ribbon, snipped in vandykes, suffice for the outside trimming, but on the upturned portion of the brim at the back, are some pink and red single dabbles and brownish-green leaves.

Much the same sort of hat in felt of a dark purple-blue tint is trimmed with wide ribbons of a wistaria mauve shade, and paradise plume to match.

Girls as Caddies.

A wealthy gentleman, who is a great advocate for women workers in every field of action, has gone to the length of employing girls as caddies on his golf links, stating as his reason that they are far more alive to their duties than are boys. This is pleasant bearing, as, in addition to opening up a new employment for girls, it refutes the testimony of those who find much to criticize in the behavior of the weaker sex when undertaking so-called men's work. In many instances women can, of course, prove astonishingly disobedient and ill-mannered, and one of their greatest transgressions in public offices is the irritating faculty they have for holding animated conversations with their co-workers when attending to the public needs. On the other hand, some men have manners that leave much to be desired.

For the Children.

For little girls up to eight years the most sensible frocks are those that may be laundered. These are possible in winter as well as in summer, merely by having the child wear heavy under-fannels, and there is great satisfaction in washable frocks. Some charmingly pretty heavy cotton chevrons are to be bought, in plain colors and stripes, which make very good play dresses. These same materials and khaki are the ones that it is wisest to have for boys as well. Khaki especially, in its bright brown shade, is very serviceable for hard wear.

Small shepherd plaids and tartans are pretty for little girls and for kilts or pleated frocks for small boys. A washable, detachable sailor collar is a wise ornament for almost any little child's dress, as it adds much to the effect of the costume.—Harper's Bazar.

What the Baby Should Weigh.

The baby of normal weight tips the scales down at birth at the seven-pound mark. If he or she is much heavier or much lighter, he or she is at odds with the average. A peculiar feature of baby weight is that during the first days of its life the youngster—that is, the perfectly normal youngster—loses one pound. Thus, examination made on the second and fourth day will show a weight of six pounds only. But after the first week, at the end of which time the lost pound should be regained, there is a steady advance. Ten pounds should have been reached by the time the baby is eight weeks old, and when it is twenty weeks old the weight should be fourteen pounds. At seven months the figure should be sixteen pounds, and the year-old baby should have a mark of twenty-one pounds to its credit.

Ribbons in Millinery.

It is needless to insist more strongly on the immense use which is made of ribbons. They suffice as a trimming for many quite smart hats. One in pale, gray-blue felt of medium tone has a large soft sort of rosette low on the left side of the crown, made up in loops of the same gray and pastel pink and blue ribbons. Ends of the same ribbons, folded into a band, start from under this rosette, pass front and back of the crown and over the brim on the right, where this is rolled up over a second large rosette resting on the hair.

A hat of plum-colored taupe felt, with a brim of medium width, and one of the high beret crowns, that must be reckoned among the very fashionable styles, is likewise merely trimmed with ribbons, the velvet covering the crown not counting as such.

The ribbon used in this instance is

of the same color as the rest, with a moire face and a satin back. It is folded round the crown and then tied in a large double bow, some of the loops having the moire side uppermost, and others the satin. A similar bow, with the loops drawn out longer, is placed under the brim on the left side.

The Early Feeding of Children.

"I can cure your children when they are sick, but what I want is to teach you to keep them well." These were the words which my good doctor used when my children were little. His tender interest augmented my natural desire to study how best to make and keep them well. When they were a year old I took away the bottle, which they had had six times daily—from 6 until 9 at night. With this change it reduced the meals to four a day—at the hours 6, 10, 2 and 6. The morning meal consisted of mush, and warmed milk to drink, warming it by placing the cups in hot water. At 2 came their dinner of baked potatoes mixed with butter and beef-juice, warm milk and orange-juice. This meal was varied by giving real soup with vegetables in it, lamb or chicken broth with rice or eggs, cooked by pouring boiling water over them twice. To vary the fruits I gave steamed or scraped apple, stewed prunes, stewed or raw pears. At 6 o'clock zwieback and milk, with more warmed milk. When at the third year they did not need such frequent feeding, I added to the breakfasts steamed apples and varied the dinners with beefsteak, lamb chops, boiled rice and a green vegetable with the simpler puddings, which had no lemon in them. I retained the suppers, adding bread and butter. Pure candy is not injurious if given at meal-time in moderation. This plan has been successful for my three children of very different constitutions. They say we never catch cold unless we have eaten too much. My children rarely have colds or the stomach disorders so common to children.—L. W. W., in Woman's Home.



Boat shapes are good. Turbans are retained. Broader turbans are modish. Velvet flowers are in high favor. Envelope hats and turbans are very good. Some hats are veritable color symphonies. Lyre plumes lead in the ostrich feathers. The Henry II. toque is yet a most valued model. Draped turbans are among the attractive ones. The cache peigne is a graceful effect to be retained. Some sort of a bandeau is in most hats for winter. Ribbon is used in loops three, five and seven deep. Only a handsome white plume should be on black hats. Empire pokes were a passing fad of the silly season. As many as a dozen eop pompons are used on one chapeau. Coq plumes with quill stems come in fashionable shades. The Charles IX. and the Henry II. are the very same hat. Happily the exaggerated shovel shape of 1797 is done for. Overlapping rows of finely pleated taffeta make smart facings. Three rows of cut green glass nail heads are round one turban. Plenty of bows have the piquancy and dimensions of those of the Restoration. It is rumored that the waist line will be more accentuated as the season advances. It is doubtful if we adopt strings, even though they are on the models now revived. Walking skirts will just touch the ground and the jackets will be tight fitting and long. Whiteboned petticoats are common enough. From these to crinoline proper is not a far cry. A fancy has displayed itself for capes and three-quarter coats in a loud check tweed. There have been introduced of late, from Victorian times, the low shoes that button over the sides. As a rule, the hats have an original look, there being a desire to get away from set rules, even though following the same general lines. A lace handkerchief makes an excellent jabot by folding it cornerwise, turning the upper points so as to fall a little above the under one.

WEIRD: FILIPINO: BELIEF.

The Wok-Wok Most Dreaded of the Islands' Devils.

He's a Baboon Ghost and Runs Away With Folks at Night --Trial by Ordeal Still Practiced--Healing a Sick Child by the Offer of Gifts to a Cranky Spirit.



HE Zamboanga (Philippine Islands) correspondent to the New York Sun, writes: The wok-wok is a hairy ghost devil. He is a baboon, huge, long limbed, irresistibly strong, who comes out only in the dark to carry one off for murder. He is invulnerable to wounds and immortal. He lives altogether on the southern islands, and principally loves to hide in wait in the darkest corners of the cocoanut grove at night.

There is only one thing that can really baffle a wok-wok, and that is water. That is one reason why the Moros love to build their houses on tiny piers above the sea. No one cares to have wok-woks prowling about.

Now and then you can see a line of torches, made of bundles of grass tied on a pole, bobbing along through the darkness. The palms cast ghostly shadows, dancing across the trail ahead. A little moon shows the shapes of unnamed horrors against the sky. Often the torches halt and huddle, wavering in a bunch. You know what that means. A belated party of Moros is hurrying homeward, and far off, weird, mysterious in the underbrush some rustling sends shivers of fear through the loneliness. Allah knows it is a wild pig, but how can mortal tell that it is not the warning of a wok-wok, crawling nearer and nearer through the gloom on his prey?

In Siassi they have flags flying to frighten away wok-woks. Siassi is a very wok-woky spot indeed. At most places they only guess that there are wok-woks, but at Siassi they know it. For this is the certain proof: A wise man decided ages ago that if there must be devils, it is better to have them good humored than not. So he ordered that each week bowls of food be set out at a point in the forest. A hungry wok-wok is naturally worse tempered than one who has eaten.

Each seventh day ever since has the offering been put out. Hence the proof. For in the morning when the slaves go lipooping forth to bring in the empty bowls they find that all the fish and rice are gone. Never once have the wok-woks failed to devour it overnight.

It is not alone in the matter of wok-woks that our small brown brothers involve Providence in their daily affairs. Among them, as in Europe in the Middle Ages, and in our own New England, the judgment of God is invoked in matters of justice. There are certain crimes in which innocence or guilt is determined by throwing a coin in a pot of boiling water, and making the prisoner pick it out with his naked hand. If he is guilty he is scalded, but if he is innocent he escapes unharmed.

In murder cases where two men are suspected their names are written on two similar pieces of parchment. These pieces are then folded up and placed in watertight boxes. Two divers of equal skill are selected, and each takes one of the boxes. They dive together at a given signal, remaining under water as long as possible. The box carried by the first man to come to the surface contains the name of the guilty man.

Among the Moros, as among the Indians, certain sicknesses are believed to be evil spirits. In the last cholera epidemic at Siassi a little boy was very ill. His parents and their friends were wailing and sobbing about the house when an old villain of a Hajji hove in sight, and offered to work on the evil one who was tormenting the child. The parents were overjoyed and after wild movements and whispered incantations the Hajji went into a trance.

He sat immovable for a few minutes. Then he spoke, dreamily, his eyes fixed on far off mysteries. The spirit, he said, was in him. It was a pretty tough old spirit, but he thought that if it were put in a good humor something might be done with it. It wanted chow now. It was no use fooling with a spirit that had not dined for nine months.

So the parents brought eggs and fish and rice and tapioca cakes, and the Hajji kindly ate them for the spirit's trance emfwyp pjp jf sake. Then he went into another trance. The spirit was no longer hungry, but was still cross. It wanted presents, it said. There were several pearls that the father owned that would please it immensely, and a pony, and a fine gold handled kris. The spirit said that the Hajji could take those presents and guard them for it.

The father hesitated, but his little son was groaning in agony. He gave up to the spirit his pearls and his pony and his kris.

The spirit was pretty cheerful after that. It desired sleep, though. After it woke up it would talk. So it went off with the Hajji and slept under a banana tree until supper time. Then it had another meal. The child was still alive. The Hajji had a personally conducted spasm, and the spirit left him panting on the ground in the twilight.

He said that the spirit was a good deal appeased. He had never seen such a change in a spirit in all his experience. But still it had not made up its mind definitely. It might spare the boy—and it might not. The Hajji could not say certainly. But anyhow he would advise certain treatment. This he did and then departed, followed by the prayers and gratitude of the parents and mounted on the spirit's pony.

Yet, somehow, as a matter of fact, the boy lived.

Among these people there are many prophets. In Pata Island an old chap, Tungalon by name, had some months back a vast following. He made a number of impressive statements, such as that he could turn aside a Krag bullet with his breath and could sink American vessels by pointing at them with his barong. A small but select aggregation of unbelievers in khaki and blue flannel descended on Tungalon one day and carried him off from the midst of a band of hundreds of his spearmen and riflemen and bolomen without a shot being fired, but with a very superior kind of magic, indeed.

He came away on one of the very ships he might have sunk if he had only pointed his barong. His people waited on the beach expectant of some dreadful miracle and inspired by a sort of savage pity for those ignorant Americans. But the boat went cheerfully sailing on until it disappeared behind the sky line.

When Tungalon comes home again he will find his warriors planting rice. His graft will be gone with last year's monsoon. He will have to give up his spirits and take to raising tapoca, and there will be seen on the island of Pata the sorrowful spectacle of a prophet without honor in his own country.

At Balabac there is a famous haunted rock called the Diamond Stone. There is a tradition that long ago the English Government offered Spain £1,000,000 sterling for it. But Spain refused to sell.

It is a curious rock, of a rough round shape, about ten feet in diameter. It is composed chiefly of quartz, but there are no traces of metals of precious stones about it. There is a hole some three inches deep in one side, where a man once started to drill with the purpose of blasting. The story goes that he was immediately made ill by the spirit that guards the rock, and that he died three days later. No one has dared to follow his example since.

There is, however, in Balabac a vast deal of mineral wealth without the drawbacks of evil spirits. In a brief ramble back into the hills I found some gold-bearing quartz, though I saw no traces of gold. There were also rich markings of copper, chiefly in the form of cuprite and of green hydrous copper carbonate. There were traces, too, traces of a very poor form of brown coal, but it is reported that back in the forests are Spanish mines which in old times furnished an excellent quality of coal.

But over the copper and coal of Balabac, as over all the forests and wealth of the Philippines, hangs a spirit more deadly to development than all the wok-woks that ever existed—the spirit of the laws of the islands, and the duties the laws entail.

Jealous of a Spirit.

A widower who married a second time has troubles. The man and his first wife had been devotees at the shrine of the occults and often went to spiritualistic seances together, but the second wife had no sympathy with his craving after the transcendental. For a long time he bore her derision in silence and then he succumbed to a temptation to commune with the disembodied soul of his first wife. Accordingly he repaired to the third story of his house and communed. On several nights in succession he repeated the communing. Meanwhile Wife No. 2 began to be suspicious. She followed her husband one night to the dark chamber. She listened at the door long enough to hear John talking to the departed Eliza. Unable to control herself further, she burst in upon the communion of spirits.

"John," she said, as she went up to her husband and shook him, "I don't mind your going to those spook meetings to your dead Eliza, but I shan't have no other woman, dead or alive, comin' into my third story after its been house-cleaned. You come right downstairs." And John came.

Similarity.

Uncle Jerry's memory had begun to play queer pranks with him, but he refused to admit the fact, and stoutly insisted that he could remember things as well as ever.

On one occasion, while calling at the house of a friend, he was introduced to a stranger whose name was Eddy.

In the course of the conversation that followed he addressed the stranger as "Mr. Whirlpool."

"I beg your pardon," said the other, "but my name is not exactly Whirlpool. It is Eddy."

"I beg your pardon for the mistake," replied Uncle Jerry, courteously. "I was misled by the—similarity of sound."

A Queer Procession.

The annual spectacle of a couple of perfectly white geese out for an airing with their owner is frequently seen along at the man's heels, seemingly interested in all that goes on around them, but never swerving an inch from one side to the other.

Frisking around this queer lot is a little terrier; but the geese do not seem in the least afraid of him. First he bounds ahead of the group, to investigate something which has aroused his curiosity. Then, as if he had just recalled an imposed duty, he trots back and takes up his position in the train of the birds.—Boston Globe.

ST. LUCIA MURDERERS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

THREE MEN WHO STRANGLED AND DISSECTED BOY TO BE HUNG.

(From "Daily Telegraph.")

St. Lucia, Dec. 1.—Montoute Edmond, St. Luce Leon and Edgar St. Hill, who, a few weeks ago, brutally murdered a Barbadian boy, for helping them in their beach business, have been sentenced to death.

The trial of the monsters in human form, created tremendous excitement. It should have commenced on the 19th ult., but owing to the indisposition of the Chief Justice (Mr. Walker) was postponed till the 25th.

The men were tried separately, the case against Montoute Edmond being first taken. The Attorney General prosecuted and Mr. Lennox O'Reilly defended.

PLEADED NOT GUILTY.

Accused was charged with the willful murder of Rupert Leon Mapp, a little boy, on the 27th Sept. He pleaded not guilty.

The prosecution called over a dozen witnesses, and proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the unfortunate youngster was speculatively brought over from Barbados for the purpose of being fouled to death by Montoute and the others, so that they could make use of a portion of his body in aiding them in "working beach."

The boy was strangled in his sleep by Leon and Edgar St. Hill, the body dismembered, the heart and hands being retained by the fiends.

MONTOUTE'S CONFESSION.

At the close of the evidence Montoute volunteered the following statement: "On the 28th September last I arrived in St. Lucia with a little boy whom I had procured in Barbados to render me services. On the 18th I went up to Beachy to see St. Luce Leon. We were old friends, having been boys together and accustomed to be free with each other, so I brought the boy with me to St. Luce's house and asked him to keep him with him so as to

GET ACCUSTOMED TO THINGS

and not be pining to return home as he would do if he remained in Castries and got with other boys. St. Luce agreed and gave the boy coconuts and sweet liquor. I took advantage while he was engaged with these to slip away. But a short time after the boy joined me. I took him to St. Luce's house when Edg and St. Hill came out of the bus and met us, and kept dodging about the bush all the way to St. Luce's house. When we got there St. Luce said: "I told you the boy would not stay with me, you had better take him away. I was content to do so. But Edgar St. Hill was most insistent that I should not take the boy away, so much so that I agreed to sleep at St. Luce's house that night and give the boy the slip before morning, leaving him with St. Luce to prevent his coming to Castries before he was used to things. Well, we went to sleep. In the night I was awakened by a fearful noise and, rushing out of the inner room I saw Edgar

ST. HILL STRUGGLING WITH THE BOY

By the time I got to the boy and to a back his eyelids, I saw that he was gone past recovery. I unbraided St. Hill for what he had done, pointing out how disagreeable it would be for me who had brought the child there, if it came to be known that he had been killed. I said I should have to declare the matter. But St. Hill who is a very strong man, declared that before I did so he would kill me also as soon as he would drink a glass of water. I am a weak old man. I was afraid of him and was terrorised. He took the boy's body away and after considerable absence returned. I went in fear of my life from St. Hill. I dared not speak of what had happened until I found he had taken to the woods and the police were after me. Then it was too late. But there is nothing to show that I had any hand in the killing of the boy which was done entirely by St. Hill.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The murderer was sentenced to death.

WITH STOLID INDIFFERENCE.

The sentence was interpreted by the Registrar to the prisoner, who heard it without showing any sign of emotion. And he was removed from the dock.

As soon as the verdict became known outside, there was a great demonstration of satisfaction among the huge crowd lining all the streets adjacent to the

Court House, and thence the chorus of approval swelled loud and long, throughout Castries.

ST. LUCE'S TRIAL.

The trial of St. Luce Leon was immediately commenced. Mr. J. R. Warner defended. The verdict was guilty, and the sentence death.

The popular demonstration of approval, though general, was less loud, than when Montoute was condemned.

THE LAST OF THE TRIAL.

Edgar St. Hill, the most brutal of the three, was then placed on trial. Mr. J. F. Romeo defended.

The case was very simple as the prisoner had made a statement in the enquiry before the Magistrate, in which he had described minutely all the circumstances under which the murder had been committed, and had admitted having taken part directly in it by assisting to strangle the boy Mapp, at Monchy, in St. Luce Leon's house, on the night of the 27th September last. The Chief Justice, after pronouncing the death sentence in the usual form, added:

Your fate, as well as that of the other two men who have been convicted of this crime, committed in

THE DOING OF AN ACT OF OBRAH

—I or there can be no doubt that Rupert Mapp was murdered in order that parts of his body might be obtained for the purposes of this abominable practice—will be a warning to all that no power on earth can save the malefactor from the strong arm of the law. I feel it my duty to state that the police have shown great zeal in this matter, and especially Sergeant Jeffers who, with the true policeman's instinct, seized the pan containing the remains of the boy, which was the means of bringing all the murderers to justice.

Though no sympathy whatever was felt with the condemned man, there was a general feeling that he had been drawn into participation in the crime by the two older men, and there was hardly any popular manifestation on the verdict becoming known.

When the Court had adjourned and all the people had cleared out of the yard, a solitary figure sat on the last step of the Court House, with a bowed head and a body swaying in an agony of grief. It was the wife of Edgar St. Hill.

DAY OF EXECUTION.

The day of execution of the murderers with the precision of the royal Gaol, has been fixed for Monday, the 12th instant, at 8 a.m. They will be executed on a common scaffold.

Raphael's Almanack, or the Prophetic Messenger and Weather Guide.

The following interesting extract is taken from Raphael's Almanack for 1904, referring to the events likely to happen in January:

"Towards the end of the month the Sun enters the quartile of Mars, threatening death in high seas, and disastrous accidents at sea. The mind of the people will be excited and warlike. Famine will fluctuate and an uncertain and unsettled feeling will settle upon the land. In the Far East the presence of Mars in Libra will cause events of a startling nature, and the war-trump will be heard. Japan and China, as well as the immense Russian Empire, will be under the ban of the malefic planets." On sale at Wood's Book Store, Limon.

Marriage Applications.

The following marriage applications have been presented at the Government House, Limon.

Daniel Kerr Canningham to Jane Crawford Langlin, both of Jamaica. Richard Samuel Gordon Chambers to Julia Vickers Ford of Jamaica. Joseph Francis Ashwood Wabers to Martha Meliars Myers of Jamaica.

Arrival of the Circus.

Mr. Tony Lowande's troupe of trained animals arrived here on Saturday evening last from Colon, by the steamer "Eliis."

The animals were however not taken off the Railway pier until Monday. Meanwhile the elephants ate a number of bunches of ripe bananas (which happened to be left on the pier) with apparent relish and without the use of a spoon.

CHURCH NOTES.

Harvest Festival services will be held at the Baptist Church on Christmas day. Sale and social will take place on the Monday night following at the Mission house and schoolroom.

At Watch night at 8 o'clock a service of song will be given by the Baptist Church "Father Come Home." Admission by programme only, which can be obtained from members of the Choir. Watch night service will commence at 10.30.

A Baptismal service will be held at Puita point on Christmas morning when Rev. S. Witt will baptise six candidates.

CURRENT ITEMS.

Owing to slight indisposition, our Editor Mr. F. M. H. Wood regrets that he will be unable to make his usual trip up the line tomorrow. Further particulars as to his coming will be given next week.

The friends of the Wesleyan Church are asked to bear in mind the Garden Party at the Brick Bodega on the 27th inst.

The Supreme Court of Justice has accepted the resignation of the Civil and Criminal Judge of War. His successor will be named later on.

The "Official Gazette" publishes a list of unclaimed packages in the Limon magazines and they will be put up at public auction on the 25th inst. at 12 noon.

Wood's Christmas Bazaar will remain open to-night until nine o'clock and every night during the coming week until eight o'clock. There will be a great rush during the last few days, and you will do well to visit it as early as possible.

The Xmas Service entitled "The Dear Old Story" advertised to be rendered at the Wesleyan Church on Monday 26th inst. will be rendered on Sunday afternoon instead. Books containing the service are on sale.

The Official Gazette has the following: The meeting called for Dec. 4th, not having taken place, it is hereby notified that the 18th inst. at 2 p.m. is set apart for the election of officers to serve on the Junta de Caridad de Limon for the year 1905.

A Jamaican working on Arnold's farm was last week robbed of 500 pounds and his watch and chain. The poor fellow had saved up this money with the object of spending Christmas with his friends in Jamaica. A fellow workman was arrested on suspicion.

The examination of the Limon Public Schools will be continued to-day, and to-morrow; the distribution of prizes will take place to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock. The President of the Board of Education, Mr. Eduardo Besene, has associated as with an invitation, which we will have much pleasure in accepting.

What the police have hitherto failed to do, a monkey on the balcony of 99 being dislodged on Monday last, is dislodged "Maria" from her lair in the rear of the International Drug Store by peering her wicked oranges. "Maria" made the attempt "warm" for a few minutes and finally "moved camp" to the rear of Garino's building.

The regular fortnightly meeting of Court (Case No. 829) A. O. F. F. S. will be held on Tuesday night 20th inst. Members are asked to turn out in full, and at 7.30 p.m., this being the last meeting of the year, there will be matters of paramount importance to be dealt with. The newly elected officers will be installed on the 3rd proximo.

The well known criminal, Procopio Avarado, who murdered Jeremias Gonzalez, has been sentenced by the Criminal Judge of San Jose to 20 years imprisonment in San Lucas. This man's history is of the blackest and most horrible nature, dating from the murder of Santos Vargas. Avarado has been in prison on more than one occasion. The criminal records bear testimony to his brutality. When he killed Vargas he stood over his victim with the pignorat at his heart and said: "Requiem your soul to God as I am going to kill you, and after the unfortunate man had prayed to God and the Virgin he plunged the knife in, dividing his heart in two." "El Nonglero."

Mr. H. A. Nelson, a carpenter until a couple of weeks ago employed by the United Fruit Company at \$3.25 per day, returned by the "Atrato" on Thursday last from a trip to Colon, where he had been in search of employment at a higher wage. Mr. Nelson's experience is worth stating. After some days diligent search he succeeded in getting a job in his profession at \$2.25 Colombian money per day. Board there costs \$24 to \$30 monthly while ordinary living rooms are rented from \$8 to \$12 monthly. Laborers are paid from \$1.20 to \$1.50 Colombian money per day. Mr. Nelson asserts that there are many laborers travelling up and down the railroad waiting for better times, though there are no signs that higher wages will be paid in the future. If a carpenter refuses to work for \$2.25 per day he is blackballed and is unable to obtain work at any other point on the Zone. Mr. Nelson therefore feels that there is no place like home.

Fire in Panama.

FIVE MAGNIFICENT HOUSES DESTROYED.—The following is from "El Noticiero":—By a private letter in our hands from Panama we learn of a destructive fire which took place on the 2nd inst. at 3 a.m. near the railway station and which reduced to ashes five magnificent houses. The fire commenced in the American restaurant, the property of Mr. Black. The extent of the damage has not been calculated but it will in all probability reach \$30,000. The members of the Fire Brigade and police showed the greatest activity and prevented the fire reaching larger proportions. Several versions of the origin are current. Most persons, however, believe it to be of incendiary origin.

Municipal Orders.

It is reported that an understanding has been arrived at between the electors, and election of officers to serve on this Municipality for the ensuing year will take place at La Gobernacion on Sunday 18th inst.

Musical Entertainment.

On Tuesday next the 20th inst. a musical entertainment at with recitations will take place at St. Mark's schoolroom.

Miss Charlotte Humphrey, the promoter, has on previous occasions headed similar functions with success and we bespeak for her and her young friends a bumper house. The charge of admission will be 50 cents for adults, children half price.

"Charlie" Sold Again.

HORATIO.—I am informed that the Inspector and Commandante have been suspended by the Custom House Authorities.

CHARLIE.—(With his usual anxiety for news) You don't say so? Why?

HORATIO.—For neglecting to search the elephant's trunk.

Charlie was seen paddling away in disgust.

Customs Duties For Month Of November.

The "Official Gazette" publishes the following as the result of the operations of the Aduana during the month of November.

During this month the principal merchants of Limon paid duties on importations as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Merchant Name and Amount Paid. Includes Lindo Bros, United Fruit Co, F. J. Alvarado & Co, Wm. Russell, Costa Rica Railway, Uniao Vagite, etc.

Extensive Robbery at La Jenta.

An extensive robbery of Patent medicines was committed at La Jenta on Thursday night. The well known Drug Store of Mr. Drummond was broken into and the above to the value of \$300 stolen.

In another column a reward of \$100 is offered to any person giving information which will lead to the recovery of the stolen goods, and capture of the thieves.

Roosevelt too Polite.

BOBBY GERMAN PAYS, AND QUESTION HIS NEAR FRIENDLINESS.

(From "The World.")

Berlin, Nov. 26.—President Roosevelt's speech, unveiling the statue of Frederick the Great, has been subjected to critical analysis by the German press, and the general conclusion arrived at is that though marked by extreme politeness, he was careful to avoid saying Germany had any place in his affection more than any other European nation. The Leipziger Tageblatt, one of the greatest journals constantly treating foreign politics, complains that only the utterances of those American journals were telegraphed to Berlin which treated the unveiling in a friendly spirit; the agencies sent over nothing of the mockery and scolding which filled the columns of the American journals on this subject and it complains that Roosevelt was far too polite to be sincerely friendly. It remarks that it hopes Germany will draw the moral from the entire unpleasant business that presents do not always ensure friendship.

Most of the leading papers outside Berlin strike this note. The Dresler Nueste Nachrichten regrets that a tenderness is shown in high places to be subservient to America. Americans, it says, accept this as a sign of weakness; they do not understand courtesy or international amenities; they are impressed with force or ruthlessness, to which they give the term smartness.

Fight on Atlas Wharf.

AND CAUSE OF ALL THE TROUBLE SAILS AWAY (From "Daily Telegraph.")

Matilda Evans, Miriam Scott and Sarah Clarke were arrested on Saturday by Water Policemen Porter on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Evans is a married woman. Her husband sailed on Saturday in the s.s. "Sarnia" for Port Limon. It is alleged that shortly before the vessel sailed "the better half" paid a visit to the wharf, and made the startling discovery, that her lord was to be accompanied by his destination by another woman—Sarah Clarke. Matilda rushed away for her mother, Miriam do it, and both went back to the "Sarnia". The husband kept out of sight, but Clarke was found on the wharf. Mother and daughter set to, and gave Sarah a beating, then the representative of the Law stepped in, and all were taken in custody. Meanwhile the "Sarnia" sailed with the cause of all the trouble.

The parties will be tried in the Police Court to-day.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.—This is the season of the year when the prudent and careful housewife replenishes her supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is certain to be needed before the winter is over, and results are much more prompt and satisfactory when it is kept at hand and given as soon as the cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the system. In almost every instance a severe cold may be ward off by taking this remedy freely as soon as the first indication of the cold appears. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains no harmful substance. It is pleasant to take—both adults and children like it. Buy it and you will get the best. It always cures. Sold by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, LIMON.

LIFEBUOY Soap advertisement. For keeping the body in health and PREVENTING INFECTION. Gives a healthy glow to the skin, and THOROUGHLY PURIFIES THE PORES. SOAP

Discovery of a Marine Deposit in Costa Rica.

"El Noticiero" publishes the following:—Don Lucas Caballero has discovered a fortune on his property in Rio de Jesus in the shape of a vein of beautiful white marble equal to the best imported from Italy. The vein is immense and the quality perfect.

Weekly Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 7.—At 11.30 p.m. s.s. Belvernon, Norwegian, c. Olson, 21 crew and 588 tons register, from New Orleans. 3 passengers. 1,181 bales cargo. 58 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Dec. 9.—At 5 a.m. the launch Washinton c. Smith, crew and 50 tons register, from Boca del Toro. 3 passengers. No cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the Captain.

Dec. 9.—At 5 a.m. the German s.s. Archibald, c. Archibald, 4 crew and 31 tons register, from Boca del Toro. 3 passengers. No cargo. 1 sack correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Dec. 9.—At 8 a.m. s.s. Sarnia, 81 crew and 2,138 tons register, from Carthagena. 25 passengers, general cargo. 4 sacks and 3 packets correspondence. Consigned to John M. Keith.

Dec. 4.—At 4 p.m. s.s. H. Iretia, German, c. Jacob, 51 crew and 1,813 tons register from Colon. 13 passengers. 3,214 bales merchandise, 28 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the Hamburg American Company.

Dec. 5.—At 12 m. s.s. Limon, English, c. Porter, 44 crew and 2,109 tons register, from Boston. 3 passengers. No correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Dec. 5.—At 2 p.m. the Costa Rican boat Julia, 2 crew and 5 tons register, from Boca del Toro. 1 passenger. No cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the Captain.

Dec. 7.—At 3 a.m. the launch Vanguardia, c. Jennett, 4 crew and 18 tons register, from Boca del Toro. 5 passengers. No cargo. 1 sack correspondence. Consigned to Maduro & Sons.

Dec. 7.—At 6 a.m. the launch Nuvia, 3 crew and 5 tons register, from Boca del Toro. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the Captain.

Dec. 7.—At 4.30 p.m. s.s. Montevideo, Spanish, c. Pelaez, M.R. 124 crew and 3,226 tons register, from Havana. 17 passengers. 747 bales cargo. 1 sack and 2 packets correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

SAILED.

Dec. 6.—At 9 a.m. s.s. Helvetia, German, c. Jacob, 51 crew and 1,813 tons register, for Boca del Toro. 12 passengers. Cargo: 768 sacks coffee, 1 bale rubber, and 5 bales antiquities. 3 sacks and 1 packet correspondence. Despatched by John M. Keith.

Dec. 5.—At 4.30 p.m. s.s. Valencia, German, c. Bruhns, 46 crew and 1,394 tons register, for New York. 1 passenger. Cargo: 3,350 sacks coffee, 121 bales skins, 3 bales rubber, 6 bales old copper, 1 bale turtle shell, 11 boxes tomatoes, 1 organ and 16,340 bunches bananas. 5 sacks correspondence. Despatched by John M. Keith.

Dec. 6.—At 4.45 p.m. s.s. Venus, Norwegian, c. Tysland, 34 crew and 1,423 tons register, for New Orleans. 3 sacks correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Dec. 6.—At 10 a.m. the launch Auetia, c. Archibald, 4 crew and 5 tons register, for Boca del Toro. 1 passenger. No cargo. 1 sack correspondence. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Dec. 6.—At 6.30 p.m. s.s. Kelga, German, c. Altman, 22 crew and 915 tons register, for New Orleans. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Despatched by the Costa Rica Railway.

Dec. 7.—At 11 a.m. s.s. Limon, English, c. Porter, 44 crew and 2,109 tons register, for New Orleans. 1 passenger. Cargo: 28,423 bunches bananas. No correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Dec. 7.—At 9.30 p.m. the launch Vanguardia, c. Jennett, 4 crew and 18 tons register, for Boca del Toro. 7 passengers. No cargo nor correspondence. Despatched by Maduro & Sons.

Dec. 8.—At 6 p.m. s.s. Montevideo, Spanish, c. Mir, 124 crew and 3,226 tons register, for Colon. 40 passengers. Cargo 152 sacks coffee. 3 sacks correspondence. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Russian Minister Attacked in London.

London, Oct. 24.—Beckenorff, Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, was mobbed upon his arrival at the Victoria station tonight from Germany.

News was published in all the London newspapers that the Count would reach London early in the evening, and a big crowd assembled that defied all efforts of the police to control it. As Beckendorff emerged from the train a great shout went up, which was carried on to the larger crowd on the street.

MOR BURLS UGLY BRITAINS!

"Down with all the Russians!" yelled the mob.

"Give the cowards who shoot in the dark a taste of their own medicine!"

"Where's the Channel Fleet?" As the carriage of the Ambassador appeared in the street a rush was made for it. Stones were thrown, and half a dozen men in the crowd tried to break the windows and get at the Ambassador, who, striving to be calm, was seated well back among the cushions.

JERKING BRONKS FOLLOW THE CARRIAGE.

A cordon of police cleared a passage way and the coachman whipped up his horses. Not to be defeated, however, the crowd fell in behind and followed the carriage through the street, shouting, jeering and hooting at the Ambassador and lustily cheering the names of King Edward, Lord Charles Beresford and Admiral Fremantle.

The mob followed the carriage all the way to the residence of the Ambassador, where he was again hooted and hissed, and then after he had escaped into the house, for half an hour several thousand men and women stood outside alternately hooting Beckendorff and singing "Rule Britannia" and other patriotic songs.

It was long after midnight before the last of the mob departed.

Incident in Anglican Church last Sunday.

MONEY WAS NOT STOLEN, BUT WAS RECOVERED FOR SAFE KEEPING.

(From "Daily Telegraph.")

A country correspondent writes: A rather amusing incident happened in a certain Anglican church on Sunday last during divine service.

Just before his sermon the rector made an announcement to the congregation that some one had stolen the collection of the early morning service, which he had placed in a drawer of his table in the vestry. While he was deploring the fact of humiliation to which he and the Church had fallen, his head (a woman by the by) approached the lectern, where the reverend was standing with the parcel of money in her hand and told him that she had taken it out of the drawer seeing that it had been left open and this she did for safety. But the matter was not closed there for then ensued a dialogue between the woman and the clergyman.

Who told you to take it out? You have not done this before. How dare you interfere with my private drawers?

To these questions the headle replied, that she did it.

IN THE INTEREST OF THE CHURCH

and safety of the money. Afterwards the Rector gave out the hymn and went on with his sermon which treated on the hastiness and uncharitableness in judging others that ye may not be judged.

C100 REWARD C100

The above amount will be paid to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the capture of the thieves, or recovery of the stock of patent medicines stolen from my Drug Store on Thursday night.

THE LIMON WEEKLY NEWS

IS THE BEST

Advertising Medium in Central America.

If you want your business to prosper you must advertise.

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

President Roosevelt's Message.

(BY CABLE.)

Washington, D.C.—The 58th Congress was fully represented in order to hear the President's message. It was a matter of great surprise to the Legislators that in spite of all that has been said, no mention was made of the Custom House reforms by the chief of the nation.

After going fully into the question of labor, the President passed to international affairs. He expressed his firm adherence to the Monroe Doctrine, which he said compelled us to intervene in all cases of flagrant injustice and impotence.

It is the countries bounded by the Caribbean Sea, whose progress and civilization, equitable and just, as Cuba, with the help of the Platt reform, since our forces left the island, and if the other republics of both America demonstrated their brilliant and constant progress would be an end to the question of intervention by this country in their affairs.

The Forthcoming Exodus of Jamaicans to Panama.

(From "Daily Telegraph.")

An important conference was held at King's House yesterday between His Excellency the Governor and the Colonial Secretary, on the one hand, and Secretary Taft of the United States War Department and Admiral Walker, President of the American Canal Commission on the other.

work, "the guilt was taken off the guilty head" when our Government had to bring back thousands of starving laborers at its own expense. Indeed, so unsuccessful have been most of the emigration movements from this island that, a few years ago, a law was passed making it compulsory for contractors who come here to engage laborers for foreign parts to lodge in the Treasury a sum of money sufficient to cover the expenses of their repatriation, in case the necessity for bringing them back should arise.

Pope's Tribute to His Majesty King Edward VII.

NOT ONLY KING OF ENGLAND, BUT OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

Rome, Dec. 7.—Prince Arthur of Connaught had an audience to-day with the Pope. The Pontiff said he was exceedingly gratified at the Prince's visit, and expressed great esteem and affection for the King, "who is not only our King, but of the whole world as our universal father and dominion."

SHIPPING FORECASTS.

Table with columns for ship name, arrival date, and origin.

Ring The End.

(From "Times Democrat.")

The capture of 203 Meter Hill by the Japanese but adds to the conviction of those who have recently carefully examined the situation on the Kwang Tung peninsula that the siege of Port Arthur is drawing to a close.

increasing. The hill, by reason of its height, not of its proximity, dominates the harbor, and its possession by the Japanese should result in the driving of the Russian ships out of the harbor. This of itself might be of no serious injury to the defense of the place.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LATEST CABLES.

Gensan, 7.—A fool messenger arrived here yesterday from Vladivostok, bringing news of the conditions of things in that place. Very little activity is noticed there, now due to the completion of the defensive works.

Tokio, 7.—The Imperial Headquarters report the following: "At 11 a.m. on Saturday our infantry occupied Kuchiatzu, driving the enemy northwards. The heights were defended by rapid fire guns. Our losses were only twelve while the enemy lost thirty. During the evening of the 2nd the enemy bombarded Warao Hill. This was followed up by repeated infantry attacks from several companies, all of which were repulsed."

Berlin, 7.—Despatches from Breslau state that yesterday was set apart for the mobilization of the reserves of Varosia. The town was declared in a state of siege at the same time in order to maintain law and order. The men revolted resulting in the death of ten and injury of 100 persons.

St. Petersburg, 7.—The Russian war ships in Port Arthur are making preparations to abandon the port. The opinion reigns here that they are going to certain destruction. This notice has caused a general cry that the Black Sea fleet should leave these waters. A letter published in the "Rusa" above the signature of "X" says: "It is necessary that we have the use of a fleet which is ready and has nothing else to do. In my opinion the time has arrived to maintain our rights and pass our ships through the Dardanelles. I am convinced that Turkey would not object, England might, but in the meantime we would have established a precedent." The "Novoe Vremya" says: "It is necessary to send not only a third squadron through but also the Black Sea fleet. This will compel the opening of the question of the passage of the Dardanelles a matter, the sooner done the better. The Persian Ambassador has arrived."

cupation by our troops of Okasaka Hill which is situated directly in front of the city and roadstead. Under date of December 6th the Commander of our Naval cannons telegraphs as follows: "From observations taken at the top of Hill 203 Meters we observed the sinking of the battleship 'Poltava.' The 'Retvizan' is grounded near the entrance of the harbor. On the 2nd our observations were taken from a hill near Shuichyin. Up to that date we bombarded the enemy's ships daily but as they were anchored south of Poliju Hill only their masts and smokestacks were visible. The following is the number of projectiles which struck the fleet. A ship of the 'Pobieda' type 84, and one of the 'Poltava' type 11. In addition to these 50 other shots struck the ships causing several explosions. On the 5th seven shells struck the battleship 'Pobieda' at 3.30 p.m. a tremendous explosion took place south of Poliju Hill through our projectiles. This no doubt was caused from a powder magazine. The success of the bombardment has inspired the men to exert their utmost energies. From the Headquarters of the besieging army a despatch has been received confirming the partial destruction of the battleships 'Retvizan' and 'Poltava' and the grounding of the 'Esau.' The following is the report: "Following the capture of Hill 203 Meters the enemy retired from Okasaka Hill. On the 6th our forces took possession of the fortress at 6 p.m. Later on we dislodged the enemy from a height occupied by them north of Shuern, Kiu and two other heights north of Shuichyin. At 4 p.m. on the 6th a truce of 5 hours was agreed upon to bury the dead."

Moscow, 9.—A despatch from Vladivostok reports that a steamer from Shanghai arrived at that place and brings news of the sinking of the Japanese cruiser 'Asakawa' through striking a mine.

London, 9.—The cruiser 'Econ' (formerly 'Smolensk') and two torpedo boats arrived here yesterday. Tokio, 9.—The besiegers at Port Arthur report as follows: "On the 3rd our heavy naval cannons bombarded the enemy's ships. Six of our shells struck the battleship 'Pobieda.' A ship of the 'Retvizan' type was hit eight times. Sixteen more shells struck the other ships at anchor in the harbor. On Monday we renewed the bombardment and struck the 'Pobieda' 7 times, the 'Poltava' 11 and the 'Retvizan' 11 times each. At 3 p.m. our shells exploded the powder magazine, south of Poliju Hill, causing a tremendous explosion followed by a destructive fire lasting over two hours. The same day our naval cannon of large type was again turned on the fleet and the 'Pereval' was struck twice, other shells striking the rest of the fleet. A ship of the 'Poltava' type took fire and for one hour vomited thick smoke and flames. Day and night the attack on Shu Shu Hill continued. On Sunday we advanced two rapid fire guns of 6 millimeters which we used on Hill Moon Hill."

Mukden, 9.—It is reported here that the Japanese in their attempt to outflank Mouckamp suffered a terrible loss. The news has not been officially confirmed.

London, 9.—The "Standard" says a complete division of the Russian army at present in Caucasus has been ordered to march to the Afghan frontier.

NOTICE. I MATEO CHINA hereby give notice that all accounts due to and from Ben Wah Lee, of Limon, must be settled on or before the 31st of December 1904.

AVISO AL PUBLICO. Todos los que debe o los que tiene contra la casa de "Ben Wah Lee" de Limon, A presenten los mismos antes del 31 de Diciembre 1904 a J. Mateo China.

Advertisement for Jos. Levy & Bros, Manufacturers for Mayor de Papeleria y Gijetes de escritorio. Includes address: 520, 522, 524 Common St., NEW ORLEANS, LA., U. S. A.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, CARTAGO, C.R. C. W. ARMSTRONG, Proprietor. Delightful climate, large airy Rooms and first-class Table. PURCHASING AGENT

For all classes of Farm Supplies and particularly HORSES and CATTLE. ADDRESS: ARMSTRONG.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!! EVERYBODY is wondering where they will get a nice present for their best friend. No need to wonder long, just go right to WILLIAMSON'S - JEWEL - HOUSE. It is an up-to-date establishment with novelties unequalled, such as Photo Albums, Exmas Cards, Parlour Stand. The latest fad in the TOILET SETS OF ALL DESCRIPTION, REAL HALL MARK GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY, WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

St. James' Anglican Church SAN JOSE CREEK. On Monday December 19th, at 3 o'clock p.m. Children's Day. Subject of Prayers and Songs: "Hearts of Gold." Collection in aid of Church fund. Monday 26th, a miscellaneous Entertainment will be given, to commence at 8 p.m. Admission—adults 50 cents, children 30 cents. Reservations all new, interesting and amusing. You are cordially invited. 4th—10-12.

WANTED. Contract to make Banana Farms of 2 or 3 hundred manzanas. Apply Contractor, care of "Limon Weekly." 4th—10-12.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT 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. All shoes are guaranteed to be made of leather.

NOTICE. WE beg to notify the public that we have opened up an Ice Cream Palace, opposite Don Rafael Iglesias, in the front Street of Limon. Customers strictly attended to with all politeness. We beg to solicit the patronage of all the friends of the town and country. C. P. PRINCE, Manager.

Dr. MAURO AGUILAR. OFFICE: INTERNACIONAL DRUG STORE. Hours of Attendance: 8.00 a.m. to 10 a.m. 2.00 p.m. to 6 p.m. MEDICAMENTOS VARIOS - AG. C. L. - 745555

SOAP! SOAP! SOAP! If cleanliness is next to Godliness, then soap is a means of grace. HENRY WARD BEECHER. LEON church goes and other people can be supplied with "The means of grace" by calling at Woods' Book Store where the following varieties of the article in question can be purchased: LIFE BOUY BRAND, SWAN a floating Soap, no chance of losing sight of this during the bathing, VELVET SKIN a PRELIEVE a perfect ladies soap, OSBORNE in brilliant colors, BLUE BELL in metal box with mirror, Rev. Dr. Beech's floating Soap for gentlemen.

Wanted, TO Rent for a long term of years a Banana Farm of 100 manzanas or more, no matter in what condition but must be on the Costa Rican Railroad, between Limon and the junction. Address: F. T. 112, Wood's Book Store Limon. 12-11.

Why the Peasants of France Are Rich.

Harvest of Thrift Accomplished by Diversity of Trade—Farmers Who Work During Their Spare Hours at the Production of a Multiplicity of Manufactures.

THE thrift of France has been for years the marvel of Europe. It is still. The payment of the German war indemnity, the millions lost in the Panama scandal, the crushing weight of war taxation, have left that thrift unimpaired.

The revolution laid the basis of modern prosperity by abolishing primogeniture and decreasing the division of landed estates. Every man has a hold on the land.

And being on it, he not only makes it produce twice as much value as the land of Great Britain does, but he conducts from his farm cottage a variety of industries in silk, lace, pottery, embroidery, and sells to all the world. Says the Contemporary Review:

"Although watchmaking is mainly the industry of the mountainous country to the east and northeast of Lyons, we shall also find the watchmakers busily at work in the north of France, at and around St. Nicholas, north of Paris. Man and wife work together, and the division of labor has been carried to such an extent that hardly a single man would be able to make a completely finished watch. Chronometers are made by a master who occupies four workers, and these chronometers have a name esteemed even outside France. At Sougouin the peasants are making spectacles, telescopes and other optical instruments, and earn from three to six francs a day.

"The watchmaking industry in the north cannot possibly be compared to that in the mountains east and northeast of Lyons. At Cluse we find a centre of this trade, where 500 workers are earning their living as watchmakers, while in the neighboring villages 4000 peasants are engaged in the same business. The majority have electric power transmitted to their houses. Electricity is cheap, while only one-eighth of a horse power is required for the use of four or five laborers. This watchmaking, which yields an income to the district of 3,000,000 francs annually, is almost, without exception, carried on in addition to agriculture, and the electric motive power permits the workers to employ any kind of machine tool. Each village has its particular specialty, one making only wheels, another springs, and so on. A school for watchmakers is established, where about 150 pupils receive instruction for three years.

"Going further to the northeast, we find in and around Besancon the greatest watchmaking centre in France; 8000 workers at Besancon and 41,000 in the whole district are making watches. At Besancon alone 400,000 to 500,000 watches—for the greatest part expensive ones—are produced, while large quantities of cases of gold and silver are also made, frequently with highly artistic engravings. Also here a school is established, and an observatory, to which is allied an institute for testing, by exposure to extreme changes of temperature, parts which are to be used for watches of great exactness. Round this industry various allied industries have grown up, such as the making of glasses, bracelets and bags for watches.

"But the French peasant farmers, in addition to such industries, turn out the great crops of grain, sugar beet and vegetables, produce the wine, make butter and rear the poultry, and so on, which form the foundation of the great wealth of modern France. "The commons of Alhassac, in Limousin, contains about 7000 acres of land, divided into 2300 properties. But from the neighboring railway station of Objat, in 1805, no less than 450 tons of green peas, besides a quantity of other vegetables, were sent to market. The average income per acre is estimated at about 1200 francs (\$240) annually. Of course, the possibility of obtaining such incomes from the cultivation of land necessarily increases the rental value of land as well as the selling price of land. The market gardeners to the north of Amiens pay 6000 francs (\$1200) for an acre of peat bog, while at Bourges they pay 2000 to 3000 francs (\$400 to 600) per acre for orchard land, and from 6000 to 7000 francs per acre for meadows.

"It cannot be said that access to the land is made easy for the laborer; and in agricultural France, as elsewhere, the taxation of land values is a crying necessity in order to ameliorate the lot of the masses of the people and to enable the workers to retain the fruits of their own industry. But compared with the English and Irish agricultural laborers the life of the French peasant farmer appears almost ideal. True, it is hard and laborious, but the life is a healthy one, and they, at least for the most part, are enabled to provide for their old age when no longer able to work."

The Hemmer Attachment. Millions upon millions of women know the value of the hemmer attachment to the sewing machine, yet it is not probable that one of them ever knew the name of the genius who devised the simple thing. It was Isaac W. Barham, a Brookline, who died only recently, eighty years old. He was a few years ago worth more than a million dollars, yet he died in poverty.

It takes three nations to make the best gloves—Spain to produce the kid, France to cut it out, and England to sew it together.

WHEN WE FORGET.

How Living Among Foreigners Makes Native Tongues Become Strange.

Mr. W. B. Vanderlip, the mining prospector, who recently spent fourteen months wandering among the wilds of Northern Siberia, says in his book that when he met the ship which his employers had sent to hunt him on he addressed the captain in Russian, and was reminded that the gentleman spoke English. Vanderlip says it may seem incredible, but it is true, that for a few moments he was utterly unable to converse with the captain in his own native tongue. He had not used a word of English in conversation for fourteen months, and, being in a low physical condition, his mind was confused. For several days he spoke a jumble of English, Russian and Korak, the language of the natives with whom he had lived and traveled. It was a week before he could talk good straight English again.

There are numerous examples of the fact that a person may become very rusty in the use of his native tongue if for a long time he has had no conversational use of it. This was illustrated once by a man whose fame had filled the world. It was on the evening that David Livingstone first stood on the platform of Exeter Hall. His pronunciation was peculiar and his speech broken. He seemed to grope for words. After a few sentences he paused to beg the indulgence of his auditors. He asked them to remember that for sixteen years he had not spoken English to a living soul, and that he had almost forgotten how to use it.

A few may recall the instance of an illiterate British sailor who entirely forgot English. He was a castaway among the Solomon Islanders, and had lived with them perhaps thirty years before an English vessel found him. He had been completely reduced to the level of the natives. His mental faculties were evidently somewhat impaired. This may have facilitated the utter failure of his memory as far as English was concerned, but the fact that English had once been his only language enabled him to acquire a few hundred words of it more readily than he would otherwise have done.

A highly educated Polish woman of this city, who is about to revisit her native home, is now brushing up her knowledge of the language of her fathers. She says she has lived here so long that she thinks in English, and that she will certainly appear ridiculous in the eyes of her relatives if she does not practice her native speech. It seems quite evident that facility in the use of our native language is not an inalienable accomplishment. —New York Sun.

The World's Oldest Inhabitant.

A tortoise from the Seychelles Islands, believed to be at least 250 years old, is probably the oldest living creature on the face of the earth. A writer in the Scientific American says: "Several years ago, when the son-in-law of Hagenbeck, the animal trainer, was looking for interesting specimens, he learned of the existence on an island of Seychelles, off the coast of Madagascar, of a giant tortoise, that was celebrated among the natives not merely for its size—it weighs 370 pounds—but for the fact that there was documentary evidence that it had been living on the earth for over 150 years, and probable evidence that it was from 100 to 150 years older than that. After careful investigation, he was satisfied of the truth of the statement, and set about to secure the loan of this animal, which, by the way, is held in the highest esteem and respect on the island, for exhibition at the St. Louis Fair. Not until the strongest assurances were made that the venerable curiosity would be returned to the Seychelles did the native population consent to part with him. When the tortoise reached this country, it was found that a tiny palm tree was growing from its back. The tortoise loves the mud, and it is evident that soil was washed into a deep scar on its back, and that the seeds of the palm, mixed with the earth, took root and the tiny growth had thrived in its portable field. The fact that 150 years ago the Seychelles natives began to take particular pride in this tortoise because of its age makes it certain that it must have been at least 100 years of age at that time. This is borne out by the condition of the shell, which is a guide to determining the age."

A Dramatic Moment.

The campaign leader who can arrange a dramatic climax is "cut out" for his work. Pearson's Weekly revises the story of the Republican National Convention of 1868, at which Thomas Nast, the caricaturist, was present. It was known that General Grant was to be the Republican candidate.

Nast had prepared a little surprise for the convention. Upon a large curtain he had painted the White House entrance, with two pedestals, one on each side, bearing the words, "Republican Nominee, Chicago, May 20," and "Democratic Nominee, New York, July 4," respectively. On the Republican pedestal sat the figure of Grant, and Columbia stood pointing to the empty space opposite. Below were the words "Match him!"

This, with a blank curtain before it, was suspended at the back of the convention stage. At the instant when General Grant was announced as the unanimous choice of his party for President, the blank curtain was lifted, and the great cartoon was suddenly exposed to view.

It was so unexpected a climax that the throng was silent for a moment from sheer surprise. Then a cheer burst forth, and another. The great hall was turned into a scene of wild exultation.

WIT and HUMOR OF THE DAY

Maidening.
"Twas in a dream he'll ne'er forget, He'd made ten thousand dollars net; And he awoke to swear a bit And find he had ten thousand—nit."

Valuable Assistance.
Belle—"Did you have to help him out when he proposed?"
May—"No; papa did."—Towa Topics.

The Practical Side.
She (sentimentally)—"How would you like to live way up in the clouds?"
He—"Oh, I wouldn't mind—if they came from the right sort of tobacco."—Detroit Free Press.

Certainly.
Mrs. Prim—"Mrs. Dashleigh, does your daughter have a chaperon?"
Mrs. Dashleigh—"What say? Oh, yes; she has a chap of her own."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

His Status.
Geneva—"Yes, I married my idol, but he turned out to be only common clay."
Eloise—"I could have told you long before you married him that he was a brick."—Chicago Daily News.

His Impression.
"Does your wife insist on having the last word?"
"No," answered Mr. Meekton; "when Henrietta gets started there isn't any last word."—Washington Evening Star.

A Friend in Need.
Jaggles—"Does he regret the time he spent as a waiter while working his way through college?"
Waggles—"I should say not! Since he graduated it's the only thing that has brought him to a living."—Judge.

Method in It.
"This paper says that Champion Jeffries offers to meet any three living men in the ring at one time."
"I suppose he specifies living men because he expects to make 'dead one' of 'em."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Soon Over.
"Gee whizz! this steak is tough," complained the cranky boarder.
"Yes," replied the optimist beside him, "but fortunately, our portions are very small, and so it isn't so bad as it might be."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Overheard in the Studio.
"What a pretty girl!" complimented the photographer.
"Why, you are sweet enough to eat."
"Thanks," responded the maiden, with a deep blush; "and is that the reason you are going to put me on a plate?"—Chicago News.

Just the Same.
"Always see that your campaign predictions," counseled the old politician, "rest on a solid basis of fact."
"But," said the young spellbinder, "wouldn't that result in my making no campaign predictions at all?"
"Uh-huh."—Chicago Tribune.

Up to Date.



"My daughter, you should study a modern language."
"I am, papa, I've been studying the language of love since I was fifteen."

What Did He Mean?
He—"I believe congratulations are in order. Pray accept mine!"
She—"What for?"
He—"I heard you were engaged."
She—"You're late. I've been married for two months to Mr. Roller."
He—"Oh, I beg pardon. How stupid! I'm so sorry."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

No Longer a Curiosity.

Bosworth—"Of course it is a good thing to have money; but isn't it rather disagreeable to be the observed of all observers?"

Multimillionaire—"Oh, that is all a mistake. There are so many baseball players, prize fighters and actors about that nobody ever notices me."—Boston Transcript.

Seemed Improbable.

Mrs. Highmore—"Your ancestors came over in the Mayflower, did they not?"
Mrs. P. Tosker—"That is K'choo!—what I have always understood, but if there was a ship named—K'choo—the Augustflower I think they must have come in that, instead, K'chee! K'choo!"—Chicago Tribune.

He Struck It!

Stranger (at the door)—"I am trying to find a lady whose married name I have forgotten, but I know she lives in this neighborhood. She is a woman easily described, and perhaps you know her—a singularly beautiful creature, with pink and white complexion, seashell ears, lovely eyes, and hair such as a goddess might envy."
Servant—"Really, sir, I don't know—Voice (from head of stairs)—"Jane, tell the gentleman I'll be down in a minute."—London Tid-Bits.



Olga, Queen of Greece and Russian Admiral.

The Only Woman Admiral

THE remarkable contingency that a woman Admiral may command the fleets of Russia before the ending of the war with Japan has presented itself to the minds of those who are intimately acquainted with the personal affairs of the rulers of the Old World. Should all other Admirals of the Russian Navy perish, it would lie within the power and right of Queen Olga of Greece to claim command of the ships that remain to that Navy. Not only does she rank as full Admiral of the naval forces of Russia, but she is a good sailor and as thorough a naval expert as are many of the Captains who are her subordinate in rank. The possibility of a Boadicea of the sea coming to the succor of the beaten forces of the powerful Empire of the North, already has been the subject of more or less amused comment in the

between Greece and Turkey her advice was potent at the council board and at the conference that finally healed up the differences caused by the war.

Queen Olga is the eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, who was a brother of the late Emperor Alexander II. She was married to King George of Greece in 1867, when she was only sixteen years old.—New York Tribune.

MOROS IN AMERICA

With Sultans of high and low degree, accompanied by their harems, with Mohammedan high priests and the rigid rules of this fanatical religion, and with political plot and counterplot revealing all the subtle qualities of an Oriental race, no spot at the World's Fair holds more of the strange and interesting atmosphere of a far off corner of the world than the Moro village, Philippine Exposition. Here the dignified and polite Datto Facundo, who visited the President in Washington, stands at the head of forty Samal Moros, the ever-steadfast friends of Uncle Sam, while housed in another end of the same village are to be found the hostile Lanao Moros, bitter enemies of their Samal cousins, and a race which has never been subjugated by either Spaulard or American.

GROUP OF LANAO MOROS.



Sultans (left to right), top row: Sultan Sungud, Sultan Pitulean, Sultan Ambulung, Datto Asume. Bottom row: Datto Marahaj, Mandae, bright Moro interpreter, the lost Sultan Demasanqui, Priest Rajah Muda Lumbayangui, in whose household Damasanqui served as a menial.

Courts of Europe, and it is certain, within a short time, to be a topic of universal discussion, if not of serious belief, throughout Japan. There is no question that the possibility of Queen Olga's command of the Russian Navy will receive more preference in Japan than in any other portion of the world; for it is well-known that already many Japanese women have attempted to go in disguise to the front; and a course which is natural with them will not seem unnatural in a sovereign who, by formal appointment, holds a high and definite rank as a part of the fighting forces of the Czar. Queen Olga enjoys the unique distinction of being the only woman Admiral in the world. This high rank was bestowed upon her by the late Czar of Russia. Sometimes royal titles are distributed promiscuously and without regard to the fitness of things; but in this instance the honor is appropriate and merited. The present Queen of Greece appreciates and understands the title. She loves the sea; she takes a practical interest in the welfare of sailors, and on a recent naval inspection made such a thorough examination of one of the battleships as to win the admiration of some of the naval experts of her own country. This gifted woman, besides her other accomplishments, is a diplomat of a high order. Her voice always is for peace, and in the recent disturbance



RAMOAN SOLDIER IN THE AMERICAN SERVICE. —By courtesy of The Independent.

WORKING OVER TIME.

No Fault of Railroad When Its Employees Go Out on Run Fatigued.

The Railway and Engineering Review has the following to say about the working of railroad employees over time:

It has been a very common custom to abuse railroads for working men overtime, and it has been equally common to ascribe many of the wrecks to that cause. The strange part of such a charge is the assertion that the practice proceeds from greed on the part of the roads, the writers apparently being ignorant of the fact that the men are paid by the hour and that it costs no more to pay two men ten hours each than one man working twenty hours. A court in Pennsylvania has lately taken a sensible view of the case. It appears that a freight train had orders to remain upon a sidetrack until four trains had passed and that, while waiting, the entire crew went to sleep. Being awakened by the passing of the third train, they assumed that it was the fourth train and consequently pulled out and into the last train, which had not yet arrived. Two persons were killed and several injured, and on the trial of the engineer, whose case first came up, the plea was made that when a railroad employee falls asleep from physical weakness, from illness, or from weariness from long hours or steady employment and an accident occurs, the employee should be acquitted. The court overruled this plea, holding that no man had a right to work on a railroad unless in fine physical condition, and if he fell asleep, no matter from what cause, he should discontinue work, even though he should lose his position, rather than jeopardize the lives of passengers; and as a result the engineer was convicted.

This is a sensible as well as just ruling. A man himself is the best judge of his own fitness for such work so far as the matter of sleep is concerned; in fact, he is the only one who can know of his condition in that regard. The absurdity of the charge commonly made against the railroads on this account lies in the fact that trainmen have the absolute choice of going on or staying off duty, and it not infrequently happens that trains are tied up en route because men prefer to go to sleep rather than work long hours over-time. If there is any "greed" connected with the matter it is wholly on the part of the men themselves, who naturally want to make large wages, and as a result frequently do go out in an unfit condition and thereby endanger not only their own lives, but the lives of others and the property of the company as well. It is full time that the responsibility in such cases should be fixed where it belongs, and the Pennsylvania court has made a move in the right direction.

How to Stay Young.

How old are you? The adage says that women are as old as they look and men as old as they feel. That's wrong. A man and woman are as old as they take themselves to be.

Growing old is largely a habit of the mind. "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he." If he begins shortly after middle age to imagine himself growing old he will be old.

To keep one's self from decrepitude is somewhat a matter of will power. The fates are kind to the man who hangs on to life with both hands. He who lets go will go. Death is slow only to tackle the tenacious.

Ponce de Leon searched in the wrong place for the fountain of youth. It is in one's self. One must keep one's self young inside. So that while "the outer man perisheth the inner man is renewed day by day."

When the human mind ceases to exert itself, when there is no longer an active interest in the affairs of this life, when the human stops reading and thinking and doing, the man, like a blasted tree, begins to die at the top.

You are as old as you think you are. Keep the harness on. Your job is not done.

Two Chefs.

Liberal publicity is given to the fact that George Gould's chef has returned from a tour, while ours has been back from Lynchburg for a week and nothing has been said about it.—Washington Post.

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. STOPOVERS ALLOWED AT MAMMOTH CAVE. All kinds of information furnished on application to J. O. HOLLENBECK, Dist. Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY

Fred—What do you think of Miss Hyatt?
Joe—Oh, she's a nice looking girl, but her actions are a trifle unwomanly.
Fred—Unwomanly?
Joe—Yes; she actually insists upon putting on her gloves before going out into the street.—Chicago News.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "IMITATORS OF GOD."

The Rev. Dr. John Reid Answers the Somewhat Narrow Criticism That Christianity is Narrow in Its Spirit and Contracting in Its Effect.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Dr. John Reid, pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, preached an eloquent sermon Sunday morning. His text was taken from Ephesians 5:1: "Be ye therefore followers of God, as beloved children."

The Revised Version gives a better and stronger translation: "Be ye therefore imitators of God, as beloved children. Imitators, as children. Being children of God, be ye imitators of God."

Truth is practically always achievement, superstructure, the keystone, a last stroke. There are what the metaphysicians call "immediate truths" that is, truth in connection with which our knowledge is intuitive, and where it comes in as a direct and undeniable testimony of the senses, but as a general thing, acquired truth is the result of work done, the issue of a battle which has been won. In other words, truth has to conquer before it can command. But in conflict or warfare of whatsoever kind, disguise is ever a worse foe to meet than denial. And I suppose that what is frequently affirmed is probably true; namely, that the Christian religion has always suffered more from those who, sometimes intentionally and sometimes unintentionally, have perverted and misrepresented it, than it has ever suffered from those who have even formally opposed it.

There, for instance, is the somewhat fatal criticism that Christianity as a scheme is narrow in its spirit and contracting in its effect; namely, that the Christian religion has attained the highest possible development, and, therefore, they cannot display the fairest and finest fiber of human character; it develops the passive and unimperial, more than the puissant and productive elements of our nature; it keeps its hand on life's brake to check and hold in, rather than on life's throttle valve to open and let go; it is in fact a law, but in its heart a deceiver; then what is to outgrow the law? There is an unmistakable flavor of spiritual laminitis, of cowardliness, of spiritlessness, which nothing every wholly removes from many of its principles and professions; repentance, humbleness, meekness, forgiveness of injuries, relinquishment of rights, submission to what cannot be seen, acceptance of what cannot be known—these are not among the heroic virtues. All this has been felt and expressed, not only by the superficial and scoffing, but by the earnest and thoughtful. And certainly it is all forcible. If it were true, it might be even fatal.

Yet from the beginning to end this whole criticism that Christianity is narrow in its spirit and contracting in its effects rests on a misconception. Human life can never be bound by a lifeless process. It is of necessity linked to a living Person. And in Christianity, it is the Almighty God who is the standard. Men are everywhere exhorting and exhorting to certain His will to keep His word, to lay hold of His strength, to walk in His light, and so to adorn His doctrine in all things. It is the example of God that is published as the pattern. It is the purity of God that is put forth as the test. It is the will of God that is prescribed as the law. It is the love of God that is presented as the motive power. It is the glory of God that is pointed to as the end, and is the approbation of God that is urged as the inspiration and the sweet reward. Likeness to Godhood—that is Christianity's ideal of manhood; likeness, not simply a representation, but a reproduction; an image; a likeness which has its place, not in a oneness or identity of attributes, but in a oneness or community of life. In Him we live and move and have our being, said Paul, with all clearness and confidence. "Forasmuch as Christ is the same great apostle to the Gentiles. Literally, for to me, that is, in my case, in so far as I am personally concerned, life is Christ. In my view and understanding of the term, life is but another name for Christ. Whatever of life, or of time, or of talent, or of strength I have, it is all His. 'I live yet not I, but Christ liveth in me.' That man's great endeavor was, as near as possible, to reproduce in his life the life of His Master.

So here his exhortation to all others: "Be ye therefore imitators of God, as beloved children." We have to know our children who were so impressed with the characteristics of their fathers that we could never hear their form of expression or see their mode of action without thinking of those from whom their opinions and conduct had received direction and form. We say, child of the old block; the father lives again in the son. Just so the true life of the Christian is, potentially at least, simply a reproduction of the life of the Christ.

"Imitators, as children of God." Whatever the sentiments we may entertain regarding the claims of Christianity, we are rightly of democracy, we all make much of ancestry. The son of a lord may become a lord. The daughter of a queen is of the blood royal. Everywhere men believe in association. Family glory is a good introduction and a great help to any man who can lawfully point to it as his. The validity of that introduction is never questioned, the integrity of that help is never rejected, except where the man himself becomes personally deficient or personally degenerate. For doubtless everywhere, when it comes to the purely practical side of things, "what is he?" is of far greater importance than "whence did he come?" A big fruit from a little tree is worth more than a little fruit from a big tree, when it is fruit that the market is demanding. And what this intensely practical age demands is not so much ancestral trees as palatable fruit.

I confess that sometimes I have found it hard to preserve the proprieties when I have heard people boasting of ancestry. I have sometimes wondered what their ancestors would say if they suddenly saw the progeny. Paternity is not always easily recognizable in posterity. Neither in things material nor in things moral does past possession ever pay for present poverty. There must be some water in the channel to make a river out of it, and it is always the present water volume of the stream that determines the real water volume of the river.

"Oh, East is East, and West is West, And never the twain shall meet, Till Earth and Sky stand presently at God's great judgment seat; But there is neither East nor West, Nor Border, nor Breed, nor Birth, When two strong men stand face to face, Though they come from the ends of the Earth."

These are strong lines of Kipling's brave words, wise and true. When it comes to the solemn strife and stress of life, "what" weighs more than "whence." "Every man in his own saddle" and "every tub on its own bottom."

Nevertheless, all people are disposed to recognize the possibility of high honor in honorable descent. But admit this to be true, and it carries its own stamp of claim along with it. It is the observation of one of the ancients that the burden of government is increased in proportion to the virtues of their immediate predecessors. Committing on the saying, Dr. Samuel Johnson, in one of his essays, remarked it as always dangerous to be placed in a state of unavoidable comparison with excellence, and that the danger is always greater when the excellence is consecrated by death. Privilege of ancestry means responsibility of kinship. Duty and morality considered,

It can never be lessening. It is essentially everlasting. And "to whom much is given, of him shall much be required," is the law universally here applied. That is the principle underlying this whole matter. Children of God, be imitators of God. Noble obligation. Nobility imposes the obligation of nobleness. "Be ye therefore imitators of God, as beloved children."

Whence am I? It is the old question by which every man is confronted as soon as he begins to draw lines of distinction between himself and his surroundings. And here, as everywhere, no comment on the works of God like the word of God. "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." That sentence scatters darkness and doubt. The world is not eternal; it had an actual and definite beginning. Man is not the child of chance; he has a Father in God. After that God had spent much time and labor in fitting and furnishing the globe to be an abode, He said, "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness." It is written, "So God created man in His own image; formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul"—the masterpiece of divine ingenuity and power, in whom there is no pre-emption whatsoever of any higher physical life. As they have dominion over the field of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth." Divinely authenticated on heart and on brain, a being of boundless aspirations, separated in moral and spiritual nature, as by an impassable gulf, from all other animal orders, man is at the head—rational, responsible, immortal.

How often we break that word "immortal" Man does not die. "There is no death. What seems so is but a transition. This life of mortal breath is but a suburb of the life eternal, whose portals are all death." The good which a man does lives forever. And the good man lives in it. Augustine in his confessions. Calvin in his vindication. Watts and Wesley in the psalms, and hymns and spiritual songs by which Christians' praises are still attuned. Robert Baker, the publisher, and Henry Dimes, the living one, still guard the treasures of the poor. Throughout all Germany, amid their restless lives and the many temptations of their career, hundreds of young journeymen mechanics, who know not the name, still bear the hand of Clemens Perthes, the learned founder of Bonn, because he laid the foundations of the homes which open to them their hospitable doors. Under that Westminster last Neoplatonist of the poets of Germany, and the lord of the grass, the Gothic, who was the prince of them all, is the resting place of one whose fame was different indeed from theirs, but on whose tomb the epitaph runs: "Under this Linden tree, freed from sin through Jesus Christ, lies John Falk. Let every strange child who visits this peaceful place diligently pray for him. And because he cared for little children, receive him, O Lord, Thy child, unto Thyself." "Gone forever, ever? No—for since our dying race began, Ever, ever, and for ever was the leading light of man."

How are we to explain this? What is the philosophy of such power over the ravages of time? My dear friends, we ought to take some things out of the region of speculative or ecclesiastical doctrine, where they seem sometimes to have been consigned. We cannot contemplate immortality simply as a doctrine of the Bible, or a teaching of the church. It is more. It is a vital power in the life. Given the Fatherhood of God and the immortality of man is the demonstration of human life. Do you seek the strongest and dearest evidence of the existence of God? You take it with you wherever you go. You yourself are that evidence. "The argument from design." You have it in your own body, the most wonderfully complete of all known organisms. "The argument from being." In the consciousness of your own dependence, you have a conviction not to be gainsayed of Him on whom you depend. Created as he is in God's image, man is an extension of all God's creative power. He is a duodecimo universe. The human soul is a mirror which reflects God. It is true the image is jagged and obscured; there is but little of the intuitive knowing; the traces of the inherent rightness are very feeble; the flow of the essential holiness is torpid and inert—the image is a broken one; the picture is a moving picture; the lines in it are not straight; they are vibratory—but the likeness is there; to be a witness to have some perceptible trace in God.

My dear friends, however broken and marred the image, may be in any Christ is able to restore it in all. And that verily is the whole aim of Christianity; to bring us back to what God first intended us to be. Believers in Christ are in Him created anew into good works and have renewed in themselves the whole man after the image of God in knowledge and righteousness and true holiness.

God Dominates All. As the mountain of Fujiyama dominates the landscape in Japan, as the temple hills of Jerusalem dominate the city around, so we believe God is to be exalted in this vast community, so as to dominate it all. The sense of God is not fading; it is increasing. To Him we lift up our eyes as unto the mountains. The church is to nourish this consciousness of God, and to express it in lives of spiritual power. Oh, then, how one comes to love the church when once her real nature is seen. We are set to invite the world to come to its only true home. Wandering hearts, uneasy consciences, troubled souls, come to the home of homes, in God's great love and blessed service. Let the gates open wide, that the multitudes may press into the home of their hearts. Oh, church of God, let your faith be large and bright, that the world may come home. Erect no false barriers that God would destroy and build and more become a home to the children of men, through Jesus Christ, the Saviour.

This is the reply we Christians make to those who say that religion is mythical and that it retreats into some secret place where no more intellectual can wholly follow it. It is surely mystical in those intimate experiences of the soul, but does it not come forth again and move through the activities of human life, out in the open world a chastened, beautified and Christlike spirit? This is our answer. Conscious of sin and imperfections, this is still our answer—God is our home. Slowly we yield our stubborn natures to His constant pressure. His presence is our best education. He is the great beautifier of human life. Differ as we may in our needs and philosophies, this is the issue of religion, this is the product of fellowship with Him, our Father, our God, our eternal refuge and home.

An Impressive Spectacle. When you stop to consider what the church of God is, the spectacle of hundreds of thousands, even millions, of souls wending their way to the places of worship throughout the land becomes impressive. Why do they come? What is the permanent element in life that maintains its most intense? Changes occur among nations, institutions rise and fall, traditions wax and wane, creeds are made and unmade, and yet men continue to worship.

Lead a Simple Life. Be content to lead a simple life where God has placed you. Be obedient; bear your little daily crosses—you need them, and God gives them to you out of pure mercy.—Fenelon.



Miss Whittaker, a prominent club woman of Savannah, Ga., tells how she was entirely cured of ovarian troubles by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I heartily recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a Uterine Tonic and Regulator. I suffered for four years with irregularities and Uterine troubles. No one but those who have experienced the dreadful agony can form any idea of the physical and mental misery those endure who are thus afflicted. Your Vegetable Compound cured me within three months. I was fully restored to health and strength, and now my periods are regular and painless. What a blessing it is to be able to obtain such a remedy when so many doctors fail to help you. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is better than any doctor or medicine I ever had. Very truly yours, Miss EASY WHITTAKER, 604 30th St., W. Savannah, Ga. —\$5000 forfeit if failed to cure after trying your medicine.

The testimonials which we are constantly publishing from grateful women prove beyond a doubt the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to conquer female diseases.

German Red Tape. Red tape as made in Germany seems to be a very choice article. A German woman sends London Truth the following anecdote: A female teacher in a school in Westphalia had to make an official communication to the Minister of Education. She used for the purpose what is called "eagle paper," having the royal eagle upon it as a water mark, and duly dispatched it to Berlin through the School Board of Essen. After a few days the letter came back, with an intimation that it must be rewritten, as the eagle appeared upon it head downward. Evidently Berlin smelt "Majestatsbeleidigung."

PRACTICAL VIEW. She—Where you much impressed by the mountains during your vacation? He—Yes; I figured it out that there was enough earth and rock lying around there to make a half-dozen more States.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

W. J. Hill, of Concord, N. C., Justice of the Peace, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills proved a very efficient remedy in my case. I used them for disordered kidneys and backache, from which I had experienced a great deal of trouble and pain. The kidney secretions were very irregular, dark colored and full of sediment. The Pills cleared it all up and I have not had an ache in my back since taking the last dose. My health generally is improved a great deal."

Poster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents per box.

Photo Public Workmen. European inspectors take snapshots of men engaged on public work. The photos, in some cases, are more eloquent than any report could be. One showed a group of thirty men on a road-paving job. Two of the thirty were at work.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Sent for circulars free. E. J. CROWLEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The New Megaphone. The day of the brass megaphone is over. The latest thing in a megaphone mouthpiece is one built like a big morning glory, and colored accordingly, red, white or blue. They are very showy and dealers expect a big sale for them.

(At45-704)

Making Artificial Rubies.

Few problems have had greater interest for the chemist than the artificial preparation of diamonds and other precious stones, though their efforts have not been marked with conspicuous success, despite the invention of the electric furnace and other means of producing high temperature. A recent process is the making of artificial rubies, and has been discovered by a German chemist named Verneil. It consists of fusing a mixture of clay and chromium oxide with the heat of an oxygen burner and then allowing the mass to cool suddenly, thus producing crystals. The two materials are placed in alternate horizontal layers, and the heat, which is as intense as possible, is applied from above. The quick cooling caused by suddenly shutting off the blast produces the hardness characteristic of the ruby, and the resulting crystal, which is pure and brilliant, is said to possess all the physical properties of the natural gem, being cut readily and taking a fine polish.—Harper's Weekly.

Lord Justice's Shops. Lord Justice Vaughn Williams, of England, owns many flourishing butcher shops in the kingdom. This opens a broad field for speculating as to just what judicial action he might take were a few labor strikes of the modern American type brought before him for violent interference with the meat output and the right of other laborers to work.

IS IT? McFay (cheerfully)—Virtue is its own reward. Sleeth (gloomily)—And I suppose marriage is its own punishment.—Houston Chronicle.

LUCK. "You are still a bachelor. Yet you say you are lucky with women." "Certainly. Do they not always refuse me?"—Meggendorfer Blätter.

PITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Elna's Great Nerve Restorer, a trial bottle and treatment free. Dr. F. H. Kutz, Ltd., 281 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Rheumatism can be thoroughly eradicated by a plentiful diet of ripe fruit.

Fiso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Garra, 222 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1920.

Mexico has little trouble in finding soldiers. They are recruited from prisons.

Swimming the Best Exercise. A series of experiments, conducted by physiological chemistry at the university of Pennsylvania, has proved that swimming is the most beneficial exercise. He visited the dressing rooms at the athletic field, and immediately before each athlete left for his exercise drew blood from him by means of the regularly prepared sterile needle. Then, when the athlete returned to the dressing room, after running, jumping, pole vaulting or engaging in water polo, the needle would again be brought into play, and a second sample of blood drawn. Analysis of the blood, to discover how far each exercise increased the number of red corpuscles, showed that water polo and other forms of swimming resulted in the largest increase. The swimming exercises were thus shown to be the most beneficial for the greater number of red corpuscles, the richer is an average increase of 21 per cent. as against 17 per cent. for the next best exercise—short-distance running.

After one of these examinations, during the athletic season, while the men were in the pink of condition and exerting themselves to the utmost, Dr. Hawk found the following results, in round numbers, from the count of blood corpuscles: Percentage of gain after the 100-yard dash, 25; 120-yard hurdles, 21.5; half-mile run, 18; mile run, 14; two mile run, 9; broad jump, six jumps, 15; three-minute water polo game, 27.—The World's Work.

THE FISH BRAND SLICKER A VALUED FRIEND. "A good many years ago I bought a FISH BRAND Slicker, and it has proven a valued friend for many a stormy day, but now it is getting old and I must have another. Please send me a price-list."

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RUPURE—Varicose veins and hydrocele cured without operation or dangerous drug treatments. Daily use of Dr. E. J. Green's Sona, Eucalyptus. Write The Union-American Improved Trust Co., 126 Third Ave., N.Y. City.

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WINCHESTER RIFLE & PISTOL CARTRIDGES. "It's the shots that hit that count." Winchester Rifle and Pistol Cartridges in all calibers hit, that is, they shoot accurately and strike a good, hard, penetrating blow. This is the kind of cartridges you will get, if you insist on having the time-tried Winchester make. ALL DEALERS SELL WINCHESTER MAKE OF CARTRIDGES.

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THE BANANA PLANT.

By T. F. THURSDAY.

Lecturer in Agricultural Science, (From "The Journal of the Jamaica Agricultural Society.")

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.—Many things of practical value can be learned about a cultivated plant by examining and studying carefully its structure. This article will set forth a few of the lessons that can be learned from a careful study of the banana plant. The number of cultivated varieties is very large, and as the variety cultivated in Jamaica is of a well-defined type and familiar to everyone, it will be best to take the Jamaica banana and base the following description upon it. The first thing to be done is to examine and describe its outward form.

The plant is composed of four distinct systems. They are: (a) The root system. (b) The stem system. (c) The leaf system and (d) The reproductive or fruiting system. Each of these systems will be described.

THE ROOT SYSTEM.—The root of a banana is very extensive, and it is difficult to obtain a complete root system for examination. The roots are of two kinds. Those which run parallel to the surface of the soil. These extend downwards about a foot or so, but spread outward to a much greater distance. These roots are very tough and cord-like. There are other roots which go down at right angles to the surface of the soil. These are of the same thickness as the horizontal roots, but are not so woody, being less exposed. They extend downwards some three or four feet. A single one of either the horizontal or vertical roots consists for the greater part of more or less permanent tissue. Only just above the root tip is fresh tissue being formed, and here it will be noticed the tissue is very tender and is very firmly adherent to the soil, just above the growing portion the root is covered with fine web-like hairs. These are root-hairs and are of great importance. The tip of each root is protected by a very small rootcap composed of dead cells. Throughout the whole length of every root run bundles of fibres into the sucker above. These are long continuous tubes as can be seen by magnifying them with the microscope. The larger ones can be made out with the naked eye by cutting the root transversely.

THE LEAF SYSTEM.—It is the leaves which give to the plant its beautiful picturesque appearance. For the first ten months or so and in some cases much longer, nothing but the leaf system is seen. The banana plant possesses two distinct kinds of leaves. The one type is familiar to anyone. The second type is the leaves of the flower head which protect the hands in their young state. These two types are called foliage leaves and bracts respectively. A single foliage leaf consists of a blade and a very modified leaf stalk. The leaf blade is a long elliptical structure. The midrib is very prominent and distinctly grooved. The leaf stalk has undergone a peculiar modification, being quite different from the ordinary type. The so-called "stem" of the banana consists of the leaf stalks fitted closely one over the other. The origin of each leaf is in the sucker below so that they are strictly radical leaves. The leaf stalk is erect, and very succulent. The outer coat is exceedingly tough, and encloses a quantity of resin forming a kind of "blow" over the surface of the leaf stalk. The bracts are modified leaves found on the flower head. The cone of flowers in its unopened state is composed of enfolding leaf bracts, which enclose the flowers, each hand of which is formed in the axil of a leaf bract. These bracts are of a purple or reddish colour. To understand the importance of the leaf system in the development of the bunch something of the internal structure of a foliage leaf should be known. The leaf tissue is for the most part composed of cells filled with minute grains which are coloured bright green and are called chlorophyll grains. The under surface of the leaf differs in a peculiar way from the upper surface. The under surface is opened up by enormous numbers of tiny openings which can only be seen under the microscope. In the upper surface very few are met with. These little openings are of great importance, as will be seen in later articles.

THE STEM SYSTEM.—In its early stages the stem is a swollen structure found in the centre of the sucker, and surrounded by the bases of the leaf stalks. At this time it is storing up immense quantities of food material that has been manufactured, and which will afterwards be used in making the bunch. When the vegetative growth is well nigh completed the growing point pushes its way up through the channel formed by the leaf stalks. It remains unseen until the fruiting cone has emerged from the top of the plant. When only a few feet in height the stem is composed of very tender tissue which later on becomes much firmer. As in the case of the root, long continuous vessels run through the stem, and these connect the fruiting bunch with the sucker below. These vessels can be seen as tough fibrous strands running throughout the length of the stem, and are filled with a thick opalescent juice. Since the fruiting or reproductive system is an outgrowth from the stem, its structure will now be described. In its early stages this system is composed of a collection of flowers, in which flowers change go on, resulting in time in the formation of fruit. The flower head as it emerges from the top of the plant is a cone shaped-body. This flower head consists of a number of "hands" of flowers, each hand being situated between a bract and the stem. The bracts or flower leaves have no stalk, being what are called sessile leaves. They are placed spirally around the stem, thus giving compactness to the whole flower head. At the base of the flower "head" are a number of leaves which have no flowers in their axils. They form a supporting belt which holds up the

cone and prevents it from snapping at the base. The lower leaves of the flower head are deciduous and fall off very soon after the bunch has emerged. The leaves highest up on the flower head remain attached for a much longer time forming the skirt of the bunch. The banana flowers are of two kinds—Those which produce edible fruits and those which do not. To explain the difference between the two kinds it is necessary to know the structure of a flower in general. Every flower consists of an essential portion, and a non-essential portion. The petals and sepals are the non-essential parts since only indirectly are they required for seed production. There is only one petal in the banana flower, and that is insignificant. There are five sepals which are united and are of the same pale yellowish colour as the petals. The petals and sepals form only a very small portion of the flower. The greater portion of the flower is composed of the essential parts, viz., the stamens and the ovary. The stamens are little stalks on the top of the ovary. In fertile stamens the pollen is contained in flattened structures on the top of the stalk. The stamens are six in number, one of which is barren, producing no pollen. This is so in the case of the flowers uppermost on the flower stem and which never form fruits. These flowers, however, which produce fruits make practically use of very little pollen, all the stamens being sterile. The ovary of a flower is that part of it which afterwards becomes the fruit and thus the banana fruit is the matured ovary. The following are the chief points of difference between the two kinds of banana flowers. The flowers which develop into fruits have very large ovaries, small stamens and make very little pollen. The other kind possesses small ovaries, the stamens are much larger, and they produce a much greater amount of pollen. Finally to complete the description there is the structure of the fruit. According to the terms fruit properly defined the banana is not a true fruit. It is edible and of a sweet taste and possesses the properties of what is thought of as a fruit, but a structure to be a true fruit must contain seed. Fertilization must be effected before a true fruit can be formed, and in the Martinique variety fertilization does not take place. For the sake of expediency, however, it is allied to as a fruit. It consists of a thick skin which surrounds the pulp. The pulp is the inner part of the ovary wall swollen out with the starch grains. Scattered among the pulp are to be seen dead remains of unfertilized ovules. Ovules are structures which by fertilization become seeds. When a single banana fruit is cut across transversely these ovules can be easily seen radiating along definite lines from the centre of the fruit. In its young un-matured condition the pulp consists mainly of starch and digestible fibre with a small percentage of albuminoid matter. As the fruit matures the starch is converted into sugar.

Soldier has no Rights.

MAY NOT EVEN DEFEND HIMSELF WHEN OFFICER ATTACKS HIM.

(From "The World.")

Berlin, Nov. 26.—German militarism is responsible for another astonishing travesty upon justice. Two musketeers were charged at Dessau with rioting and assaulting a superior officer. This officer, named Heine, entered a dancing saloon, intoxicated and jostled and struck the partners of the musketeers, who, on protesting, were attacked by him with drawn sword. They wrested the weapon from him, for which the prosecution asked that they be sentenced to five years at hard labor, dismissal from the arms and loss of civil rights.

When the prisoners' counsel asked whether it was contended that soldiers had no right to act in self-defense the Prosecutor answered:

"Just so. Self-defense is a conception which does not exist in the relations between soldiers and their superiors. The inferior has the right of complaint but not of resistance. It is absolutely necessary that a soldier should allow himself, if necessary, to be slaughtered by an officer, though the latter be making illegal use of his weapon."

The Court pronounced sentence as demanded, while Heine got only three months, without loss of rank, for being intoxicated.

Coughs are quickly cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It acts on nature's plan, loosens the cough, relieves the lungs and opens the secretions, effecting a permanent cure. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. For sale by International Pharmacy, Limon.

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Note.—No subscription at above prices will be accepted for less than six months. The above prices are strictly cash with order. When papers and magazines are ordered for regular delivery and not paid for in advance, single copy prices will be charged in accordance with another list, copy of which will be furnished on application.

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Gents' Rolled Gold, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$7.50. Ladies' do, guaranteed 2 1/2 years, \$10.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50, \$10.75 and \$12.90.

Smokers' Materials.

Table listing items like Capstan Cigarettes, Pipes, Cigarette Holders, Cigar Holders, etc. with prices.

ALL AT WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON.

RACES! RACES!! RACES!!!

We shall be having a grand Race at Zeut Island on the 26th and 27th December next. All who desirous of taking part in the races must notify the Secretary on or before the 20th December. There will be a great many sports, including cricketing, etc., on the race course both days. Don't miss and all enjoy yourselves in the Xmas season. I. L. P. WILSON, Secretary.

For Sale. VARONICAVILLE. At Six Miles, Farm containing about 100 manzanas, comprising 24 manzanas in bananas, coconut and pasture land. Full particulars at this office.

Notice.

The partnership hitherto existing between Williamson and Sinclair has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any accounts with the late jewelry firm, are requested to make immediate settlement to either party. Sgd. WILLIAMSON & SINCLAIR.

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Banking and Exchange

THOMAS SCOTT, San Jose, Costa Rica.

DEBITS 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. AGENS ON PARIS, HAMBURG AND GENOVA. San Jose, 31st August, 1901.

PENA, CLARE & CO.,

PURCHASERS in Pacuarito, Rio Mondo and Limon of Rubber, Coffee, Cacao, Hides dried and raw, Skins and all articles for exportation.

CELLULAR CLOTHING.

WOOD'S BOOK STORE has been appointed Sole Agent in Costa Rica for the "Aerles" Cellular Clothing, which is admirably adapted for tropical climates. An assorted stock has been received of

Shirts, Undershirts, Socks, Pants and an assortment of Ladies Underwear.

The material is not only very durable, but the prices will compare with those generally charged here for material less suitable for tropical climates.

BILHORN'S PORTABLE ORGANS



SOLE AGENTS FOR COSTA RICA

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON.

Prices:

Table listing organ prices: 1/2 OCTAVE SINGLE REED 75.00 Colones, 1/2 do DOUBLE do 85.00 do, 1/4 do do do 95.00 do.

NOTE: These organs will be supplied to responsible parties on the installment plan or payment of Fifteen colones cash and Fifteen Colones monthly. Ten per cent discount will be allowed for cash.

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON

FOR SALE.

An Acetylene Plant, ten light. Cost over six hundred Colones. Will accept C\$50. In perfect order. Apply this office