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LIMON, WEEKLY NEWS SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1905.

PRICE TEN CENTS

Limón Weekly News.

PORT LIMÓN, SATURDAY, MARCH 11 1905

F. M. H. WOOD, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, PORT LIMÓN COSTA RICA, CENTRAL AMERICA. R. HESLOP, AGENT, ZENT JUNCTION ANTONIO LEHMANN CENTRAL AVENUE SAN JOSÉ

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LATEST CABLES.

Moscow 27.—At 9 a.m. this morning General Stossell and the Committee of reception arrived here. They were met in the Imperial Pavilion, of the station by Nicholas, the Governor of Moscow, high Government officials, nobles, officers of the army and Government employees. Colonel Denansky delivered an address of welcome, in the course of which he said: "Your splendid defence of Port Arthur has astonished the whole world and created immortal glory for Russia." Innumerable bouquets were presented Mrs. Stossell. On Wednesday the General left for St. Petersburg.

Mukden 28.—The battle continues along the front of the Tie Pass to the extreme East. The Japanese have captured all the advanced positions and are now menacing the principal ones. By their formidable attack it is believed that their artillery men are the Port Arthur veterans under command of Nogi. Forty wounded Russians were brought here to-day and 400 more expected to-morrow. Everything indicates that a sanguinary battle is imminent, but the intense cold accompanied by strong winds may modify the threatened conflict. The region of the Japanese attack is very wooded and hilly and consequently favorable to the Russians. A force of Japanese whose strength is not known are operating with Chinese bandits, west of Kung-chaiin menacing the Russians. The cannonading has diminished somewhat to-day.

St. Petersburg 28.—On the left Russian flank a terrible battle is in progress. Up to now the success lies with the Japanese. Both sides have suffered considerably. The despatches from the seat of war say it is difficult to give the extent of the losses or if the reverses suffered by the Russians are decisive. It is also unknown if the Japanese intend to pursue the Russians. Kurapatkin is trying to establish his left flank in advance of the rest of the line in order to dominate a ford of the Taite River, which operation will be a repetition of Grippenberg's on the right flank. The seat of operations is 50 miles southeast of Mukden, beyond the Tie Pass, an important point commanding the road to Fushan. Both armies occupy impregnable positions. It is evident Kurapatkin intends to make an important movement against both flanks, but the Japanese are also ready for a counter attack.

St. Petersburg 28.—A despatch from Kurapatkin, dated 25th says "the Russians have been driven from Thienkhetcin after a sanguinary battle. It is impossible at present to say what is the extent of our losses but 12 officers and 300 men are in the hospital at Sanlucien. The number of wounded is immense."

Mukden 2.—The Russians report that the Japanese are in possession of the Ta and Knyen passes. The possession of the former is a danger to Fushan, the Tie Pass and Heigassaway. The possession of Ta is as important to the Japanese as that of Mutsen during the operations against Leo Yang.

St. Petersburg 2.—From scant information and official notices for the press it is known that Kurapatkin has suffered another reverse. Due to the inadequate information received it is quite impossible to estimate the extent of Kuroki's triumph against the Russian left flank, but the press are inclined to expect the worst. The capital is full of rumors that the Russian forces have suffered another disaster and that Mukden has been flanked and Kurapatkin alleged to retire from his strong defenses, constructed on the banks of the river Shakhe. No doubt the rumors are exaggerated, at the same time it is a notable fact that the employees of Ministry although they try to diminish the importance of the operations they are much concerned over the ease with which Kuroki marched on and destroyed the Russian left wing. They confess that their columns have crossed the river Shakhe, and that sanguinary battles were fought at several of the passes on Sunday and Monday. During these operations Oyama threatened the Russian centre and right wing in order to impede the despatch of help to the left, being attacked by Kuroki.

St. Petersburg 2.—Kurapatkin considers Kuroki's triumph a menace to his position at the Shakhe which compelled his immediate evacuation of his defenses and the occupation of new ones. This information was sent to the Emperor. From military circles it is impossible to obtain any confirmation of the news that the Japanese have commenced the attack on the entire line. If this report is correct it implies a disaster of the greatest magnitude to Russian arms.

Russian Headquarters, Heran Hill 2.—The Japanese renewed the attack on the entire eastern front with a result of the capture of Da pass. The battle was a terrific one, both sides

exhibiting the utmost bravery in an attack and defense. Meanwhile another big battle took place 20 miles from Condolesan, in an easterly direction. The troops from the Da Pass arrived on the coast to Fushan, Mukden and Tie pass.

Headquarters of Kuroki 2.—In the battle which took place on the 23rd and 24th February, the Russian left 203 dead bodies on the field. Their losses exceed 20,000. The Japanese are now in possession of a line extending from the river Han to several miles east of Da pass.

St. Petersburg 3.—Two short despatches from Kurapatkin confirm the capture of bridge at Shakhe and the repulse of the Japanese at Ganto pass.

Sachetin 3.—The Japanese commenced a tremendous cannonading with siege cannon against Putielloff Hill. The bombardment of the right flank continues. It is calculated that at least 80,000 men are fighting near Mukden, towards the east, the line of fire is over 100 miles.

Paris 3.—A despatch from St. Petersburg for the "Little Journal" says the Japanese captured Yanti Fantiua pass at the point of the bayonet.

St. Petersburg 6.—The gigantic struggle in Manchuria continues. It is rumored that the Russian losses exceed 30,000. The Japanese efforts have not been crowned with success thus far, but it is said that by forced marches directed against San Min Tin they are likely to cut off the Russian communication. Kurapatkin reports that he will be obliged to retire from his positions. The Russian left has resisted Kuroki's attacks, but the centre was broken by the Japanese. On Friday Oyama divided his forces on the left in the hope of surrounding the Russian right wing, 8 miles east of Mukden. A severe hand to hand fight took place, and continued for many hours, during which time the losses on both sides were enormous. The most serious news is that the Japanese flanking column 30 miles west of Mukden has been divided, one part marching to the east, menacing the Russian right while the other is making forced marches to the north with the intention of cutting off the Russian communication in the Tie Pass and closing the only road of retreat to Mukden.

Bocas del Toro, 23rd Feby., 1905.

Dear Sir,—Permit me through your circulated columns to call the attention of the public to the fact that I did not leave Port Limón for any cause or motive besides the furtherance of my own ends. In doing so I have to explain that the unsettled portion of my business in Port Limón was left in charge of Edward Bacquie, who was for some time prior to my leaving for Bocas del Toro in my employment, during which time he gave ample satisfaction, not only as a journeyman tailor, but as to his honesty. I have however, learnt that his behaviour to my customers has not been as straightforward and upright as I anticipated, circumstances over which I have no personal control. I therefore beg leave that customers and the general public will not censure me for the ill-behaviour or dishonesty of another man of whom it was my misfortune to have left as my representative. I do beg of those of my customers who claim to have suffered some amount of grievance would only condescend to correspond with me in Bocas del Toro where I am now established (temporarily) I should certainly make it a point of duty to ameliorate matters as far as circumstances and sound reasoning will admit. I have been made to understand that one Mr. James from Cuba Creek who was kind enough to patronize me, is to be numbered among the unfortunate who have suffered from Edward Bacquie's dishonest dealings. For I positively left his work in charge of Edward Bacquie. Certainly Mr. James does not know Bacquie in the matter, hence he blames me, yet, I think unceremoniously, for had he taken the precaution to have corresponded with me, for my own reputation I should have satisfied him in such manner that he would never have had the necessity of relating to your journal. He has however, punished the Pope for Cesar's crimes.

Trusting that you will do me the favor of publishing same,

I beg to remain,
R. E. BRYAN, Tailor.

Bocas del Toro,
23rd February, 1905.

I BEG to warn the master tailors of Port Limón to be very careful with whom they intrust their business, since Edward Bacquie (a Jamaican) whom I had employed as a journeyman tailor for some time, and who had always been trustworthy in my tailoring business, has during my absence in Bocas del Toro, sold and pawned my customers' work which I left in his charge to be delivered, and has left Port Limón for another country in a most clandestine manner.

Yours,
R. E. BRYAN,
Tailor.

Position Wanted.

BY married man in any kind of office work. Good at figures and knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply "Englishman," "Limón Weekly News" office.

Limón Mutual Life Assurance,

POLICY 351. ASSESSMENT 59.

DIED—MEMBER: MARY A. STEPHEN.

THE ASSESSMENT of One Colon, payable by every member on the above policy is now due and should be paid at the Treasurer's Office not later than Monday, March 20th, after which date the policies of defaulting members will be cancelled.

No payments will be accepted after date mentioned, and members failing to pay within the limit specified will forfeit their Policy. The Treasurer will receive assessments daily from 6.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and on Sundays from 7 to 10 a.m. Members when paying assessments will please bring their last receipt with them.

F. M. H. WOOD,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.

To be Leased for a Term of Years.

A BANANA Farm containing over 100 manzanas, nearly all of which is in production.

Will be divided into lots of 5 manzanas and upwards to suit purchasers. Rental \$5 per manzana monthly. Just the thing for a man with small capital who will attend to the cultivation himself. The farm is situated on the railway, where the fruit can be delivered easily.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the office of the "Limón Weekly News," 11-245.

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.

England's Naval Strength.

GREAT ENOUGH TO OPPOSE ANY THREE NATIONS ON EARTH.

(Special Letter to the "Panama Journal.")

New York.—The cable has brought us some hint of the views recently expressed by M. de Lanessan, French ex-minister of marine, concerning the recent reorganization of the British naval forces, brought about by St. John Fisher.

M. de Lanessan observed that hitherto the British Admiralty has been guided by the principle that the British fleet should be superior to those of the strongest naval powers combined. That end has long since been attained, and in his opinion England now contemplates the possibility of a conflict with three powers—namely, France, the United States and Germany. She can oppose to Germany the Channel fleet and the Atlantic fleet. Even supposing Germany were to be supported by the Italian and Austrian navies, their junction would be rendered impossible by the British Mediterranean fleet and the Gibraltar forces.

Against the United States, England could employ her Gibraltar fleet, the western section of her cruisers and two squadrons of armoured cruisers without weakening her forces in home waters.

In case of combined action by Germany and the United States England could still oppose superior forces to each navy.

It is only through a triple alliance between the American and French republics and the German empire, he thinks, that the situation could become critical, not on account of the strength of the combined squadrons, but owing to the military forces of France and Germany.

Topic of the Day.

(From The "Panama Journal.")

Senator Money tells a story of the tribute a Mississippi minister recently paid to the press. The town in which his parish was located had been visited within a short space of time by several catastrophes, all of which, with harrowing details, had been duly exploited in the local papers. The clergyman was moved to make the misfortunes of his townsmen a subject of prayer. He knelt in the presence of his congregation and began fervently: "O Lord, doubtless thou hast learned through the papers of our recent and grave afflictions."

Whooping Cough in Jamaica.

During the epidemic of whooping cough which was prevalent in Jamaica, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was freely used. Mr. J. Riley Bennett, Chemist at Brown's Town, Jamaica, says of it: "I cannot speak too highly of this remedy. It has never failed in a case where I have recommended it and grateful mothers are daily thanking me for advising them to use it." For sale by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, Limón.

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 Lithra Water, Vacuum Oil.

At Lowest Prices.

A fine assortment of Fancy Groceries just received. Large stock of CEMENT and SEWER PIPES now on hand. Call and get prices before purchasing elsewhere.

United Fruit Company
Port Limón

NORTHERN RAILWAY OF COSTA RICA

TIME TABLE.

— FOR ALL POINTS IN ZENT AND —

—Banana River Districts.

WESTBOUND.		EASTBOUND.	
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.		DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.	
Departs	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.	Departs
Departs	10:25 "	CHIRIPO.	10:20 "	Arrive

BANANA RIVER DISTRICT.

Arrive	5:00 P. M.	LIMON.	3:15 P. M.	Departs
Departs	4:05 "	BEARESEM.	4:00 "	Arrive
"	4:05 "	PHILADELPHIA.	4:00 "	"

Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

W. G. CHASE, Superintendent

WATCHES!

Keystone-Elgin Watches, direct from the Factory



A Watch for 25 Cents.

WONDERFUL OFFER.

YOU can obtain for Twenty-five Cents a Gent's Seven Jewel Movement Genuine Elgin Watch or a Ladies Gold filled Watch, as you may select, by complying with the conditions herein mentioned.

INSTRUCTIONS:—Purchase from one of our agents a Coupon for Twenty-five Cents and send it to us at once with two Colones. You will be then furnished with a set of eight Coupons, each of which you will sell to your friends at Twenty-five cents, thus getting back the two colones you paid. When each of your friends purchasing a Coupon has presented it together with two colones for another set of Coupons you will hand in to us the Certificate which accompanies the Original set of eight Coupons, and you will receive without further payment the watch as described above.

NOTE.—This is a genuine offer, and the watches can be inspected at Wood's Book Store. They are no toys, but good serviceable watches. Call and see them.

Testimonial.

Guacimo, February 2nd, 1905.

Mr. F. M. H. Wood,
Limón.

Dear Sir,—With thanks I have received your gold filled, guaranteed watch, for the sale of coupons No. 128. I think it only fair to recommend its high-class way of keeping time, to anyone who may care to receive a likewise value only for twenty-five cents.

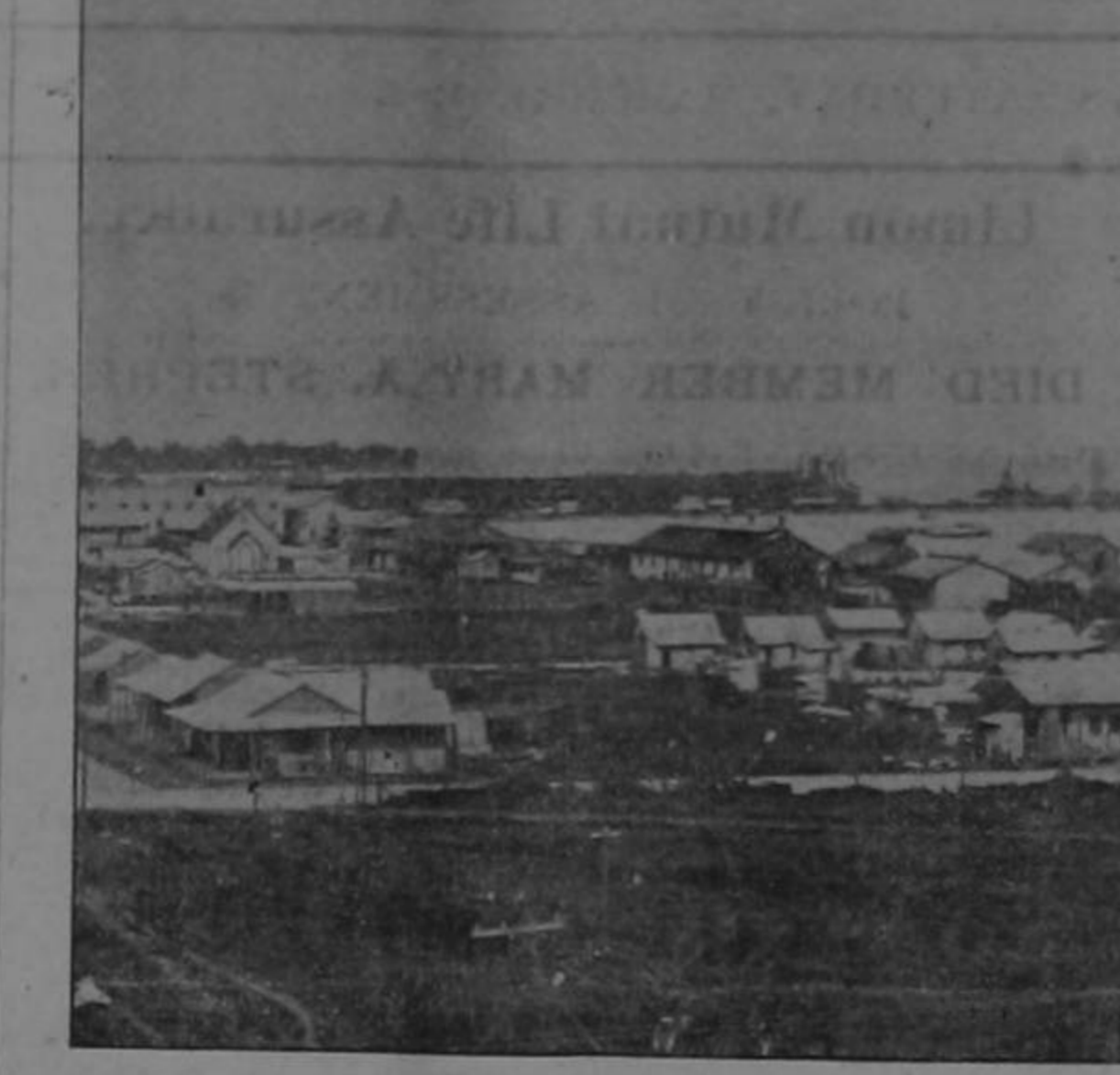
Yours etc.,

R. P. SERVICE.

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON. PRICE LIST

Of Stationery, School Material and Novelties.

A	
Automatic Pencils	25
Almanacs, Whitaker's, \$1.00 and \$2.00	
Almanacs, World	1.00
Almanacs, sheet	.15
Alphabet Cards	.25
Atlases	\$2.00 and 8.00
B	
Balls, rubber, solid, 25c, 50c and .75	
Balls, hollow, from	.25
Balls, base	.75
Bicycle Cement, Tire	.25
Bicycle Cement, rim	.25
Brushes, shaving	.50
Brushes, tooth	.50
Brushes, marking, 10, 20 and .25	
Bill books	\$2.50
Bow, hair, violin	.75
Bats, cricketering	15.00
Balls, cricket	6.00
Bill heads, small, 100	.35
Bill heads, medium, 100	.50
Bill heads, medium, .85	
Banana counters	8.00
Bowls, copying	1.50
Boxing gloves	6.00
Balloons	.10
Birthday cards, 25, 50 and 1.00	
Baskets, fancy, an assortment	
Blotters, hand	1.25
C	
Copy letter books, 500 1	\$2.50
Cards, Bicycle playing	.85
Cards, cheap playing	.65
Chalk, tailors'	.05
Chalk, billiard	.05
Chalk, crayons, box	.75
Chalk, carpenters', lb.	.25
Chess, set	3.00
Chess board	1.50
Crochet needle	.10
Crochet cotton	.25
Crochet silk	.25
Combs, hair, 25 and .50	
Combs, small tooth	.25
Clips, board, letter	1.75
Clips, board, foolscap	2.00
Checkers, 35 and .65	
Checker boards	1.50
Copying brushes	1.25
Calendars, desk	.50
Calendars, stand	.75
Composition books, 5, 10, 15 and 25	
Concertines, \$4.00 and 6.00	
Commissary order books, 100 1	1.00
Cigarette books	1.00
Cash boxes, \$2.50 and 3.00	
Caps for toy pistols	.05
Copy books, Cassell's	.25
Carbon paper, 8x13	.15
Christmas cards (assorted) from	1.10
Chamois leather	.50
Cards, birthday, 25, 50 and 1.00	
Counter books, 25, 50, 60 and .75	
D	
Dice, each, 5 and .10	
Dice cups	.85
Dice, poker	\$1.50
Dominoes, \$1.25 and 5.00	
Dating stamps	1.00
Desk pads, 19x24	2.50
Dolls, all prices from	.25
Diaries, desk	1.00
Diaries, pocket, from	.75
Desk calendars	.50
Desk Calendar stands	.75
E	
Envelopes, our make, pr. 100	.75
Envelopes, imp. square, per 100	\$1.25
Envelopes, for invitation, pkg.	.25
Envelopes, for photographs, 10,	.15
Erasers, Faber's rubber	.25
Emery paper	.10
Emery cloth	.15
Embroidery hoops	.25
F	
Fountain pens, Crescent	\$3.00
Flutes, tin	.50
Fans, plain	.50
Fans, feather	1.00
Files, Harp	.40
Foolscap, per quire	.35
Files, box	1.75
Frames, plush picture	1.50
Flags, English, 35, 50 and 1.00	
G	
Gold paint	.50
Guitar Strings, wire, 1, 15c; 2, 15c; 3 for	.15
Guitar Strings, wire, 4, 20c; 5, 20c; 6,	.20
Goggles	.50
Guitars, fair quality	\$12.50
Glue, Le Page's liquid	.40
H	
Harmonicas, 25 and .75	
I	
Ink, Stephens'	.10
Ink, Stephens', 1-2 pints	.50
Ink, Stephens', 1 pint	1.00
Ink, Stephens', quart	1.75
Ink, marking	.50
Ink, rubber stamp	1.00
Ink, red, 15 and 1.00	
Inkstands, \$2.00, \$5.00 and 6.00	
Indexes, 25 and .85	
Invoice books, from	3.50
Ink eradiator, Collins'	1.50
Ink, India	.50
J	
Journal paper, per quire	\$1.00
Journals, 100 pages	1.25
Journals, 200 pages	2.00
Journals, 300 pages	2.75
Journals, 400 pages	3.50
Japanese lanterns, from	.25
K	
Key chains	.35
Key rings, 10 and .15	
King Edward's photograph	\$1.00
Knives, pocket, 1.00 and 1.50	
L	
Lamps, table, from	\$1.50
Lamps, hanging, from	3.00
Lamp shades, 50 to 2.00	
Lamp chimneys, 25 to .50	
Lamp wicks, from	.15
Laces, shoe, brown or black, pr.	1.10
Ledgers, with indexes, 100 pages	1.50
Ledgers, with indexes, 200 pages	2.25
Ledgers, with indexes, 300 pages	3.00
Ledgers, with indexes, 400 pages	3.75
Labels, gummed, 1,000	3.00
Lotto, 60, 1.00 and 3.00	
Letter heads, ptd., 100	3.00
Letter heads, ptd., 200	4.50
Letter heads, ptd., 300	5.00
Letter heads, ptd., 500	6.00
Leg guards	7.00
Lapel button, King Edward	.15
Lapel button, union jack	.10
Lanterns	.50
M	
Marshmallows, plain, 50c and \$1.00	
Marshmallows, chocolate, 50c and 1.00	
Music paper, sheet	.15
Mucilage, 20c and 1.25	
Mucilage, in collapsible tubes	.50
Memorandums, 5c, 10c, 15c and .25	
Memorandums, indexed, from	.30
Mouth organs, 25c and .75	
Mourning note, per quire	.30
Mourning envelopes, 25c and .50	
Marbles, clay, per doz.	.15
Marbles, glass, per doz.	.20
Marking brushes, 10c, 20c and .25	
Metal polish	.25
Music books, 50c and 1.00	
Mirrors, hand carved	3.00
Musical boxes, toy	1.50
Musical boxes, toy	2.50
N	
Needles, crochet	.10
Note paper, per pkt.	.10
Note paper, per ream	\$1.50
Note paper (flowers) per doz.	.50
Note paper, initials, per doz.	.50
Nail brushes, 25c and 1.00	
O	
Oil board, per sheet	.10
Oil for typewriter	.50
Oil can	.75
Oil Paints, tin box	\$5.00
P	
Pen racks, spiral	.25
Pistols, toy, 25c and .75	
Pipes, cornob	.25
Pipes, briar, \$1.50 and \$1.75	
Polish, boot, brown	.50
Polish, boot, black	.50
Polish, boot, white	.75
Pins, office, pyramid	.35
Pencils, lead, Eagle office	.15
Pencils, lead, mercantile	.10
Pencils, lead, Perfection	.06
Pencils, lead, carpenter's	.15
Pencils, lead, blue or red	.15
Pencils, lead, red and blue combined	.25
Pencils, slate, (board)	.05
Pencils, copying	.20
Penholders, 5c and .10	
Penholders, cork	.25
Penholders, self-selecting	.25
Printing outfit	1.00
Pens, gold fountain	1.50
Pens, Esterbrook's, per gross	2.00
Pens, Spencerian, per gross	2.50
Pens, school, per gross	1.50
Poker chips, per 100	1.50
Pencil sharpeners	.25
Pencil holders, leather	.35
Pencil holders, metal, 15c and .25	
Point protectors	.10
Paper fasteners, per box	.50
Paper weights, 75c, \$1.50 and 3.00	
Purses, chain	.50
Purses, gold coin	1.00
Q	
Queen Victoria photograph	\$1.00
R	
Rules, carpenter's	.50
Rules, carpenter's, brass bound	\$1.00
Rules, office, from	.35
Rules, office, rubber	2.00
Rubber bands, per gross	.35
Rubber bands, per gross	3.00
Records, 100 pages	1.25
Records, 200 pages	2.00
Records, 300 pages	2.75
Records, 400 pages	3.50
Receipt books, cash, 50 leaves	.40
Receipt books, cash, 100 leaves	.75
Receipt books, rent, 50 leaves	.40
Receipt books, rent, 100 leaves	.75
Razors, each	3.00
Razor strops	1.50
Razor cases	.25
Rosin, for violin	.25
S	
Slates, 25c, 40c and .50	
Soap, Pear's unscented	.50
Spectacles	\$1.50
Spectacles, colored	1.00
Spectacle cases	.25
Stamps, India rubber	1.00
Sand paper	.05
Stenographic pens	2.50
Scrubbing pads, 5c, 10c and .15	
Silver paint	.75
Sealing wax, pound	.50
School bags from	.50
Scissors	.75
Scissors, folding pocket	1.00
Straws, per box	1.75
Sling shot, rubber	.25
Sponge, for cups	.50
Scholar's companions	1.00
Shorthand note books	.25
Spelling blocks, 5c and 1.00	
Sponge cups	1.25
T	
Toys, assorted prices	
Tooth picks	.30
Toilet paper	.20
Tobacco pouch, rubber	\$1.00
Type (see printing outfit)	
Typewriting paper, letter ream	3.00
Typewriting paper, foolscap, rm.	3.50
Typewriter ribbons	2.00
Tablets, note 25c and .40	
Tablets, letter, 50c and 1.00	
Time books, weekly, from	.20
Time books, monthly, 20c and .75	
Tape measures, 3 ft.	.75
Tape measures, 5 ft.	.85
Twine, per 1-2 lb. ball	.50
Tooth brushes	.50



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

Not His Element.
Half a dozen summers spent on the New England coast and an acquaintance with many retired sea captains have combined to prove to at least one young woman that "a life on the ocean wave" does not lead to a love of salt water bathing.

One summer—her first at the seashore—she selected in her mind an old captain who had been round the world many times as the best possible person to teach her how to swim.

"You will give me swimming lessons, won't you, Captain Rand?" she said, with her most winning smile.

"Me? Well, I guess not, young lady," said the captain, glancing benevolently at her for a moment, and then returning to his whittling. "I haven't swum a stroke for more'n twenty years, and I never was what you could call a swimmer, anyway."

"Why, I thought sailors always swam splendidly," said the girl, with reproach in her voice.

"When they do they're apt to be foolhardy, and make no end o' trouble aboard," said the captain, shaking his head. "There's enough use for the legs and arms climbing aloft and stepping around lively at their work without flopping into the water every chance they get."

"Well, at any rate, you believe in salt water bathing, don't you?" demanded the disappointed one, summoning fresh hope.

"Believe in it," echoed the captain meditatively. "I've got to believe in it because I see it going on summer after summer. It's all right enough for landlubbers, maybe, but as for me, I followed the sea thirty-five years, and during that time enough salt water washed up onto my gilt work to last me the rest o' my days. You get the clerk down to the grocery store to teach you swimming. It's more in his line than mine."—Youth's Companion.

The Family Doctor says the human race is forgetting how to laugh. The seriousness of today may be found to have its root in the great pushfulness of men, the fiercer eagerness to move up in the scale of wealth and comfort, together with the temper which this begets, the discontent, the weariness, the fever, and the fretting which kill the capacity for a whole-hearted abandonment of simple pleasures.

The Chicago man who is seeking a divorce because his wife hit him with an iron skillet is vying the Chicago custom. Under such circumstances the average Chicago husband would seek a policeman, concludes the Washington Post.

Wonderfully Accurate Clocks.
In a recent address before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers on "Some Refinements of Mechanical Science" President Ambrose Swasey said:

"Every part of the clock down to the minutest detail has been the subject of study and improvements, and they are made and adjusted with such precision and delicacy that in testing them the question is within how small a fraction of a second will they run. Not content with their marvelous performance when under normal conditions, some of the finest astronomical clocks are surrounded by glass or metal cases in which a partial vacuum is maintained, and in order that the cases may not be opened or disturbed the winding is done automatically by means of electricity, the frequency of the winding in some cases being as often as once every minute. These clocks are set up in especially constructed rooms or underground vaults, where they are free from jar or vibration, where the temperature and barometric conditions remain practically constant and where every possible precaution is taken to further minimize the errors of the running rate."

"A clock in the observatory at Berlin has run for several months under these favorable conditions with a rate having a mean error of but fifteen one-thousandths of a second per day and a maximum error of thirty one-thousandths of a second per day."

Old Trees.
An old yew tree stands in the churchyard at Portingal, in Perthshire, which De Candoille, nearly a century ago, proved to the satisfaction of botanists to be twenty-five centuries old, and another is still standing at Hedor, in Bucias, which is 3,240 years old. How De Candoille arrived at an apparently correct estimate of the enormous age of these living trees is a simple thing, and the principle is doubtless well known today to all. The yew, like most other trees, adds one line, about the tenth of an inch, to its circumference each year. But the oldest living thing in the world today, so far as known, is a cypress tree in Chequamegon, Mexico, that is 6,369 years old.—New York Tribune.

The culture of tobacco has proved a great success on a farm at Randalstown, Meath, Ireland. On an area of twenty acres 14,000 pounds of leaf were raised.



SAUCE FOR PUDDING.
Beat three eggs light, beat in one cup of sugar and a half teaspoon of vanilla. Serve without cooking with the hot pudding.

ORANGE SHERBET.
Soak one rounding tablespoon of gelatine in one half cup of cold water for twenty minutes; add half a cup of boiling water, two cups of orange juice and, if the oranges are sweet, add the juice of one lemon. Now add one cup of sugar and two cups of water; strain and freeze.

RICH STEAMED PUDDING.
Stir together one cup of molasses, one cup of butter and one cup of milk, add one cup of seeded and chopped raisins and three cups of flour in which a level teaspoon of soda is dissolved. Pour into a buttered mold, put on the cover and steam three hours, not allowing the water to stop boiling at any time, and replenishing with water that is boiling.

CHOCOLATE CAKE.
Cream one half cup of butter and two cups of sugar, add two beaten eggs and beat again, add one half cup of milk. Melt one square of chocolate in one half cup of hot strong coffee and add this slowly to the butter, sugar and eggs, beating all the time. Sift two cups of flour with four level teaspoons of baking powder and add to the first mixture, beat and flavor with two teaspoons of vanilla. Bake in one loaf in a moderate oven. It will take about forty minutes to bake well. Cover with a boiled icing.

ENGLISH MUFFINS.
Scald two cups of milk and cool until lukewarm, add two rounding tablespoons of butter, a beaten egg, half a level teaspoon of salt, two rounding tablespoons of sugar and one-half cake of yeast dissolved in a little lukewarm water. Mix with pastry flour, using nearly four cups, or enough to make a stiff drop batter. Let rise over night, then put into buttered pans and let rise nearly an hour. Bake in a quick oven.

WHOLE WHEAT BREAD.
A bread that requires no kneading is always welcome. Put one cup of scalded milk and one cup of boiling water into a bowl, add half a level teaspoon of salt, one quarter cup of molasses, a rounding tablespoon of butter, a saltspoon of soda and one half yeast cake dissolved in a little water. Mix with two cups of white flour and three cups of whole wheat flour. Let rise light, cut down, shape into loaves, let rise in the pans and bake well.

HINTS OF VALUE.
Emery powder will remove any ordinary stains from ivory knife handles. Brown paper moistened in vinegar will polish your tins until they shine like silver. To remove the odor of onions or fish from a cooking vessel, put a little vinegar in it directly after using and place it over the fire for a while. Chloride of lime is a good disinfectant for sick rooms. Oriental rosin is a new siald that has been introduced to this country within the last four years. It came originally from China, but is now grown in the Southern States. It is, roughly speaking, shaped like a vase, the head being about as long as an ear of corn. Do not turn griddle cakes more than once, or they will be heavy. For the same reason, serve with the same side up as when removing them from the griddle. Griddle cakes are much lighter when the eggs are separated, the yolks being beaten to a thick cream, and the whites, which must be added the last thing, to a stiff froth. A spoonful of kerosene added to a

dish of boiled starch will keep the iron from sticking. Kerosene is an excellent insecticide. Applied liberally about the kitchen pipes and sink it will keep down the roaches that often make life a misery to the dweller in a city apartment house. Paint, ink and wagon grease stains may be removed if when still fresh they are rubbed well with kerosene, then washed out in soft cold water without soap. Fresh bread is easily cut if the bread is heated first. The block of ice upon which articles of food are sometimes served will melt far less rapidly if set on a mat of wadding, instead of on the platter. A nasturtium design in its characteristic tints, yet wonderfully blended with its soft green background, is one of the smartest and latest new effects in English madras. Incongruous as the name sounds, the stuff is very attractive as a window hanging, and harmonizes particularly well with green walls.

"Old Prob's" Fine.
A group of young men, many of them officials in the government service, recently met in the smoking room of a Washington clubhouse. At the suggestion of one of the party it was agreed that the one first "talking shop" should be fined a dollar; but the evening passed and no fines had been imposed.

Mr. Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, overcoat and hat in hand, arose at last to go. "Good evening," said he. "Hold on there; a dollar, please!" shouted out several in unison. Mr. Moore straightened back as though he had been hit a blow, looked puzzled, then grinned, and, without a word, fished out the dollar.—Philadelphia Post.

A Recompense.
Young Edward, aged six, was quite tired of staying in the house. His mother was ill and had tried to keep him in the room with her because her room was warmer than his playroom, but his toys were all in the playroom and he became restless to go to them. "Goodby, mamma," he said, "I will come back in a thousand years." "I will be dead and buried by that time, son."

The little fellow stopped a moment with his hand upon the door, and, thinking of the Creed, he replied: "Never mind, mamma, you will rise again!"—Lippincott's.

Showing the White Feather.
Look around you at any of the new numerous afternoon receptions and just count the women and girls who wear toques and the picturesque brimmed hats, each supporting a rampant white plume or a softly curling white ostrich feather. Note that the plumes are white. The only exceptions that count are the beautiful changeable green and blue feathers which the women wear to accord with their Scottish tartan suits of dark green, black and dark blue.

New Alloy of Aluminum.
A new German alloy of aluminum is known as ximalum. It results from the addition of small quantities of manganese and zinc to fused aluminum. It is harder than pure aluminum, and takes a tool better, and its tensile strength is double that of aluminum. It behaves in some respects like brass wire. The cast metal, whose cost is 10 or 12 per cent less than that of pure aluminum, has a lower conductivity than the pure metal, and can be easily filed, forged and drilled.

Most Costly Leather.
It is said that the most costly leather in the world is known to the trade as piano leather. The secret of tanning this leather is known only to a family of tanners in Germany, though the skins from which it is tanned come almost entirely from America.

CRUSTLESS BREAD.

A New Invention to Do Away With a Much Wasted Part of Our Food.

While there are very many persons who really like the crust of bread, there is a larger percentage who regard it as refuse and very carefully reject it. For this reason it is quite a common practice followed in a number of the better class cafes in the making of sandwiches to carefully cut off the crust before serving it to the customer. Whether this waste is entirely warranted or not is a question, but it certainly is a fact that a sandwich delivered in this shape is exceedingly attractive in its appearance, which the restaurant keeper argues has much to do with the patron's subsequent enjoyment of the morsel.

A process has been worked out by a baker of Jersey City, N. J., who has been awarded a patent covering the method, by which he makes a loaf of bread without any crust whatever. Several features of his scheme have heretofore been followed in the many different processes of bread making, but he claims that never before have they been combined with the idea of producing crustless bread. The first essential in the new method is that the loaves should be baked in individual boxes, each one having a lid. When the oven is filled and charged for a baking these boxes are arranged in tiers in such close proximity that the lids of the boxes in one tier are prevented from being displaced by the rising action of the bread by the tier above. Before these boxes are placed in the oven it is necessary that they should be partially filled with dough. The oven being properly filled, the doors are secured by screw clamps, and the interior subjected to a steam of a pressure of about three pounds. This is continued for a while until the baker is satisfied that the rising dough has filled the pans, and then the pressure is increased from ten to twenty pounds, which heats the pans sufficiently to make the loaves.

The bread thus prepared is said to be without the least semblance of crust. When removed from the pans it will be found to have a very thin, paper-like exterior coating, which is perfectly white when white flour has been used. Another feature which recommends the system of baking is the fact that the oven does not require the careful attention as when the baking is proceeding in the usual manner, and the bread may be left in the oven almost indefinitely without any danger of burning. This permits the cutting down of the force of men required around a large bakery.—Philadelphia Record.

Vanderbilt and the Lobsters.

James O'Connor Roach, the playwright, entertained a group of politicians and men-about-town the other night at the Hoffman House with a story of the old Commodore Vanderbilt—that one who first accumulated money.

"When a youth," said Mr. Roach, "Mr. Vanderbilt came to the Fulton street pier every day on his small schooner with a load of fish and freight for the market. There was also another one, Jake Peterson, who did the same.

"Now, at times freights were scarce, but the men came to New York just the same for return freight. On one particular morning all they could muster to bring up from Staten Island was five lobsters. Vanderbilt had two and Peterson three.

"Now, Vanderbilt was an athlete and a sport. He had thrown all the wrestlers on Staten Island, so he proposed to wrestle Peterson, who was also a wrestler. An agreement was made and the crowd gathered around, the lobsters being left on the wharf.

"Vanderbilt won after a hard tussle, and went to get the lobsters, but he could not find them.

"They had crawled to the water's edge and dropped into the water."

What German Navy is For.

In an interview printed in the Nineteenth Century and After, Count von Buelow undertakes to show that the new German naval policy is not aimed at Great Britain. A war between Germany and Great Britain would be good fortune for their rivals, says the Chancellor. While such a war "would completely destroy German trade, as far as one can judge, and would seriously damage British trade, our rivals would utilize the opportunity for securing the markets of the world without firing a shot."

The Chancellor says Germany's navy is purely for defensive purposes, and remarks that "foreign countries must reconcile themselves to the fact that the German merchant beyond the seas is no longer the poverty-stricken creature who must content himself with picking up the crumbs from under the table. He now takes his seat next his fellows, and we are fully entitled to stand up and defend the rights which are ours in company with the citizens of other nations."—New York World.

Mad-Slinging.

There has been a good old-fashioned campaign in the town of St. Mary's. One candidate for township trustee accused the other of busting the township treasury. In reply the other accused the other of keeping his mother in the county poorhouse, though he is a rich man. Then the first responded that his mother had died in 1861, and that his stepmother, now living in Indiana, is a rich woman, possessed of houses and lands galore. "The woman in the poorhouse said to be my mother," declared the candidate, "is no kin of mine." But the battle did not stop with this. Each continued to accuse the other of crime all the way from planting the remains of his granddaddy under a grapevine to make it grow faster, to evading his dog tax.—Kansas City Journal.

Humor of Today

Our Hired Girl.
We awake and call her early.
When the sun comes up a state—
We awake and call her early.
But she don't arise till late.

Surely Not.
She—'There are microbes in kisses, you know?'
He—'Can you blame 'em?'—Cleveland Leader.

Irritating.
Mayme—"What a gossip Mrs. Gatsby is!"
Edith—"Yes, indeed. I never tell her anything without finding out that she has already told it herself."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Yonkers Matrons.
Mrs. Bacon—"Just think! My husband has eight pairs of suspenders!"
Mrs. Egbert—"Does he always use the same nail, or does he use a different nail for each pair?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Just Curious.
Towser—"What are you chasing that squirrel for?"
Tom Cat—"I wasn't chasing him. I was just going to ask him where he gets his tail pressed and curled."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Stayer.
"Yes," said he, letting her out another notch beyond the speed limit, "the automobile has come to stay."
"You were right," said his guest a few hours later as they trudged wearily into town.—Houston Post.

How It Is.
Young—"Wonder why it is they call the man who stands up with the bridegroom the best man at a wedding?"
Elder—"It means that he is the best off; he's the one who isn't married, you know."—Boston Transcript.



Mother (severely)—'Were you out on the porch all alone with Archibald last night?'
Norine (glibly)—'Not all alone. Archibald was with me.'—New York Press.

An Impossible Combination.
"Why has Mr. Flipkiz disappeared from society?"
"Lost his money," answered Miss Cayenne. "It is impossible to be a lion in society and a lamb in Wall Street both at once."—Washington Star.

Or a Rabbit Foot.
"Have you ever been under fire?" asked the head of the firm of the applicant for a position as watchman.
"I used to go deer hunting every season."
"You are engaged. You must bear a charmed life."—Houston Post.

Revenge.
Mr. Spooner—"You play beautifully, Miss Dweller. I suppose you practice a great deal?"
Miss Dweller—"I've been practicing all my spare time since that family with the four children moved in on the floor above."—Brooklyn Life.

Where His Thoughts Were.
Eriggs—"What a fellow you are! I don't believe you thought of your wife once while you were away."
Giggs—"On the contrary, I couldn't get her out of my mind for a minute. I was afraid she'd get on to the racket, don't you know?"—Boston Transcript.

A Garbled Quotation.
"Up in Vermont they have been using girls for trolley car conductors in the interest of some worthy charity."
"I s'pose Tennyson had 'em in mind when he wrote that famous line."
"What line?"
"Ring up, wild belles!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Reminder.
"Blank is one of the slipperiest fellows I've ever known, and yet there's one peculiarly good quality about him—he always keeps his word. I wonder why?"
"Because he had a severe lesson. He broke his promise once, and it cost him \$50,000."—Detroit Free Press.

Longitudinal Limitations.
"Can I put this dog in the baggage car?" asked the tall, angular matron on the station platform.
"Yes, ma'am," answered the conductor, glancing at the daschund and turning the animal over to the brakeman. "But we'll have to double him up. There's only one baggage car in this train. All aboard!"—Chicago Tribune.

Fixing It.
"ess—"They say if you walk down stairs backward with a lighted candle in your hand the first man you meet will be the one you marry. I'm going to try that on Halloween."
"Yes—"So am I; it must be done on the stroke of 8."
"ess—"Oh! You don't have to do it at any particular hour."
"ess—"Yes, I do. I told Jack Hanson to call promptly at 8."—Philadelphia Press.

LUKE HAMMOND, THE MISER.

By Prof. Wm. Henry Peck, Author of the "The Stone-Cutter of Lisbon," Etc.

CHAPTER A.
Continued.

"You say so now. I expected you would," remarked Luke, coolly. "Catharine Elgin, I am a desperate man; unscrupulous when my interests demand it. I had intended to use other and less severe measures to make you the wife of my son, but having discovered that you have given your love to James Greene, and because you have learned of your father's existence I am not to be trifled with now. I tell you plainly, you shall never be less a prisoner than you are now, until you are the wife of Charles Hammond."

"I have never seen him," said Kate with scathing contempt; "but merely because he is your son I detest and abominate him. You are wasting time Luke Hammond."

"Your father's life depends upon your resolve," said Luke, coldly. "Wretch! Have you not already injured him beyond barbarity itself?" cried Kate. "You dare not take his life."

"You forget that he is, in fact, already dead and buried," said Hammond. "The very fact that I have done what I have should prove to you that I dare do anything—and will do anything," he said, fiercely.

"Are you, Mrs. Harker, a woman and hear you this threat without raising your voice?" exclaimed Kate to Nancy.

"Tell her, Luke, tell her what I am to you. The truth may weaken her courage," said Nancy, writhing under Kate's scornful words.

"I will, sometime hereafter," said Luke. "Better wait until Charles has arrived to urge his suit."

"Leave me! In Heaven's holy name, I beg you to leave me," cried Kate. Then clasping her hands and falling upon her knees, she cried:

"Oh, mother! dear mother! look down upon thy most unfortunate child. Ask from our God His powerful aid to free me and my poor father from the cruelty of this wicked man. And, oh God! hear my mother's prayer!"

She covered her lovely face with her hands, and wept bitterly.

"She melts at last," said Luke, with a grim smile of triumph.

"Melts!" exclaimed Kate, springing to her feet, and standing defiantly erect. "I am rock-iron-steel to you villain. Would to Heaven I were a living sword to cleave you down where you stand—thou hideous, cruel, ungrateful scoundrel!"

"I shall not forget your compliments," said Hammond, quivering with rage. "I have little time to waste in talking. You hold your father's life or death upon your lips. He dies if you remain rebellious to my commands."

"Rebellious!" said Kate. "I owe you no obedience."

"If your father, then, shall command you to marry my son, will you obey him?" demanded Luke.

Hammond muttered: "And I would, by my blood! but I thought you were dying—and I would now, had I the will."

He dared not tell Henry Elgin that the will was lost, lest the knowledge should cause him to grow strong in resistance.

"You are right, Elgin," said he, at length. "It is needless to disguise the matter. The principal part of your property is in real estate. I wish it sold, and the money to be placed in my hands. Once in my hands I will leave America, and you shall be restored to life and liberty. Money I need—money I will have. I now say to you plainly, as the highwayman said to the traveler, 'Your money or your life.' I say more—'Your money or two lives; your and your daughter's.' Think of it. I will give you a few hours only for reflection and decision. Till then, good day." And bowing with mock politeness Luke left the crimson chamber to prepare the springing of the trap he had set for James Greene. A deep and bitter curse rolled after him from the pallid lips of his tortured prisoner, to which Luke replied with a mocking laugh.

CHAPTER XI.

LUKE HAMMOND SPRINGS HIS TRAP.

After three hours of hard labor in the old store room, which was upon the ground floor of the mansion, Luke Hammond pronounced his man-trap in line working order, and having retired to his library summoned old Fan.

She entered the library with her half-diotic, half-savage grin and waited for orders.

"Fan," said Hammond, avoiding her sharp, distorted eyes, "there's five-dollar gold piece for you."

He placed the coin upon the table, and she snapped it into her pocket in a second.

"Good! we are to have some devilry," muttered Fan, smacking her withered lips.

"At 9 o'clock," said Hammond, "you will place yourself in the vestibule. After a time a gentleman in a white hat will enter the yard gate boldly, walk up to you, and you will say, 'The note! He will give it to you. Then conduct him into the rear parlor, and bring the note to me. Do you understand?'"

"Yes, Mr. Hammond," said Fan. "Very well. Now, have dinner served it to, and go about your business," said Hammond.

Old Fan departed, chuckling over her good luck.

"He pays well," she muttered, as she retreated to her den near the kitchen. "Pays well! It's a pious pleasure to serve Luke. I wonder what villainy he is about now. He's got the true naster and mistress of the house coked up! Ho! Luke Hammond, you're a fine bird. But you pay in gold—gold red and yellow gold."

Lifting a loose brick from the hearth she raised from a hole beneath a small sack of coins, which she untied and emptied upon her bed.

"Good birdies," said she, fondling the coins tenderly, "are you well? Here's another yellow lark to nestle with ye. Make him at home, birdies. You are the only children I have now. Don't fly away! don't!"

She counted them a score of times, and returning them to the sack placed it under the brick.

"Nobody will find you—nobody," she said, raking ashes over the brick. "You're mine—you're my sons and daughters, good birdies!"

A pair of greedy, longing eyes were watching her all the time through the alley window. The eyes belonged to Daniel, who had just returned from his errand and had peered in by accident.

Daniel resolved to think about the matter and hastened to the library, where he found Hammond anxiously awaiting him.

"You have been long enough to go around the globe," said his master.

"I had a time of finding him," said Daniel. "Mr. James Greene was not at his shop, but over in Brooklyn, seeing about putting up a house. But I found him."

"What did he say?" asked Hammond.

"He read the note, put it in his pocket very carefully, and looked at me sharp as a new cold cut chisel," said Daniel.

"Well, what then?"

"He took the sachel, peeped into it and smiled," said Daniel. "Then he wrote on a bit of paper, gave it to me to give to Miss Elgin, and then gave me a dollar."

"He's very generous," said Hammond, with a sneer. "Here's another dollar, so give me the bit of paper."

Daniel produced a small note, neatly folded, and gave it to Hammond, who opened it and read, written in pencil:

"Expect me. J. G."

"Well expect him," muttered Hammond.

"Now, Daniel, go relieve Stephen. Stay; any shipping intelligence?"

"Yes, sir," said Daniel. "Bark Gleazer coming up the bay."

"Good!" almost shouted Hammond. "Daniel, there's another dollar for your news."

Daniel grinned, secured the money in his vest and bowed himself out.

"To be served well, pay well," said Hammond, when alone. "I've had villains about me all my life, and they have been true to me always, because I have paid well and promptly. That fellow, Daniel, knows I can hang him," and he might have added truthfully, "and I know he might oblige me in the same manner." But the reflection was very unpleasant, and he thought of something else. He thought of his son Charles.

To be continued.

A toque formed of shaded nasturtiums was worn with an effective brown costume seen recently. The material was cigar brown canvas trimmed with embroidered taffeta to match and coffee colored gampure.

LIMON MUNICIPALITY.

MINUTES OF MEETING.

Sesión cuarta, ordinaria, celebrada por la Municipalidad de la comarca de Limón, a las siete de la noche del miércoles primero de marzo de mil novecientos cinco, con asistencia del Presidente, Regidores Saborio y Echeverría y del Señor Gobernador.

ART. 1.

Se dispuso que se comience nueva numeración para las actas de la Municipalidad que actualmente se encuentra en ejercicio.

ART. 2.

Con el fin de que haya tiempo para organizar bien las oficinas de la Tesorería, Inspección de Rentas y Contabilidad municipales y que el nuevo Presupuesto, en lo referente a estas dependencias entre en vigor a principios de trimestre.

Se acuerda:

Que la Tesorería Municipal continúe del modo que estaba organizada hasta el día 31 de este mes, de modo que desde el día primero de abril próximo regirá lo dispuesto en el Presupuesto con referencia a dicho departamento y al de Contabilidad.

ART. 3.

Nombrase al Señor don Eduardo Beeche para Tesorero Municipal y a don Antonio Escalante para Inspector de Trabajos municipales, ambos con el sueldo que señala el Presupuesto. El Señor Beeche comenzará a ejercer sus funciones desde el día 1 de abril próximo y el Señor Escalante desde el día de hoy.

ART. 4.

Oída el informe que da el Señor Gobernador sobre la dificultad que existe para conservar el Parque Vargas con la cantidad asignada en el Presupuesto, por manifestar el actual jardinero que no le es posible continuar en esas condiciones.

Se acuerda:

Que el Señor Gobernador saque a licitación el cuidado y conservación del Parque Vargas y en caso que de este modo tampoco sea posible mantenerlo, la Municipalidad resolverá lo conveniente.

ART. 5.

Fueron presentadas por el Señor Gobernador dos comunicaciones procedentes una del Secretario particular del Señor Presidente de la República, en la que manifiesta que aquel alto funcionario ha aceptado la invitación que se le hizo para que visite esta ciudad, lo que hará dentro de poco tiempo; y la otra del Señor Ministro de Hacienda en la que se da por entendido de la gestión de este Cuerpo, contenida en el oficio del Señor Gobernador sobre exención de derechos para la importación de materiales de construcción, etc., etc., y ofrece conocer del asunto oportunamente, por medio del Diputado de esta comarca y en su exposición al Congreso.

ART. 6.

Se dispuso el pago de las siguientes cuentas:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes entries for William Russell, V. Giorgi, L. Lindo Brothers, F. M. H. Wood, and others.

ART. 7.

Tomado en consideración lo que manifiesta el Síndico de este distrito en memorial de fecha de ayer, insistiendo en pedir que se separe de la Comandancia de Policía el desempeño de las funciones de la Alcaldía de Carcel, por ser medida que se impone de manera urgente, en virtud de haber un proceso contra el Comandante de Policía, por prisión arbitraria, en el que debe dictarse auto motivado de prisión de un momento a otro; y que se revise el contrato de la pesca de tortuga, cuya cláusula 5 es terminante con el servicio de correo y el contrato no tiene ninguna embarcación aquí destinada a ese servicio, como debía tenerla, según lo prevenido en el contrato. Y en atención a que el recargo que se hizo de las funciones de Alcaldía de Carcel fue por mejor servicio público y hasta ahora no existe inconveniente para que continúe del mismo modo, púese si se dictara auto motivado de prisión contra el actual Coman-

dante, sería inmediatamente re- puesto en su empleo.

Se acuerda:

1. Que la Alcaldía de Carcel continúe recargada en el Comandante de Policía de esta ciudad. 2. Que el Señor Gobernador pida informe al Administrador de correos de aquí, acerca del cumplimiento que el Señor Madureta está dando a su compromiso.

ART. 8.

Visto el oficio dirigido el Señor Gobernador, por el Jefe de Sanidad, en que indica el pésimo estado de la manzana ocupada por el Fondo Municipal y la urgencia de su arreglo.

Se dispuso:

Comisionar al Gobernador para que mande hacer los trabajos necesarios para el buen arreglo de la citada manzana.

ART. 9.

Se leyó un memorial del Presidente del "Limón Sport Club" en el que da las gracias por la concesión que le acordó este Municipio en la sesión anterior y fundado en que al hacer el calculo del costo del arreglo de la manzana 36, se ha visto que sería muy superior a las posibilidades de aquella sociedad, pide que en vez de la plaza indicada, se le conceda la que esta contigua, en la que se hizo la plaza de toros durante las ultimas fiestas cívicas y que sirve mejor para el proposito del Club; y que, estando dispuesto por la Municipalidad el arreglo y nivelación de esta manzana, se lleve a cabo el trabajo, para lo cual el Club contribuirá con la suma que tenía destinada para mejorar la otra plaza, y

Se acuerdo:

Comisionar al Gobernador para que estudie este asunto e informe sobre su mejor resolución.

ART. 10.

A iniciativa del Presidente.

Se acuerda:

Pedir al Supremo Gobierno que se sirva hacer la gestión necesaria a fin de que se exima del pago de derechos la introducción, durante dos años, de tubos de barro, cemento romano y tela fina de alambre de cobre ó de hierro galvanizado, que hayan de ser usados únicamente en la construcción en esta ciudad, de desagües, aceras y excusados, etc., y de ventiladores ó celosías para puertas y ventanas, con el fin de impedir el paso a los mosquitos. Esto no se resuelve la anterior solicitud, a que se refiere el artículo 11 de la sesión segunda.

ART. 11.

Se acordó adoptar las bases contenidas en el proyecto de licitación presentado por el Señor Doctor don Benjamín de Céspedes, para contratar el servicio de aseo de la ciudad. En consecuencia el Señor Gobernador se servirá, publicar el aviso correspondiente.

ART. 12.

Se concede al Presidente la licencia que verbalmente solicita para separarse del ejercicio de su cargo durante dos meses, por estar en la necesidad de trasladarse a la ciudad de San José.

A las diez de la noche se levantó la sesión, dejando esta acta definitivamente aprobada.

Another Fruit Co. for Jamaica.

ARRANGEMENTS ARE BEING MADE AND EARLY OPERATIONS EXPECTED.

The "Daily Telegraph" has good reasons for stating that it is highly probable that at no distant date another Fruit Co. will commence operations in Jamaica.

Arrangements for the formation of the company are being made; and while the greater portion of the trade will be carried on with the United States of America, every effort will be made to find new markets for the banana.

Boers Declared Pillbusters.

(From "Jamaica Daily Telegraph.") New Orleans, Feb. 23.—Secretary of State Hay has decided, in spite of the letter of President Cabrera of Guatemala to the contrary, that the Boers going to Central America are filibusters and not legitimate immigrants, and a party which was to have started to-day on the steamer "Anisien" was stopped by order of the Department of State.

CURRENT ITEMS.

PASSENGER trains on the old line resumed their usual itinerary on Monday last.

THE "Limón Weekly News" tenders a hearty welcome to His Excellency, the President of this Republic.

THE "Allegany" leaves here for Kingston direct on Monday coming. Cheques for remittance by this steamer can be obtained at this office up to hour of sailing.

THE Judge of the 2nd Criminal Court sentenced Francisco González Araya to 2 years and 6 months in San Lucas for robbery against José Campos Carvajal.—"El Noticiero."

In the Cartago Criminal Court, Agapito Brenes Montero, was sentenced to 1 year 3 months and 30 days in San Lucas, for injuries inflicted on Rafael Ramirez Cayula.—"El Noticiero."

THE deck passengers by the "Trent" from Colon on Wednesday last included a number of laborers who left here for the isthmus a few weeks ago in search of work on the Canal.

THE Rev. E. J. C. Macpherson will be the preacher at the Wesleyan Church to-morrow night when Miss M. M. Scauce of St. Peter's Church (Clarendon), Jamaica, will render a solo.

THE anniversary of the National Grand Lodge of the I. O. of G. B. and D. of S. will be kept up in the Saint David's Lodge Room, Matias, at 3 p.m., on the 19th inst. A hearty invitation is given to the public.

Our publisher, Mr. F. M. H. Wood, will make his usual monthly trip up the old line as far as Guacimo on Saturday coming the 18th inst., returning Sunday the 19th by early morning train.

MR. Wm. LE LACHEUR, whose appointment as Consul-General for Costa Rica in London was announced in these columns a few weeks ago, was a passenger by the "Miami" on Thursday last for England.

MR. Felipe J. Alvarado, the newly elected Preside of the Municipality, has been granted one month's leave of absence by that body, and he left on Tuesday last for Cartago, where he will spend that time with his family.

In our last issue we inadvertently mentioned that Mr. Frank Maduro was Secretary of the recently formed Atlantida Club, whereas Mr. Ricardo Bonilla occupies that position. Our apologies are due to Mr. Bonilla.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.—A Directors' Meeting will take place at the Treasurer's Office (Wood's Book Store) at seven o'clock on Thursday March 16th, for the purpose of electing new members and the transaction of other business.

VENANCIO CASTILLO MORA, and Segundo Segura Jimenez, in confinement at Juan Vinas for operating a contraband guano still, and injuries to Duran Mora respectively, have been sentenced, the first to 10 months, 3 days, 12 hours, and the second to 7 months imprisonment.—"El Noticiero."

It is rumored here that with the re-organization of the Costa Rica Railway, which passes in to Mr. Keith's hands, all the employees of the Central Office, whose salaries are under \$100. per month, have been advised to seek other employment as it is possible these posts will be abolished.

MR. McLaren, representative of the London Salvage Association, who arrived here sometime ago, in connection with the repairs to the American steamer "Buckman," sailed yesterday on the vessel for Newport News. He was accompanied by Mrs. McLaren.—"Jamaica Daily Telegraph."

DR. Céspedes, our energetic Chief of the Sanitary Department, assures us that there will be no more yellow fever in Limón. The worthy doctor is certainly to be congratulated on the present clearly appearance of the port, which justifies us in the hope that he is not too sanguine in his expectations.

A JAMAICAN named Kiffin was shot in the groin at Toro on Tuesday last by the mandador of Toro Faras, Mr. L. W. Merrill. The injured man was brought by special train to Limón and placed under the charge of Dr. Echeverría, who entertains hopes of the man's recovery, though a serious operation will be necessary.

THE columns of our esteemed contemporary "The Panama Star & Herald" have so much improved of late that we cannot refrain from complimenting the publishers on the fact. Local items, under the heading: "The Man About Town," are exceedingly interesting reading, and we envy the writer's ability for so vividly portraying current events.

MRS. A. B. Borcey writing recently from Kingston, Jamaica, notifies us that she will be shortly returning to this country for the purpose of opening in Cartago a Day and Boarding school, where a liberal English education will be given, including French, Music, Drawing, Painting, Drill, etc. The school will be under the charge of efficient certified assistants.

THE Elder-Fyfe s.s. "Miami" this time came in command of Capt. E. W. Castle, formerly of the "Appomattox." Captain Castle has been in the service of the Elder-Fyfe Company for a number of years, though he is really the youngest captain engaged with the Company. Captain Castle is an efficient officer, and his rapid promotion is undoubtedly nothing more than a reward for merit.

MR. D. S. De Jough, representing the Royal Worcester Corset Co., Wor-

ster, Mass., arrived here yesterday from the States via Cuba by the Spanish steamer "Monserat" and will leave here this morning for San José. The Worcester Corset Co. is one of the largest concerns in the States, and employs something like 1,200 women in the manufacture of corsets alone.

THE following are among the passengers arriving here this week:—Mr. C. W. Woodman, by the "Allegany" yesterday; Mrs. Maria y de Luna, by the "Monserat" yesterday; Sr. Don Leonidas Pacheco, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Messrs. John M. Keith and Leonidas Briceño, from Colon by the "Trent" on Wednesday.

In another column will be found a reproduction of an article on "Squab Breeding," taken from our contemporary the "Tallapoosa Journal" (Ga.). The Mr. J. C. Hayden therein referred to, it will be remembered, was formerly engaged in constructing bridges on the Pacific Railroad while Mr. Hayden is the gifted daughter of the late Colonel Wilcox who died in London two years since of fever.

THE "Trent" this time brought from Jamaica several hundred men and women to Colon, each of whom was required to be vaccinated, costing altogether about 12s. Each person leaving Jamaica for Costa Rica is also required to provide a surety unless he can prove he is an old liver in this country. Persons in Costa Rica, therefore, who intend visiting Jamaica to return here, would do well to provide themselves with a passport from the British Vice-Consul before leaving.

ON Thursday the 9th at 4 a.m., fire was discovered at the Factory of The Phoenix Coffee Co. Some roasted coffee by self-combustion started the fire which was put out in ten minutes through the assistance given to Mr. Pardo, owner of that factory, by his neighbors, especially by Mr. J. Taca and H. S. Marshall and young Veyssets, who, assisted by the female community living on Mr. Pardo's houses poured a stream of water on the burning factory, dousing the fire in brief time. The damages sustained were not too heavy and the factory will resume operations in a few days.

MR. ED. HARRINGTON, Manager of "La Cristina" farm on the old line, came to Limón on Thursday last to get a fractured rib fixed by Dr. Steggall. He calculates that during the interruption of traffic between Guacimo and Guapiles more than 200,000 bunches of bananas were lost. Since the resumption of traffic the United Fruit Company has shown them every consideration by granting a cutting every day. The banana growers in that section very much appreciate this treatment by the Company. The number of rejections at the first cutting was, of course, somewhat high, but nothing in the way of wholesale dumping has been experienced on any of the farms.

Presidential Visit.

PRESIDENT ARMINSON ESQUIVEL ARRIVES TO-DAY.

In response to an invitation from the Municipality of Limón, His Excellency, the President of Costa Rica, will honor Limón with a visit to-day, arriving by special train from San José. The notice of his visit is so short that there has been no time to prepare a programme of the events to take place during his brief stay here, but among the more important items is a Ball in his honor to-morrow evening, Sunday, at nine o'clock. A Banquet will also be given by the local Diplomatic and Consular Corps. This being the first occasion Limón has been favored with a visit from the present President, it is hoped the residents generally will one and all unite in making the occasion so brilliant and interesting as possible. The Municipality has issued a circular calling on householders to join with them in decorating and illuminating the fronts of their houses, and we are sure the foreign element will not be found wanting in this particular.

MASONIC.

PHOENIX LODGE, NO. 5.

THE annual installation of officers of Phoenix Lodge, No. 5, Limón, took place at the lodge on Thursday, March 2nd, when the following were installed for the present year:—W.M., Osmond L. Maduro; S.W., Jack Martí; J.W., F. M. H. Wood; Treasurer, Isaac L. Maduro; Secretary, A. K. Mark; I.G., Septimus Barrows; O.G., Ramón F. Acevedo. His Excellency the Governor of Limón, Dr. Carlos Echeverría, P. Arastay and Eduardo Balthoeda were among the visiting brethren.

UNION FRATERNAL NO. 2.

The following officers have been installed for the current year:—W.M., Br. José Arastay; S.W., Br. Zacarias Chaves; J.W., Br. Agustín Gutierrez; Treasurer, Br. Eduardo Balthoeda; Secretary, Br. Filadelfo Grandos.

American Forger Supposed to be in Costa Rica.

The authorities of this Republic received from the Chief of Police of -1 h Minn., U.S.A., a letter requesting them to capture the forger of the Bank of that city who absconded with \$10,000.

The letter is accompanied by a photograph and particulars of his appearance etc., etc. A reward of \$1,500 gold is offered for his capture or information leading to same. The Chief of Police has notified the authorities in other parts of the Republic to use their efforts for his capture.—"El Día."

Costa Rica Railway.

The tressle bridge over the Guacimo River, was completed on Saturday last, and direct communication to Guapiles re-opened.

Sunlight Soap advertisement. Includes text: 'Clothes last longer when washed with Sunlight Soap. It will not burn the nap off woollens nor the surface off linen. Put aside the inferior and impure soaps next washing day, and try the Sunlight Way.' Illustration of a woman washing clothes.

Escaped Prisoner Captured by Limon Police.

The police of Limón captured in that city the escaped prisoner, José María Castillon, who was sentenced by the Judge at Puntarenas for robbery. He was sent back to Puntarenas on Friday last.

Official Gazette Notices.

Edward Fourrier, a native of Porto Rico, has applied for letters of naturalization, which His Excellency the President has been pleased to grant in accordance with the laws of this Republic.

Daring Robbery.

At 10.30 a.m. on Wednesday morning a Colombian negro named Heruandez, after carefully inspecting the stock of boots at Wood's Book Store decided that he would leave suddenly with a pair, and proceeded to walk through the door with the boots under his jacket; he was, however, being watched and no sooner than he realized this he began to run. With the "bounds" in full chase he dodged between the buildings at the rear. Finding the chase was getting hot he threw the boots in the common behind the bodega and continued to run for all he was worth towards the lumber yard. He was, however, headed off and finally captured by the policeman who stuck to his trail from the start. The man bears a vile character and is known to be an old offender from the isthmus where it is said he not only committed many robberies but shot and killed another man. He is now serving fifteen days imprisonment for the present offence.

Death of an Eminent British Minister.

Our cables announce the death at Lisbon, from the effects of a chill, contracted during the visit of the British fleet at that port, of Sir Martin Le Marchant (Hansley Gosnell K.C.M.G.; C.B.; K.C.V.O., educated at Eton, Christ Church, Oxford, became Secretary of Legation at Brussels in 1886 and Madrid 1892. Served in Berlin and Paris 1893 to 1898, was appointed assistant under Secretary in the Foreign Office 1898 to 1902 and decorated (K.C.M.G.) for distinguished services as British Commissioner, Niger conference held at Paris 1898; British Minister to Lisbon from 1902 until his death.

Sir Martin was the eldest son of H. M. Gosnell, by a daughter of Admiral Sir John Marshall, K.C.H., G.B., and married the Hon. Catherine Frances Gerard, second daughter of Lord Gerard.

Arrival of the R. M. S. "Trent."

The Royal Mail steamer "Trent" arrived at an early hour on Wednesday morning. The quarantine regulations were strictly enforced, and all white passengers with the exception of Minister Pacheco and Mr. John M. Keith were sent to the quarantine station. The coloured deckers were also allowed to land.

Return of the Government Commission From Talamancas.

The Principal Agent of Police, Don Filadelfo Grandos, accompanied by Dr. Mauro Aguilar and interpreter Robert Aguirre, returned from Talamancas on Monday night having completed their investigations. Menaces which existed there for a long period and claimed nearly 100 victims among the Indians has almost entirely died out. A few cases of whooping cough, however, exists among the residents.

Jamaica Poloists in Trinidad.

Private advices from Trinidad report that the first game between the Jamaica and Trinidad teams resulted in a victory for Jamaica by three goals to one.

DIED.

KENNETH.—At Kingston, on February 18th while en route from Falmouth for Limón, Rose Kenneth, for many years a resident of this port and a member of the Order of Foresters.

Royal Mail S. r. Company.

CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS UNABLE TO MAKE HIS EXPECTED VISIT TO THE WEST INDIES.

Owing to the uncertainty as to the date of the next General Election, Mr. Owen Phillips, Chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, has had to postpone his visit to the West Indies, as he is a candidate for Parliament, and is therefore unable at present to leave England; but we understand that Mr. Alfred S. Williams, the Manager of the Company, is sailing from Southampton in the s.s. "Orinoco," on the 1st March for Barbados, Trinidad, and Jamaica.

Panama Notes.

(From "Panama Star & Herald.") It is said that Lord Fitzwilliam's large yacht the "Veronique," which has been lying at anchor in this bay since the earl made his adventurous trip to Cocos Island in search of a fabulous treasure said to have been buried there has been sold to some party interested in the South Pacific coast trade. The name of the party is not known.

A strange steamer arrived at Colon on Feb. 26th. She flew the English flag and had the general appearance of being the tramp. When visited by the United States quarantine officer she proved to be the "Eddystone," from Port Limón, where she had been turned down because she did not have a clean bill of health from her last port.

It seems that she is chartered by the Royal Mail Company to carry coffee and that she came from Para, where the bubonic plague has made its appearance. There has been no case on board, and it is thought that after a thorough fumigation she will be alright.

The first of the three towers, 208 feet high, for the wireless telegraph station at Colon was successfully hoisted into the air and into place on Monday. It is delicate operation, especially with the wind blowing a gale as at this season of the year a gale neither is pretty steady in the city.

These towers are brought in eight sections measuring about 26 feet each, and by a skillful contrivance each section is fitted and bolted to the one above it as the whole structure goes up and up. Mr. Graham is in charge of the work.

Francisca Luque Alba, the daughter of the star of the Spanish theatrical company in this city, died on Sunday, Feb. 26th, at Ancon Hospital. During the month of February there have been a total of twelve cases of this malady (yellow fever) and five of the victims have died. This is an increase of 50 per cent over the preceding eight months—from July 1904, to February 1, 1905.

The last cases reported officially are William B. Debyard, an American who was taken sick on February 19th and was admitted to the hospital February 23, and Frank Hautberg, American, taken sick on February 24, and admitted to the hospital on February 27.

Mrs. Mary Hinton, wife of the proprietor of the bar and restaurant of the American Exchange Hotel, who was taken sick on Feb. 22 and admitted to the hospital on Feb. 26, according to the latest official report from the Chief Sanitary Officer, is suffering from yellow fever.

The total number of yellow fever cases on the Isthmus of Panama from July 1, 1904, up to March 1 inclusive, were 44, of which 17 have proved fatal.

A strike was on among the coach owners and drivers of Colon during the week. They pay five dollars a month tax to the local municipal government and they were called on to pay an additional \$2.50 to the Zone municipality at Cristobal. This action of the Zone authorities caused a strike; they asked an increase in the coach fares to meet the new tax. Since the last coaches have been running and the long suffering public had to "hoof" it, but yesterday they resumed their post-service, being coaxed into it by a new tariff issued by the Zone municipality.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A FRIEND.—Should be pleased to publish your letter on payment of ordinary advertising rates.

THE LIMON WEEKLY NEWS IS THE BEST Advertising Medium in Central America. —If you want your business to prosper you must advertise.

MARCH 1905.

Calendar table for March 1905 with columns for Sun, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat and rows for days 5 through 31.

The Buckman. The U.S. "Buckman," which was undergoing extensive repairs at Rockfort for the past few weeks, went alongside the R. M. Co.'s dock on Thursday morning for coal.

Rosedale Squab Company of this City Have Several Hundred Birds—Some Interesting Facts.

From "Talapoua Journal." Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hayden who reside at an elegant well improved little farm in the western suburbs of this city, that not only affords them annually different varieties of fine fruits for the home and the market, have added a few months since a paying, but a fascinating business. Squab breeding as a business is very profitable, easy, requiring but little work for their care.

It is interesting to know something of their care and the house they occupy. Mr. Hayden has 2,000 of these beautiful birds, the "Homer" species. He has a building for them almost 300 feet long divided into 22 rooms 16 feet wide. The birds have a flying pen on the south side of the building that extends the entire length covered with poultry netting. A small hall built of poultry netting 3 feet wide on the north side extends the length of the building will accommodate 50 pairs (100) birds.

The birds are fed on cracked corn, red wheat and kafir corn, and in addition to this regular feed they have hempseed millet, Canada peas and buckwheat as a dainty.

Bath pans are placed in the fly pen and filled with fresh water each morning, into this they are very fond to get and bathe.

After the birds are properly mated and become accustomed to their new home they build nests from any kind of straw given them. A pair of birds will produce from 8 to 10 pairs of squabs every year weighing from 10 to 12 lbs. per dozen. When 4 weeks old they are ready for the market and will bring from 30 to 40 cents a piece. They begin breeding when 5 months old and continue, many of them, until they are 12 years. The male and female alternate with each other sitting on the eggs and it is a very rare occurrence when an egg does not hatch. There is no mortality to speak of among the young as in the case with chickens.

Squabs are being used more and more every day. They are fast taking the place of that expensive dish and the hotel bill of fare "quail on toast" in large cities.

It cost about five cents a month to feed a pair of adult birds, and the young squabs are fed by the parents. The young ones do not leave the nest, and therefore their muscles do not become hardened by flying and exercise. That is what makes their meat plump, juicy and delicious.

A woman can attend to two or three hundred birds without any hard labor whatever.

SHIPPING FORECAST.

Shipping forecast table with columns for STR., DATE, FROM, TO ARRIVE, and TO LEAVE.

Laborers for the Canal. Advice from Jamaica state that within a few days a steamer will leave that port with 1,000 men for the work on the Panama Canal.

Notas de Bocas del Toro.

Ignoraba Colombia lo que tenia con Bocas del Toro: el centro de una zona feraz en explotación, avivado por esa afluencia de negocios que de la noche a la mañana descansa los bosques y los convierte en caseríos de fincas, y torna en acudados a muchos pobres previsores y diligentes.

Los que conocen Venecia hallan cierta semejanza entre Bocas y aquella célebre ciudad italiana, por lo que concierne a la parte natural del puerto, el cual se ve aquí también zurrado por numerosas naves que llevan la vida del comercio a todo el litoral.

Se cuentan como mejores debidas a la administración de la nueva República de Panamá, la composición de calles, efectuada bajo los auspicios del actual Gobernador don Juan Díaz, y la circulación del balboa, nueva clase de moneda panameña de plata, de valor de cien, cincuenta, veinticinco y diez centimos, y que se recibe con respeto al oro Americano al cincuenta por ciento de demérito.

A propósito del balboa, como lo porvenir de Panamá es tá ligado a la apertura de una ruta interoceánica, nada más natural que reconocer el mérito al descubridor del Pacífico, con homenaje a haber sido el primer blanco que, viniendo innumeras dicitadas, probó la factibilidad de la comunicación entre ambos mares, atravesando audaz el Istmo hasta internarse en el nuevo océano y tomar posesión de sus cosas en nombre del rey de España.

Déjese el activo comercio de Bocas a que aquí se surten de cuanto necesitan los cuarenta mil habitantes que trabajan en las fincas de banana, la que, como se sabe, son en su mayor parte propiedad de la United Fruit.

Lastima es y grande que en esas vastas plantaciones, cuyos productos se convierten en oro, empiere a desarrollarse una enfermedad exótica que muerde y mata la planta, hasta ahora sin causa conocida, antes de que dé frutos.

Ocupa actualmente la atención del pueblo cierta desavenencia entre el cura del lugar y un señor Esprilla, debido a la siguiente. El Señor Esprilla concedió a Esprilla la permiso para habitar la casa cural, y ahora que se desea poner término a esa concesión gratuita, Esprilla no quiere desocupar la casa, motivo por el cual la autoridad eclesiástica ha prohibido la celebración de misas mientras no se entregue su casa al señor cura, quien cuenta con las simpatías de los vecinos que han hecho ya manifestaciones hostiles contra ese huésped a la puerca, señor Esprilla.

Por lo demás, aquí se goza de completa tranquilidad, y se reconoce el acierto del gobierno de la república que con la designación del señor Díaz y de don Benjamin Aguilera para Gobernador y Administrador de Hacienda, respectivamente, ha dado a esta comarca probos y activos funcionarios que prestan su apoyo franco y decidido a cuantos vienen a trabajar por estas tierras, cualquier que sea su nacionalidad.

Procurare en lo sucesivo informar a los lectores del "Weekly News," de los hechos más importantes que aquí ocurran.

CORRESPONSAL.

Notas al Vuelo.

El considerado antiguamente arduo problema de la sanidad de las ciudades, se resuelve ahora por medio de la higiene, que, como es sabido, evita muchas enfermedades, y disminuye los malos efectos de las ya declaradas.

No basta, sin embargo, la higiene pública; son también necesarias la higiene del hogar y en el individuo. Puerto Limón cuenta con obras públicas de mucho costo, como la cañería, las cloacas, las calles macadamizadas, el parque, la luz eléctrica etc., que contribuyen al saneamiento de la ciudad en general, y de las casas en particular; pero que es costoso.

Pueden las calles y demás lugares públicos estar perfectamente limpios, y sobrevenir, sin embargo, enfermedades por la falta de aseo de las casas.

El agua, cuya abundancia tanto bienes reporta en la vida doméstica, puede ser nociva a la salud si se estanca, ó si la carencia ó impureza de los desagües causan derrames irregulares.

La humedad es un gran elemento para la putrefacción porque contribuye al fermento y descomposición de las sustancias orgánicas, que son las propensas a pudrirse y corromperse. Dejar esas sustancias en un terreno permeable y seco, la tierra absorberá muchos de sus elementos líquidos y gaseosos, y evitará los efectos perjudiciales de una dilatada y fluctuante humedad que sucede en un suelo inestable, como el que existe en las patios empapados ó que existe al salir libre en los que se impregnó la fuerza de la tierra, que de otro modo obraría como un conservante natural. Si a estas desventajosas condiciones se agrega el agua, el resultado será un foco de infección ó contaminación.

Muchas casas hay en esta población de salas, dormitorios y comedores limpios y lujosos; pero no penetra en el patio ó a la cocina porque la humedad horra atrozmente vuestro patio.

Por una mal entendida economía, en patios reducidos de las casas del puerto se crían cerdos y aves de corral, que si bien destruyen algunos insectos nocivos y consumen ciertas sustancias pútridas, en cambio mantienen en desaseo las casas con sus excreciones y con el lodo que forman al remover la tierra con las patas. Habiendo tren de aseo municipal y agua abundante apenas es creible que las casas no estén interiormente limpias como un espejo; pudiendo notarse en casi todas ellas los residuos de las sustancias alimenticias esparcidos en los patios, cocinas y hasta en los corredores. Los excusados, aunque de desague, y las cocinas no se asean diariamente, y se pondría en vergüenza a muchos jefes de familia si un extraño tuviera que inspeccionarlos.

La autoridad pudiera exigir que hubiera en cada casa un trasto apropiado para el depósito de basuras secas y un recipiente, que se lavara todos los días, para los restos húmedos de los alimentos ó desperdicios de cocina y demás suciedades acuosas, con lo que se lograría, por tener localizadas las inmundicias, la fácil extracción de éstas y consiguiente limpieza de los hogares.

En resumen: hay higiene pública y falta la de las casas. Las visitas domiciliarias por motivos de higiene y las multas que se imponerán a los contraventores, sin distinción de clases, remediarán los males á que me refiero, sin que se entienda que esas medidas son atentatorias, puesto que nadie tiene derecho á ser desaseado, y meno cuando con ello puede perjudicarse a los demás.

Los procedimientos preventivos son en la actualidad tanto más necesarios, cuanto que amenazan graves enfermedades infecciosas que van acercando a estas costas.

W.

Latest Foreign News.

Washington, 3.—The Engineering Committee of the Panama Canal have decided upon a sea level canal. The additional cost of a sea level canal over that of a canal with locks, with a summit level of 60 feet above mean tide is \$31,452,000, or \$79,742,000 more than the estimated cost of the eighty-five feet above mean tide proposed by the former Isthmian Canal Commission. After allowing \$5,500,000 for the Colon breakwater and direct entrance not previously estimated. The Committee considers this additional expenditure fully justified by the advantages secured.

Washington, 6.—On Saturday last the ceremony of inauguration of President Roosevelt and Vice-President Charles Warren Fairbanks took place. Representatives of all the States were present including Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines.

London, 6.—The amount of the British claim, as a result of the North Sea incident, as finally submitted to Russia, shows a total of £325,000. The amount will be paid by the end of the week.

Washington, 6.—The drive from the White House to the capital, of the President was through solid banks of cheering spectators. After taking the Oath of Office the President said "While ever careful to refrain from wrong in others, we must be no less lenient that we are not wrong ourselves. We wish peace, but we wish the peace of righteousness and justice. We wish it because we think it right, and not because we are afraid. We have become a great nation forer by the fact of its greatness into relations with other nations of the earth and we must behave as becomes people with such responsibilities towards all other nations, large or small. A weak nation that acts rightly and justly shall ever have cause to fear us and no strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression."

London, 7.—The Navy estimates were issued last night and shows the estimated expenditure for 1905-1906 to be £33,359,000 against £36,889,500 for the current year. The Admiralty proposes to build during the year one battleship, four armoured cruisers, five ocean going torpedo boat destroyers and eleven submarines. The King has approved of the naming the new battleship "Dreadnought" and one of the cruisers "Invincible." The number of men asked for is 129,000. The memorandum says the flotillas of submarine boats are in course of organization. Since the commencement of the year 100 ships have been commissioned. Lord Silbom says the fleet was never in a more perfect state of repair than at present. Between January 1st, 1904, and March 21st, 1905, the following have been completed and available: four battleships, one armoured cruiser, four third class cruisers, twelve submarine boats and one Admiralty yacht. At present there are under construction 8 battleships 15 armoured cruisers, 1 second class cruiser, 8 scouts, 15 destroyers and 11 submarines. Oil has now taken a place as fuel for the Navy.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LATEST CABLES. London 6.—Under date of 4th, Kurapatkin telegraphed that 26,000 Japanese had broken through his left wing which was cut off from the rest of the army. An hour later he wired "Japanese are marching on Mukden and my position is extremely critical." The conviction exists here among Government people that Kurapatkin is fully beaten, part of his army dispersed and the railway north of Mukden probably cut. Headquarters Oser's army 6.—On the night of Saturday the Japanese occupied three more villages within the Russian second line of defence; carrying the captured lines 12 miles east of Changtun. The Russians are falling back on their heavier defences near Mukden. All our movements have been successful and we are still in pursuit of the Russians. St. Petersburg 6.—Kuraki is blocked on the left but the Russian centre is slowly yielding before the Japanese onslaught. Mukden 6.—The Russians are holding desperately to their positions although fighting has been in progress 6 days. Officers are mystified, appearing not to know whether the actions at the wings are not more demonstrations to facilitate the Japanese chief object—that of breaking through the Russian centre; or if it is Oyama's real intention to turn on Mukden. One of Kurapatkin's officers said "Oyama's strategy is to break our centre and then enclose our wing to compel a demoralizing retreat." Saliunon, which is the key to the Russian position on the right flank, was the scene of a awful carnage last night. The Japanese concentrated the fire of over 100 cannon and attacked with the bayonet. Tokio 6.—An official despatch says: "Counter attacks made by the enemy in the direction of Hsingching have been repulsed. We pressed the enemy back at Benshihutz and are now engaging them. We captured Sumnupatzu and the heights north of Tanchatung, east of the Shabke River. The fighting on the right centre and left is resulting in steady gains. We defeated the Russians completely at Sin Min Tin. Mukden 6.—An artillery duel has been raging since yesterday west of Mukden, and Japanese shells are exploding within 3 miles of the Imperial tomb. The Japanese line of advanced guards extends 7 miles parallel with the railway. The exchange of Shrapnel is terrific. Paris 6.—The "Petit Journal" says "The Russian rearguard administrative officers left Mukden for Tieling. A St. Petersburg telegram reports that the Japanese occupied Puntioff Nongorol Hills yesterday. Remnants cosack cavalry has been annihilated. Newchwang 6.—A strong force is moving southeast from Takumen general Nogi is advancing north along Liao River. On Friday the Japanese cut off a Russian division of 4 squadrons of cosack artillery with 20 guns, endeavouring to regain Mukden. The Russians are routed and retreating toward Tie Pass, abandoning their wounded. St. Petersburg 6.—General Bjirevia writes from Mukden that a determined fight occurred 17 miles west of that city and that the Japanese have captured Sini mingting. The advanced guard of the Japanese army was within 5 miles of Mukden station on Saturday when telegraph communication was cut. Thirteen fierce assaults on Kandalesan were repulsed before the Japanese finally invested it. Tokio 6.—The Russians in Samlanghu, although they received a reinforcement of 30,000, show signs of retreat. The Japanese are pressing them back. Oyama continues his great drives around both flanks of the Russians. His front is a huge one, with its base on the Shabke River, its right arm reaching a point west of Mukden. He is steadily tightening the grip of this gigantic cordon. The Japanese have captured great quantities of stores and other spoils. Oyama under Saturday's late says: "The line of battle now extends 15 miles southwest of Mukden. Kurapatkin's forces between Shabke and Tie Pass is estimated at 400,000, composed of 336,000 artillery, 35,000 cavalry and 35,000 infantry. He has 1,504 guns. Tokio 6.—General Oku reports to the war department as follows: "The Japanese occupied the second line of the Russian right defence, two miles northward of their first line which was taken on Saturday morning, we have also advanced up the west bank of the Hun River to a point 4 miles north of Changtun, completely turning the Russian right flank. The Japanese fire completely demoralized the enemy who retreated in great disorder. Pursuit continued all night. Our army is steadily advancing."

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Rheumatism can be Cured.

Many sufferers from this painful disease have been surprised and delighted at the prompt relief obtained by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. A permanent cure may be effected by continuing its use for a short time. It will cost you but a trifle to try it. Sold by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, Limón.

LICITACION.

Habiendo dispuesto la Municipalidad de esta ciudad que el servicio de aseo de la ciudad y aseo de basuras se haga por contrato, con el fin de dar cumplimiento a lo dispuesto en el artículo 100 del Reglamento de la Municipalidad, se licita para el servicio de aseo de la ciudad y aseo de basuras, el contrato que garantiza el nombre de la persona que garantizará el contrato y la forma en que se debe en los pagos. El día 31 de este mes se abrirán las propuestas presentadas hasta las doce del día y se aceptará la que la Municipalidad estimare como más conveniente a sus intereses.

Las obligaciones que contraerá el contratista, son:

- 1. Barrido y desherba de las calles; Lavado y barrido de los caños y alcantarillas; Extracción de basuras; Lavado y limpieza de las cocinas. 2. Mantener limpias las calles de la ciudad, es decir, sin basuras, desperdicio de heces, excremento de animales, objetos de deshecho de cualquier clase, animales muertos, charcas ó lodo acumulado. 3. El servicio de limpieza de calles será permanente, durante todos los días del año, con personal suficiente para que con la mayor rapidez se extraigan de las calles las basuras, no consistiendo en montones de estas sino durante el tiempo preciso para reunir y descargarlas en carretillas ó carretos.

con todas las precauciones convenientes para no deteriorar la capa ó revestimiento superficial del macadam. 5. Mantener en corriente las aguas de los caños, sin malos olores, sin presión ni obstáculo alguno que obstruya la rejilla de los sumideros. El aseo de los caños se verificará por medio del lavado con fuerte escape de agua que arrastre a la cloaca lo más rápidamente posible, todas las sustancias allí depositadas, y después se procederá al barrido de toda la sección humedecida, por medio de escobones. 6. Los sumideros se lavarán diariamente á golpe de fuertes chorros de agua, manteniéndose permanentemente expedito el curso del agua hasta su desagüe en la cloaca; así la rejilla con la poseta del sifón, se mantendrán desobstruidas de arena y de basuras. Mientras no se modifique el actual sistema de sumideros, el contratista debe echar cada ocho días dos cucharadas de petróleo crudo en cada poseta de los sumideros, siendo de cuenta de la Municipalidad la provisión del petróleo.

7. Recoger todos los días del año, de puertas afuera de las casas comprendidas en el cuadrante oficial de la ciudad, las basuras y desperdicios caseros que depositen los vecinos, desde las seis hasta las diez de la mañana, hora en la que debe terminar este servicio. Durante el tránsito de los carretones colectores de basura, se irá avisando con repique de campanilla y en ningún caso se podrá excusar de extraer todos los depósitos que encontrare al frente de las casas. Exceptuase de esta disposición los residuos industriales de gran volumen ó cantidad, procedentes de fábricas ó talleres, tierra, arena común, objetos de deshecho muy pesados, de ferreteria ó de madera. 8. El contratista acarreará las basuras en un número suficiente de carretones especiales, conforme con el modelo que indique la Jefatura de Sanidad. Estos carretones serán sometidos á desinfección en el tiempo y la forma que dispusiere dicha autoridad. 9. El contratista se obliga á arrojar todas las basuras de la ciudad á no

menos de un kilómetro al Sur de puente de Creneguita y si la Municipalidad resolverá designar otro sitio ó adoptar otro medio de eliminación, el contratista podrá exigir, mediante un arreglo convencional, la adición al contrato de nuevas bases y estipulaciones por este servicio especial. 10. Los carretones dedicados al acarreo de basuras no podrán ser usados en otro servicio y llevarán algún distintivo especial que los identifique. 11. Limpiar, lavar y desobstruir las cloacas en la forma y tiempo que el Municipio le indique, siendo á cargo de éste el suministro de los medios ó instrumentos necesarios para esos trabajos. Por este servicio no podrá el contratista cobrar más que el jornal de los peones conforme la tarifa y planillas aprobadas por el Gobernador.

12. El contratista pagará á la Municipalidad cincuenta colones (C50.00) cuando por primera vez se notaren por el Gobernador ó por el Jefe de Sanidad las siguientes infracciones ó omisiones á lo estipulado en el contrato: a) Suciedad y embierbado de las calles. b) Obstrucción, desaseo, y pestilencia de caños y sumideros; c) Abandono de las basuras en el lugar en que fueron depositadas por los vecinos; d) Retraso en las horas marcadas para el acarreo de las basuras; e) Empleo de carretones en mal estado ó que se apliquen á otros usos, cuando se redujere en las facturas enumeradas, la multa será, por cada vez, de \$100.00; y si se multiplicaren dichas infracciones, podrá ser esto motivo para la anulación ó rescisión del contrato por parte de la Municipalidad, quien se reserva ese derecho.

13.—La Jefatura de Sanidad podrá inspeccionar y exigir el estricto cumplimiento del contrato. 14.—Este contrato durará cinco años y el contratista debe garantizar previamente, con fianza á satisfacción de la Municipalidad, el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones. 15.—Este contrato se otorga el día de marzo de 1905.

RIC. MORA.

PRESIDENT'S VISIT. Flags, - Lanterns, - Fireworks, Confetti. —AT— WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON. THE PHOENIX COFFEE CO.

BEGS to notify its numerous patrons that the fire sustained at its plant will not interrupt business. The Phoenix was a bird fabled to be consumed by fire, and to rise again from its ashes. The Company will justify its name. Limón, March 1905.

DENTIST. Illustration of a man and a woman. 300 POUNDS.

American Painless Dentists. Port Limón Branch of our St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill. and New Orleans La., U.S.A. offices.

PRATICAL AND DURABLE DENTISTRY.

ALL our work is guaranteed for 10 years and backed by our above offices. We have all the latest improved and up to date instruments for first-class Dentistry in all its branches. Aching and abscessed teeth treated and pain relieved immediately.

Testimonial. I had 17 teeth extracted at Union Dental Co. and felt absolutely no pain. (Signed) J. MARLAND, Limón. Teeth extracted painless for 50 cents. Crown and Bridge Work (Teeth without Plates.) Plates, Gold, Silver and Bone filling by an expert. Your mouth examined free. Have your teeth fixed and pay on the instalment plan. Samples of our work always shown and subjected to inspection.

UNION DENTAL CO., 930 Canal Street, New Orleans, La., U.S.A. Port Limón Branch, over International Drug Store, 99 Building.

FOR SALE. An Acetylene Plant, ten light. Cost over six hundred Colones. Will accept C350. In perfect order. Apply to office.

COMMODORE NICHOLSON RECOMMENDS PE-RU-NA.



COMMODORE Somerville Nicholson, of the United States Navy, in a letter from 1827 R Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., says:

"Your *Peruna* has been and is now used by so many of my friends and acquaintances as a sure cure for catarrh that I am convinced of its curative qualities and I unhesitatingly recommend it to all persons suffering from that complaint."

Our army and our navy are the natural protectors of our country.

Peruna is the natural protection of the army and navy in the vicissitudes of climate and exposure.

We have on file thousands of testimonials from prominent people in the army and navy.

We can give our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast array of unalloyed endorsements Dr. Hartman is constantly receiving for his widely known and efficient remedy, *Peruna*.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of *Peruna*, write at once to Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

The latest novelty in stationery is postal cards made from post.

15 YEARS OF TORTURE

Hating and Painful Sores Covered Head and Body—Cured in Week by Cuticura.

"For fifteen years my scalp and forehead was one mass of sores, and my body was covered with sores. Words cannot express how I suffered from the itching and pain. I had given up hope when a friend told me to get Cuticura. After bathing with Cuticura Soap and applying Cuticura Ointment for three days, my head was as clear as ever, and to my surprise and joy, one cake of soap and one box of ointment made a complete cure in one week. (Signed) H. B. Franklin, 717 Washington St., Allegheny, Pa."

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

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Sulfur is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 50c, 60c, and \$1.00 per bottle.

Corruption is declared to be unknown in Japanese politics.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on box. 25c.

A hen to be profitable should lay a dollar's worth of eggs in a year.

Jacqueline's Dars for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thomas Ross, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1903.

The best paid clergy in Siberia get about \$200 a year.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by all druggists. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Only one man in 700 pays an income tax in India.

IT CURED THE SULTAN.

An Overdose of Medicine and its Results.

This actually happened in Mindanao. The story was told to me by the army surgeon himself.

He was seated in his tent one morning when a number of the followers of the Sultan of Pantar came hurrying to him, saying the Sultan was dying of cholera. Aided by the slight knowledge he then had of their language the surgeon diagnosed the case from their reports as a well-nigh hopeless one. Still, anxious to show the skill and friendliness of the American for the Moro brother, he hastily made up six powders, each containing one-sixtieth of a grain of morphine and thirty grains of bismuth. These he gave to the emsaries, telling them to give the Sultan one of them in a glass of boiled water every three hours and to report to him next morning how the patient was getting along.

The next morning the surgeon was more than surprised to see the Sultan himself walk into the tent. Wan and weak as he was, he had come some eight miles to thank the surgeon personally for having saved his life; and had brought with him one of his subjects, who spoke Spanish well enough to serve as an interpreter.

It was through this interpreter that the surgeon learned how his directions had been followed. First they had given the entire six powders to the Sultan at one dose—a full grain of morphine and 180 grains of bismuth—and then had poured a tumblerful of boiling water into him every three hours afterward, scalding his mouth and throat so that he could hardly speak.

But it cured him and the surgeon says the same treatment cured many another Moro who would probably have died under lesser doses.—Brooklyn Eagle.

(Ats-'05)

Native-Born Singers.

The foreign sounding stage names adopted by grand opera singers give the impression that few of them are Americans; but the fact is that a large number of them belong to the United States. Among these may be counted Emma Nevada, who was born in Wisconsin, and adopted the name of her native State; Minnie Hauk, too was born in New Orleans; Emma Eames, who, although she was born in Shanghai, had American parents; David Blapham, who is a Philadelphian; Suzanne Adams, a native of Cambridge, Mass.; Lillian Nordica, born at Farmington, Me.; Mme. Homer, who came originally from Pennsylvania; Geraldine Farrar, who was reared in Melrose, Mass. Gertrude Ronnyson, Pauline Waldmann, Lucille Hill, Florence Finlayson, Anna Hichlisch, are all American-born singers who have become famous.

A BOLD GIRL.

Grayce—Edythe is dreadfully forward. She stood under the mistletoe for an hour last evening, and when that failed to work she inveigled that young broker, Stockleigh, into the conservatory and asked him to explain to her what was meant by a "squeeze."

Gladys—What did he do?

Grayce—What could he do?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A FELLOW FEELING.

Why She Felt Lament Towards the Drunkard.

A great deal depends on the point of view. A good temperance woman was led, in a very peculiar way, to revise her somewhat harsh judgment of the poor devil who cannot resist his cups, and she is now the more charitable. She writes:

"For many years I was a great sufferer from asthma. Finally my health got so poor that I found I could not lie down, but walked the floor whilst others slept. I got so nervous I could not rest anywhere.

"Specialists told me I must give up the use of coffee—the main thing that I always thought gave me some relief. I consulted our family physician, and he, being a coffee fiend himself, told me to pay no attention to their advice. Coffee had such a charm for me that in passing a restaurant and getting a whiff of the fragrance I could not resist a cup. I felt very lenient toward the drunkard who could not pass the saloon. Friends often urged me to try Postum, but I turned a deaf ear, saying 'That may do for people to whom coffee is harmful, but not for me—coffee and I will never part.'

"At last, however, I bought a package of Postum, although I was sure I could not drink it. I prepared it as directed, and served it for breakfast. Well, bitter as I was against it, I must say that never before had I tasted a more delicious cup of coffee! From that day to this (more than 2 years) I have never had a desire for the old coffee. My health soon returned; the asthma disappeared, I began to sleep well, and in a short time I gained 20 pounds in weight.

"One day I handed my physician the tablets he had prescribed for me, telling him I had no use for them. He stayed for dinner. When I passed him his coffee cup he remarked, 'I am glad to see you were sensible enough not to let yourself be persuaded that coffee was harmful. This is the best cup of coffee I ever drank.' He continued: 'The trouble is so few people know how to make good coffee.' When he got his second cup I told him he was drinking Postum. He was incredulous, but I convinced him, and now he uses nothing but Postum in his home, and has greatly improved in health." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Field Seeds

Country merchants and farmers can save 10 to 25 per cent by writing the Nashville Produce Co., Nashville, Tenn., for special cash prices. The only strictly cash field seed house in the South. Write today.

NASHVILLE PRODUCE CO.,

J. J. ODLI, Manager.

A Tobacco Grower's Profit

Is dependent upon a properly balanced fertilizer.

No crop is so easily spoiled as tobacco. The fertilizer must be right, and to be right it must contain at least 10% actual

Potash

See it! Simply one patch with fertilizer with plenty of Potash, another with little or no potash, and note the result. Every tobacco grower should have our little book, "Tobacco Culture"—it will be sent free—write to: GERRARD KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., N. Y., or Atlanta, Ga.—275 South Broad St.

CURED Dropsy

Removes all swelling in 4 to 30 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. No obligation to be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green & Sons, Specialists, Box 6, Atlanta, Ga.

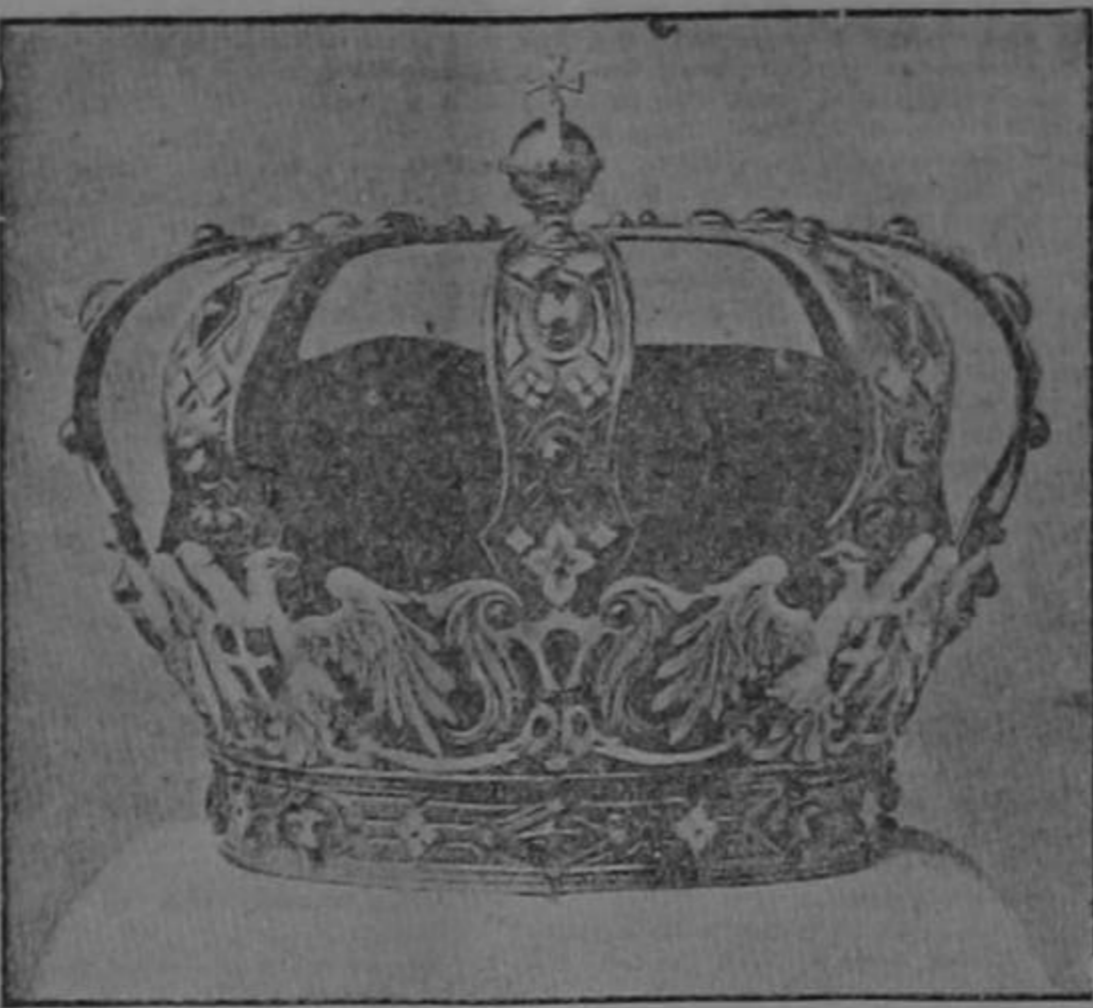
WANTED—In each State, Salesmen to sell large line Tobacco permanent Position.

CENTRAL TOBACCO WORKS CO., Peasola, Va.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Cough, Spasms, Throat Good. Use to time. Sold by druggists.

THE NEW SERVIAN CROWN.



MADE ON A FOUNDATION OF BRONZE TAKEN FROM AN HISTORIC CANNON, CAPTURED BY KARAGEORGE FROM THE TURKS IN THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE, 1809.

NOAH'S ARK REBUILT.

Danish Engineer Believes He Has Produced an Exact Model of the Craft.

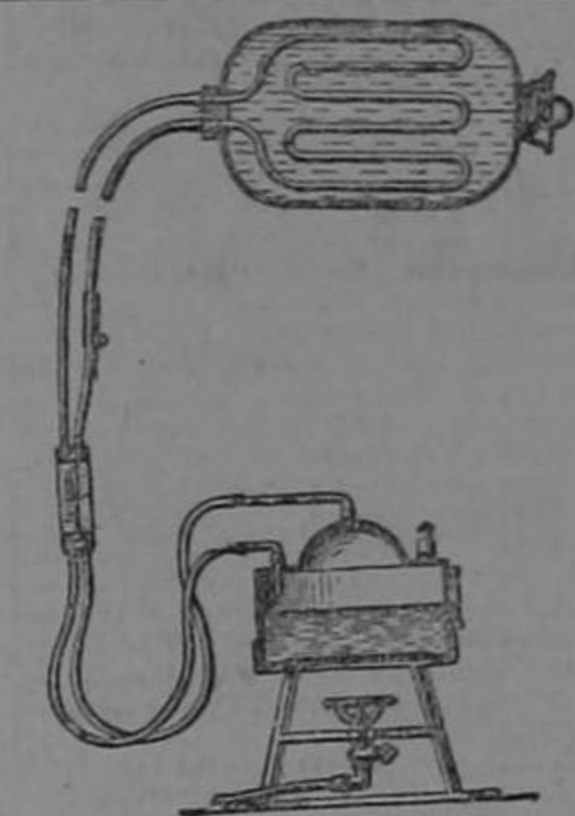
The accompanying sketch will give Americans a good idea of the extraordinary craft which has just been built by M. Vogt, the Danish engineer, in an attempt to produce an exact model of Noah's ark.

To assist him in his task M. Vogt had special translations made by distinguished Hebrewists of passages out of the Hebrew scriptures relating to the ark, and got ideas, too, from a representation of Noah's craft on a coin dated 300 B. C. which is the property of a museum in Copenhagen.

Owing to the methods employed in its construction, doubt was expressed from the first as to whether M. Vogt's craft would float at all, let alone prove seaworthy in a "blow." Popular incredulity and ridicule, however, disturbed the builder not at all, and now he has good cause for satisfaction, for his craft's trial trip the other day proved a complete success. Carrying as passengers its designer, several engineers, and a large party of newspaper men, the ark not only showed itself perfectly seaworthy, but moved lightly and quickly through the water. In fact, experts have declared that in spite of her rudimentary design the strange vessel is the steadiest craft ever seen on the high seas.

As nearly as M. Vogt is able to judge, his vessel is one-tenth the size of the original Noah's ark and is of about 120 tons burden. Entering by one of the side ports, one finds a surprising amount of cabin space despite the low,

passes through the coil system in the bag, thereby raising the temperature of the water surrounding the coil. A

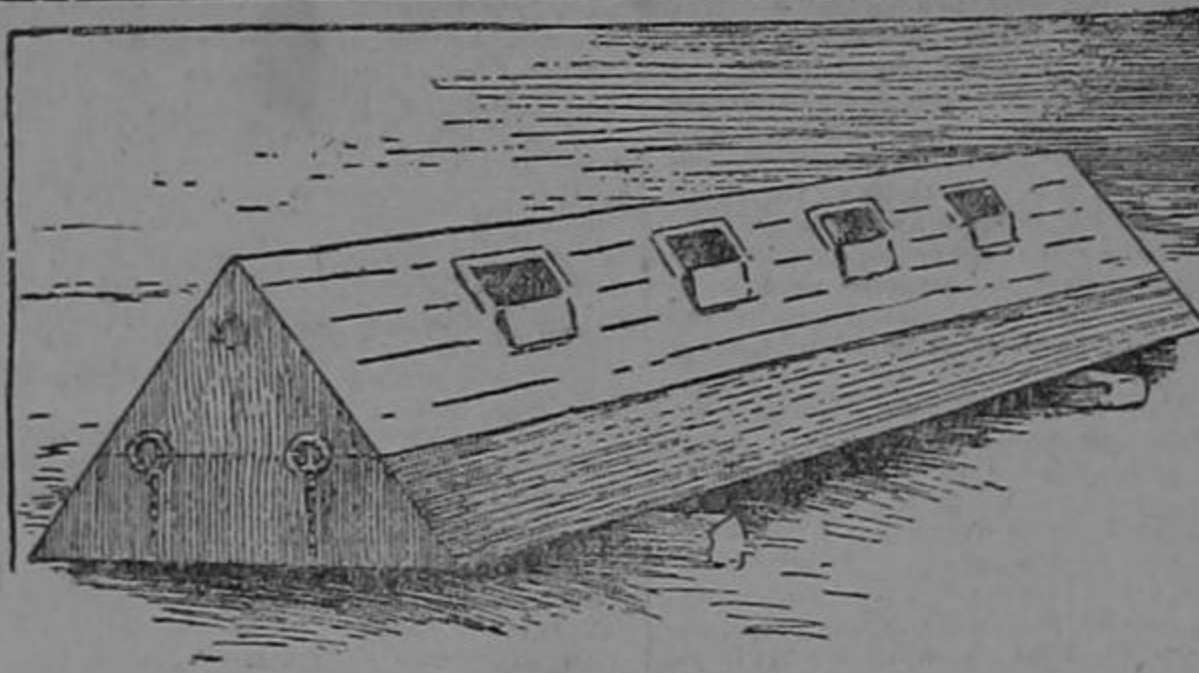


CIRCULATION OF HOT WATER.

thermometer inserted in the circulating system serves to indicate the temperature, and a spring clip, which may be used to shut off or obstruct the flow of vapor in the heating coil, permits of a comparatively close regulation of temperature.

AUTOMOBILE IN POSTAL SERVICE.

The Italian postal authorities are experimenting with postal automobiles for the sections of territory adjacent



THE NEW NOAH'S ARK.

along sides. As the craft rides high in the water, plenty of light comes through the large portholes in the sides, which can be left open for ventilation when the sea is smooth. Of course, the ark is simply built and very plainly furnished inside, to correspond with the one to which the survivors of the first flood disaster are believed to have intrusted themselves.

WATER BOTTLE IMPROVED.

auxiliary Heat Keeps Temperature Constant.

In the ordinary forms of water bags now in use the water falls in temperature after several hours, and it is necessary to replenish with hot water. This fall of the temperature, and the time lost in replenishing the supply, is necessarily objectionable, and sometimes in serious cases requires the constant attention of the nurse and a relay of bags. A recently invented bag maintains the temperature comparatively uniform as long as desired. The water reservoir is much the same as usual, except that it contains a heating coil, which may be of rubber tubing. A hot water kettle and stand is also provided, there being an inlet and outlet for vapor, connected by rubber tubing with the coil within the water bottle. The bag is first filled with hot water, and then a gas jet or oil lamp lighted under the kettle, the two devices being properly connected. As the water boils in the kettle the vapor

to large cities which are not supplied with up-to-date postal facilities. The vehicles are compact and speedy, every inch of room in the interior being laid out to the best advantage. A crew of two is required for each car, the driver also assisting in the sorting and collection of mail. The experiment



ITALIAN POSTAL AUTOMOBILE.

has proven so successful up to date that it is quite likely that the service will be very greatly extended in the near future. The illustration is produced from Motor Age.—Philadelphia Record.

A Peculiar Will.

J. N. Tilton, a merchant, of Bozeman, Mont., left in a will that was recently probated the income of his estate, which will amount to several thousand dollars annually, for the celebration of the Fourth of July with fireworks, flags and bunting. There will be no opposition on the part of relatives.

Martin Johnson, the largest sheep owner in South Dakota, is said to have marketed a wool clip representing \$10,000.

Imagination Caused Death.

A workman on the Siberian railway was accidentally locked into a refrigerator car and was afterward found dead. Imagining that he was being slowly frozen to death, he had recorded his sufferings with a piece of chalk on the floor.

The refrigerating apparatus, however, was out of order, and the temperature in the car had not fallen below 50 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the journey.—Chicago News.

IN ELEPHANT LAND.

A Hunter's Experience in Big Game Country of the Boers.



My first sight of elephants in their native haunts was while I was with a friend who was prospecting for gold. He had discovered an alluvial deposit near Lydenburg and received a reward from the Boer Government for his find, which caused him to increase his exertions in hopes of making further discoveries. We had passed into the Lourenco Marques district, and reached the banks of one of the branches of the Crocodile River, when we entered the territory governed by a native chief who would not allow an elephant to be killed in his kingdom except by his own hunters. During the whole of our stay in his territory we were accompanied by a party of his followers who never suffered us to get out of their sight. Finally, becoming convinced that we had no intention of hunting, beyond killing enough of the various species of antelopes to supply our party with fresh meat, they preferred to show us a herd of elephants which were in our immediate neighborhood. Gladly accepting the proffer, we accompanied them some five or six miles from our camp, when we were placed in concealment on the top of a hill which overlooked a small stream at its foot, and gave a fine view of the rising ground beyond. After remaining hidden for some time the gestures of the native who was left with us caused us to turn our eyes toward the uplands in front, when the agitation of foliage gave warning of the passing of the expected game. In a few minutes the elephants became partially visible through the intervening underwood, and I counted sixty-three, which were plainly perceptible to my astonished gaze, and were evidently but a portion of the entire herd. After the last one had passed out of sight our custodian piloted us back to the camp, and I vowed never to be caught in a similar predicament again. The feeling of having been within a short distance of an animal I had always vehemently wished to kill, and having been prevented from making the attempt, so perturbed me that some time elapsed before I recovered my composure.

My next encounter with them took place on the banks of the Zambezi River while on my way to the Victoria Falls. For several days I had been accompanying a party of Boers, who were on a regular hunt for ivory. Having formed the acquaintance of a portion of them some time previously, I was generously invited to join the gang, and was furnished with a gun of suitable calibre for large game. We were about breaking up camp one morning when several of the party, who had been on a scout during the preceding night, made their appearance and reported that they had seen indications which plainly demonstrated the presence of a herd of tuskers within a short distance of our quarters. All the preparations for moving were immediately suspended and the hunters promptly arranged for a secret onslaught on the much coveted game. By the scouts we were taken several miles from our camp and distributed in carefully concealed positions, stretched along in a line for a considerable distance, to intercept the progress of the herd, which were reported to be feeding along slowly and not aware of our proximity. It required a strong effort on my part to follow the instructions given me to remain perfectly quiet and allow the game to advance on me instead of stealthily making my way toward it. Finally my patience was rewarded by catching a glimpse of the tips of a pair of tusks just protruding from a dense mass of foliage about a hundred feet from me. It seemed an age before the head of the animal appeared, when I breathlessly took aim and pulled the trigger. In my confused state I neglected to hold the butt of the huge rifle firmly against my shoulder, and consequently received so sudden a jar that I abruptly sat down with such force that it was some seconds before I recovered consciousness and concluded to remain seated in order to escape any stray bullet fired by others of the party at game in my vicinity. So soon as there was a cessation of the fusillade I resumed an upright position and made my way back to the spot where I had seen the head, and it was with a feeling of inordinate exultation that I cast my eyes upon the body of a huge elephant, whose skull had been perforated by the ball of the gun which had given me such a hasty tumble. In a short time I was joined by the rest of the hunters and congratulated on my good luck. Three other carcasses completed the number which had been killed, and I received the hearty congratulations of the party for having secured next to the finest pair of tusks. They were soon separated from the skull and carried to the camp with those acquired by the others.

Immediately after breakfast camp was broken up, and we proceeded along up the banks of the river without again getting in the vicinity of the thoroughly frightened animals. We camped again about half a mile from the river, and during the night I was awakened by a stir in the camp, and on turning out was informed that there were evidently lions in the vicinity. The warning of their proximity had been given by the oxen, which detected their scent, and immediately rose up, snorting and rattling the traction chains to which they had been tied by bits of rawhide. The Kafirs hurriedly kindled huge fires, which served to frighten away the intruders, and the camp resumed its usual quiet.

The next morning the Boers prepared to inflict punishment on the midnight marauders, mounting their horses and riding off, guided by the scent of about half a dozen dogs, which were kept purposely for such occasions. Of course I accepted the invitation to accompany the party, as the proceeding was a novelty to me and I was eager to see how success was to be accomplished. We cantered off for about half a mile, when a partially opened country was reached. The dogs began to circle, and in a comparatively short time they surrounded a small copse and squatted on their haunches, giving vent to sundry growls and barks. The Boers immediately formed a cordon just outside of the copse, which, at a prolonged shout from their masters, advanced toward the edge of the thicket with increased baying. They did not reach its margin before a portion of them turned tail in a hurry, being followed by a huge male lion which was immediately riddled by bullets of about half a dozen rifles in the hands of the Boers seated on their horses within a short distance of the ferocious animal. The whole affair was brought to an end completely and successfully in so short a time that I was astounded at the shrewdness and dexterity of the human and canine participants.

A few days subsequent Victoria Falls were reached, and after thoroughly examining them we turned our faces southward, bent on securing more ivory. Several days passed before the scouting party, who always kept ahead of us, brought news of having found the trail of quite a large herd. Camp was immediately formed, and the scouts again started to locate the game precisely. Our patience was not severely tried, as within a day they returned, reporting having seen a great many within a comparatively short distance. We immediately left the camp and followed the guides to a spot where they proposed to drive the herd. I was again placed in ambush and succeeded in securing another tusker without the contretemps of my preceding shot. Six was the number which were slaughtered, and my Boer friends seemed pleased at the prospect of securing a good crop of ivory. As their proposed route diverged from the one I intended taking, we parted company, and I wended my way back into the Transvaal without any more exciting incidents. Some time subsequent I happened to meet with some of the party, who informed me that they returned from the hunt with over a hundred tusks.—Frank J. Thompson, in Forest and Stream.

She and Love.

When Love first came to her she was twenty, pretty, vivacious and of many moods. She had a deep feeling for the rosy little boy, but after days of pondering and many sleepless nights she sent him away.

"I know you will not blame me," she said to him. "I am young and I will be happier to see more of life first. I am sorry, but of course you will come again."

Several years passed before Love came again. Lines were beginning to show around her eyes and in her brow. Love was the same rosy boy, but there had come a great change in her, and she addressed him as Opportunity.

"I can love this man quite as much as I did the first," she mused, meaning her lover of twenty. "When he asks me I will say yes."

But it happened that he never asked her.

When Love came again she was indeed an old maid. A faint flush crept into the fixed dullness of her cheek, and her voice trembled when she spoke. That time the name she gave the bright little fellow was Last Chance.—Brooklyn Life.

What a "Block" is Worth.

According to figures printed by the Insurance Press, there are blocks in New York City in which \$25,000,000 worth of property would be destroyed if swept by fire. Chicago, Philadelphia and Newark come next with blocks valued at \$8,000,000 each. Boston and St. Louis have blocks worth \$7,000,000, and nearly two score other cities can show similar properties at values ranging from \$1,000,000 to \$6,000,000.

In a table showing the rank of States as buyers of fire insurance, New York easily leads with more than \$4,000,000,000 a year, while Illinois, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts buy protection for more than \$1,000,000,000 worth of property.

A "Hot" Scotch.

A distinguished Indian officer, Scotch to the core, never lost an opportunity of praising his countrymen. One evening at mess he had a large number of guests, and had a magnificent specimen of a Highland piper on duty behind his chair. To draw attention to the man's splendid appearance, he turned to him and said:

"What pair of Scotland do you come from, my man?"

With a punctilious salute, the reply was: "Tipperary, yer honor."—London Tit-Bits.

New One on Him.

The principal of the school was talking with him about his boy.

"By the way, Mr. Wipedunks," he said, "I have made a discovery about Jerry. He's ambidextrous."

"I don't see how that can be," replied Mr. Wipedunks, with rising indignation. "He hasn't never been exposed to it. Besides, he was vaccinated last year, we bathe him reg'lar every week, and his mother always makes him wear a little bag of assanidity tied around his neck. Some of the other boys has been lyin' on him."—Chicago Tribune.

THE PULPIT.

AN Eloquent Sunday Sermon by Chaplain Clark, of the Naval Academy.

Subject: The Unlooked-For Increment. Baltimore, Md.—The following brilliant sermon was contributed to the Sunday Sun by the Rev. H. H. Clark, D. D., chaplain of the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis. It is entitled "The Unlooked-For Increment," and was preached from the text:

"Behold, I have done according to Thy words; Lo! I have given thee a wise and understanding heart. And I have also given thee that which thou hast not asked."—II Kings, iii, 12-13.

Solomon's request is a surprise. Left to the promptings of ambition it is not characteristic of men to ask for simple gifts or few. The natural request would have been for the things the King did not ask—long life, riches, honor, victory over enemies. Instead the request was simple and unselfish. It was made with a most becoming humility. It was for a wise and understanding heart. This would be enough. Then came the Jehovah's answer: "I have given thee a wise and understanding heart. And I have also given thee that which thou hast not asked." This was increment, increase, that Solomon had not counted on.

How much is involved in doing the right thing at the outset! Somehow first things take hold on last things. The energy of the first block the child pushes over in the row is not expended till the last block is down. The first branches you bend and tie into shape make way for the beauty and symmetry of the full grown tree. The shipbuilder can tell from the keel that is laid the sort of ship that is going to be built. From the dimensions of growing columns the architect can quickly estimate the weight of arches or dome. So God sees in some simple, honest prayer we may offer the beginning of all we may ever achieve of knowledge, goodness, service; sees in it all our life shall ever mean to ourselves and other fellow-men. Wonderful are the connections between first things and last!

It is, too, an immeasurable satisfaction that when we have done the right act, said the right word, offered the right prayer, put ourselves in the right attitude in anything our responsibility ceases. Then the way of Divine Providence is opened in our lives. Solomon made just the right prayer; then God gave him what he had not asked.

How this simplifies life! We have only to do the right thing at the right time, the rest takes care of itself. In ordinary circumstances we all know well enough what the right thing is. In the Old Testament a well-known character said: "I, being in the way, the Lord led me." The secret of it was that Eliezer started on the right road; then the Lord led him to the well. The happy outcome we all know. When our prayer is: "Make me true to this work, this demand, this occasion, this duty," using the light we get, we need give ourselves no further trouble. Results are not in our hands.

The disciples all began their careers by the use of this method. Without thought of what was to come, they simply obeyed the Master's call. His command was: "Follow Me" and straightway Simon and Andrew left the net they were casting into the lake, and James and John the net they were mending in the boat, and followed Him. So with all the others. They left what they were doing to do what Christ told them to do. They had no more conception of what was to follow than the child Shakespeare or the child Milton had of what was to follow his learning of the alphabet. In the simplest, honestest manner the disciples put themselves in right relations to Christ, and their act changed the course of history.

Admiral Farragut touched this truth on another side. In the darkest days of the Civil War the President called him to Washington for consultation. The people were finding fault with this General and that General, with the President, with pretty much everything. One evening in a large company the Admiral sat listening to the complaints of the hearthstone warriors. At length he said in quiet tones, but with the strength of moving fleets in them: "I have one great advantage—I have only to go where I am sent." The thing in hand occupied him absorbingly, wholly. What he sought was the wise and understanding heart for the present duty; the rest was in the Almighty's hands.

Great men for the most part have been as simple-hearted as Solomon in his prayer. They placed the emphasis not on what they wanted to do, but on what they wanted to be; not on dreams of life, but on fitness for life. They took the same ship, so to say, in the beginning from which they disembarked in the end, though they were as ignorant of the voyage before them as Solomon was of the coming events of his reign.

There are many things we desire about which we need not much concern ourselves if we make use of this principle. Solomon, for example, did not ask for a long life; yet long life was involved in a wise and understanding heart. The man who sets out to do his duty in all respects should not trouble himself about the number of his days. Let him live the life, and, whether it be long or short, it is a life. But the chances are that it will be long. It has been noted in armies that the men who are fustiest about living are frequently the men who do not pull through. Xenophon noted this fact more than 2300 years ago. In the Anabasis, we recollect, when Clearchus and other leading Greek Generals had been slain in the tent of Tissaphernes through the bad faith of the Persians the Greek army, in the heart of the enemy's country, was greatly discouraged. Then Xenophon addressed the army in words like these: "I have observed this. O men, that as many as desire to live by all means in military affairs, these for the most part die cowardly and disgraced. But as many as recognize that death is common and necessary to all men, and strive to die honorably, I see these, by some means or other, arrive at old age, and while they live live successfully."

The same truth applies to happiness. Counters and shelves are crowded with books on happiness: "The Art of Happiness," "How To Be Happy"—countless titles, ringing the changes on happiness. The pursuit of happiness is the quest of the day. Many people are pounding the drum of happiness so hard as to smash the drum. The truth is, only fitness for happiness brings it. A man never ought it by punning after it. It is a rainbow, with its pot of gold, that must come to us, and come when we are not expecting it. The happiness seekers are the happiness losers. The man who achieves happiness is the man who has aimed for something higher. Think nothing about happiness; only put your best into each day of life.

The same thing holds true of reputation. One of the things Solomon did not ask was honor. It was enough for him to be wise and just. Wisdom and justice were the highest sources of his honor. For wisdom and justice he is reputed above all else. If day by day we strive for the inward things from which reputation takes substance and shapeliness, we need give ourselves no further thought about the matter. What men think of us will take care of itself. Growing plants do not give themselves concern over summer; they are the gift of spring to summer, and summer will take care of them. So, living as we ought, we commit our reputation to God, whose presence and whose care are the real summer of all good things among men.

If Solomon informed his courtiers of his request to Heaven they probably told him that he had missed a great opportunity. They might easily have said: "Why did you not ask for riches, for vastly extended power and dominion? How much better they would have been than wisdom? We could have furnished the wisdom!" But the prayer was of the right sort. Jehovah was pleased with its modesty; and the things that were not asked for were in due time given. The surprise of life often lies in the insignificance of the means to some great end. People in the navy know that the smallest thing connected with a great gun is the most indispensable—the firing pin. That gone, and the gun, so to say, is on the shelf. In the army one of the smallest duties of the cavalryman is the caring for his horse. There is an instance in history where cavalry that did this duty well and cavalry that did it ill, otherwise equally matched, fought a battle, in which those who neglected their horses were cut down almost to a man. Doors to great events swing outward on little hinges. Art and religion and education and war abound with decisions and acts and incidents, small in themselves as mustard seeds, yet so wonderful that great events and great deeds have come and lodged in the branches thereof.

Let us also treasure the words of the Master in direct line with the truth we have been considering: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." **The Poverty of Christ.** Is a man poor! Let him remember Christ's knowledge of his poverty. It is no light thing to be poverty-stricken in the midst of wealth. To see loved ones denied comforts and even necessities merely through lack of a few pieces of glittering metal; to have growing sons and daughters deprived of an education; to see suffering ones unrelieved; to have no opportunities to increase one's usefulness; to expose one's family to moral degradation because of lack of a competence—these are but a few of the evils of poverty. To men in such circumstances, Christ said, "I know thy poverty." Who better could understand? Had He not as an eldest son seen something of sordid economies in that carpenter's home at Nazareth? Had He not as a widow's main support suffered in the harsh limitations of a Galilean peasant's lot? Had He not at times been deprived of a place to lay His head? It was for your sake He became poor. —Pacific Baptist.

"Ye Shall Know Hereafter." What is approved by God—honors Him, resembles Him—must be made successful, triumphant and predominant in His empire. He will not forever suffer the enemy's camp on His grand field. The awful mystery, why this triumphant ascendancy is so slowly achieved, so long delayed in this world, will, it is reasonable to believe, be one of the subjects for illumination in a higher state of existence, where enlarging faculties will have endless duration for their exercise. It may then be seen that the whole course of this world, from the beginning to the end, was "a day of small things," as compared with the sequel—only as a brief introduction to an immense and endless economy.—John Foster.

How Prayer Helps. We all know that a good life and a humble testimony to the goodness and faithfulness of God have a very great influence for good on the minds of all who see and hear; but how does prayer help? In the first place, prayer, if it be true prayer—an earnest and confident appeal to God for the blessing sought—has a wonderful effect upon the character of the person who offers it. Such prayer brings the petitioner into close fellowship with God and opens his whole nature to the influence of the Spirit of God; and by so doing fits him to become a zealous and effective witness for God.

In One Single Hour. In that single hour when he brought Peter to Christ, Andrew accomplished more for the world than in all his life besides. It may easily be so with us. Business men are satisfied to get ten, five, or even two per cent. returns from the capital, but no investment equals in returns the investment of a little time and courage in soul-saving. The interest is literally millions per cent. indeed, if you remember the endless reaches of eternity, the interest is infinite.

Use Positive Arguments. It is necessary to lay stress upon the fallacy of the negative attitude towards truth, because that attitude is one of the chief obstacles in the way of winning souls for Christ. If we would be soul-winners we must first of all get rid of any tendencies we may have to look upon things negatively and to present them negatively to others, and then we must help those we would save to develop a desire for positive truth.

A WOMAN'S MISERY.

Mrs. John LaRue, of 115 Paterson Avenue, Paterson, N. J., says: "I was troubled for about nine years, and what I suffered no one will ever know. I used about every known remedy that is said to be good for kidney complaint, but without deriving permanent relief. Often when alone in the house the backache has been so bad that it brought tears to my eyes. The pain at times was so intense that I was compelled to give up my household duties and lie down. There were headaches, dizziness and blood rushing to my head to cause bleeding at the nose. The first box of Doan's Kidney Pills benefited me so much that I continued the treatment. The stinging pain in the small of my back, the rushes of blood to the head and other symptoms disappeared."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Smokeless powder throws off a faint haze which is clearly discernible through violet glasses.

10,000 Plants for 16c. This is a remarkable offer the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., makes.

Salzer Seeds have a national reputation as the earliest, finest, choicest the earth produces. They will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow: 1,000 fine, solid Cabbages, 2,000 rich, juicy Turnips, 2,000 blanching, nutty Celery, 2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce, 1,000 splendid Onions, 1,000 rare, luscious Radishes, 1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

This great offer is made in order to induce you to try their warranted seeds—for when you once plant them you will grow no others, and

ALL FOR BUT 16c POSTAGE, providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 25c in postage, they will add to the above a big package of the earliest Sweet Corn on earth—Salzer's Fourth of July—fully 10 days earlier than Cory, Peep o' Day, etc., etc. [A. C. L.]

Parkman's Sense of Justice. A friend met Francis Parkman walking along the street holding two street boys by their coat collars. In reply to his friend's request for an explanation Parkman said: "I found this boy had eaten an apple without dividing with his little brother. Now I'm going to buy one for the little boy and make the big one look on while he eats it."—St. Nicholas.

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. Send for circulars free, F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. Some one has been figuring out the number of words a man utters in a year and finds the average to be 11,800,000.

Nineteen pianos, every one of which was a wedding present, are in the possession of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Final Repentance. Speaking of crime, a very interesting story reaches us; one of the innumerable evidences of the intimate connection of most crime with poverty and "not getting a chance." The Rev. A. H. Simpson, vicar of Rogate, near Midhurst, recently received a letter from Australia, asking him to make inquiries in his parish for a man who lost a waistcoat and watch some forty-five years ago. The inquiries resulted in the vicar discovering a man named Ayling, of Durligh, who about the time mentioned left his waistcoat on the side of the road while at work, and found later on that it had been stolen. The name and address of this person were sent to the inquirer in Australia. By return mail came a draft for £10 with an explanation. The sender had stolen the waistcoat when passing through the village, and the few shillings found in the pockets together with the proceeds of the sale of the watch, had served to give him a fresh start in life. He is now a wealthy man, and wished to make some recompense.—London News.

A Recompense. Young Edward, aged six, was quite tired of staying in the house. His mother was ill and had tried to keep him in the room with her because her room was warmer than his playroom, but his toys were all in the playroom and he became restless to go to them. "Goodby, mamma," he said, "I will come back in a thousand years." "I will be dead and buried by that time, son." The little fellow stopped a moment with his hand upon the door, and, thinking of the Creed, he replied: "Never mind, mamma, you will rise again."—Lippincott's.

ALAS, YES! Teacher—What changes takes place when water is converted into ice? John Smart—A change of price, as 'em—Smart Set.

A Widow's Wit Gains Wealth.

At the sale of the Roslyn jewels in London recently the name of Mrs. Elizabeth Brent figured frequently as purchaser. Mrs. Brent is an American widow and quite a remarkable woman, says the Chicago Chronicle. About seven years ago she went to London with her husband, who intended to introduce a patent lawnmower in England. He was accidentally killed leaving his widow with about \$250. Mrs. Brent, a Massachusetts woman, set about bringing Boston baked beans and cranberry sauce pie into notice in London, and has succeeded so well that now her income sometimes runs to \$1,000 a day. In her Kensington home she has a storehouse of rare works of art, souvenirs from faraway lands and Oriental hangings, said to be among the most magnificent in the city.

In writing to an American friend Mrs. Brent said her success was owing partly to brains, but mostly to beans.

What a Hand May Mean.

In all my experiences and thoughts I am conscious of a hand. Whatever touches me, whatever thrills me, is as a hand that touches me in the dark, and that touch is my reality. You might as well say that a sight which brings the stinging tears to your eyes, is unreal as to say that those impressions are unreal which I have accumulated by means of touch. The delicate tremble of a butterfly's wings in my hand, the soft petals of violets curling in the cool folds of their leaves or lifting sweetly out of the meadow grass, the clear, firm outline of the face and limb, the smooth arch of a horse's neck and the velvety touch of his nose—all these, and a thousand resultant combinations, which take shape in my mind, constitute my world.—From Helen Keller's "A Chat About the Hand," in Century.

FAILED.

Dixy—Of course they gave you ether? So you didn't suffer any pain by the operation.

Bingley—Unfortunately I came to before the bill was presented.—Boston Transcript.

The annual consumption of salt in England is forty pounds per head. France consumes thirty pounds; Russia, eighteen pounds; Austria, sixteen pounds; Prussia, fourteen pounds; Spain, twelve pounds, and Switzerland, eight pounds.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, 671 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The Peruvian railways have all been consolidated.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles. Itching, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

England cannot get enough cavalry officers.

F. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

A Maxim gun fires 600 shots a minute, a Gatling 1200.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

The advance of civilization is decreasing the prairie dogs.

WOMEN'S NEGLECT

SUFFERING THE SURE PENALTY

Health Thus Lost Is Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many women do you know who are perfectly well and strong? We hear every day the same story over and over again. "I do not feel well; I am so tired all the time!"



More than likely you speak the same words yourself, and no doubt you feel far from well. The cause may be easily traced to some derangement of the female organs which manifests itself in depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere or do anything, backache, bearing-down pains, flatulency, nervousness, sleeplessness, leucorrhœa.

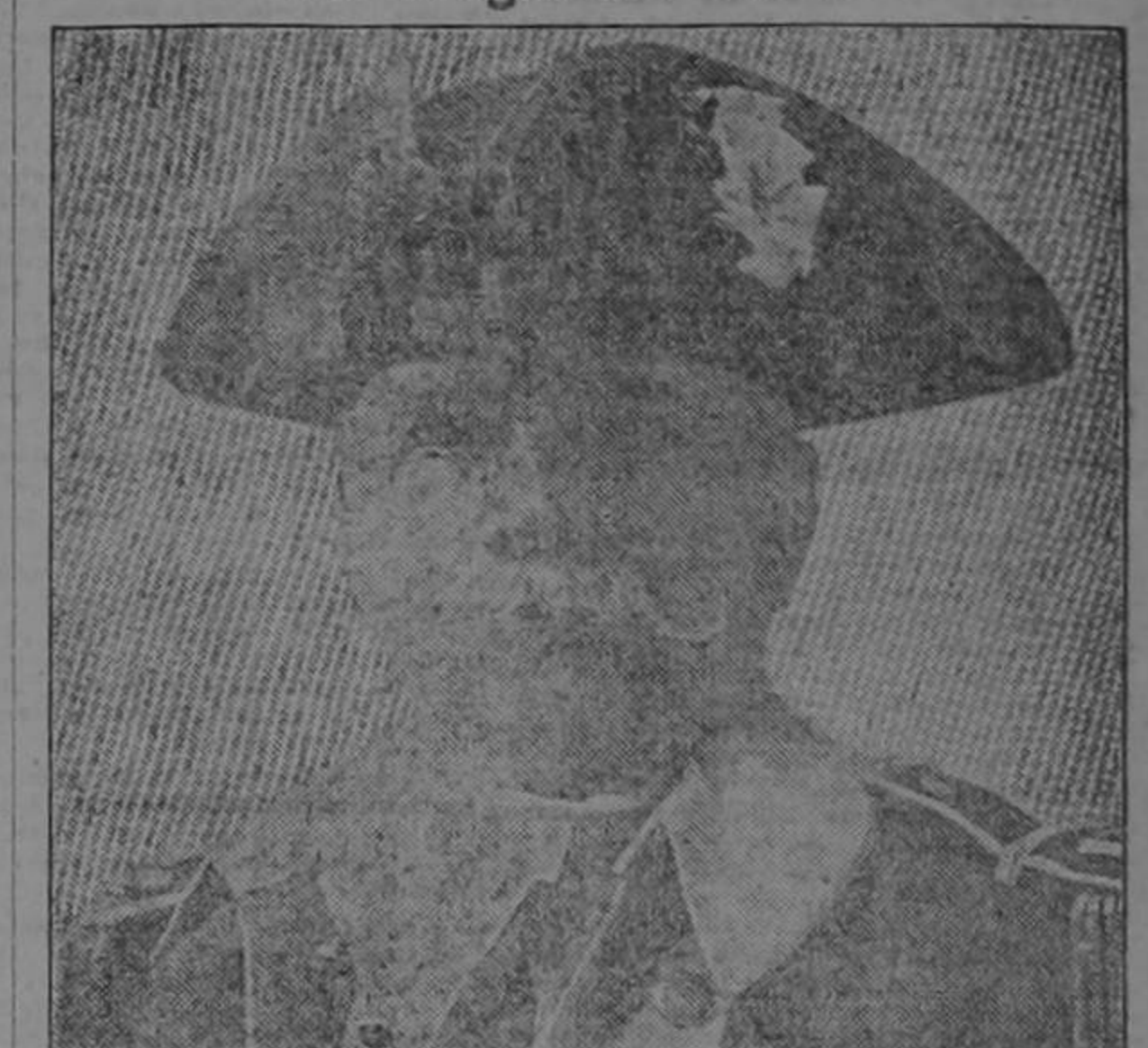
These symptoms are but warnings that there is danger ahead, and unless heeded a life of suffering or a serious operation is the inevitable result. The never-failing remedy for all these symptoms is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Miss Kate McDonald, of Woodbridge, N. J., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham: "I think that a woman naturally dislikes to make her troubles known to the public, but restored health has meant so much to me that I cannot help from telling mine for the sake of other suffering women."

"For a long time I suffered untold agony with a uterine trouble and irregularities, which made me a physical wreck, and no one thought I would recover, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has entirely cured me, and made me well and strong, and I feel it my duty to tell other suffering women what a splendid medicine it is."

COL. BECKWITH SAYS: "I Take Pleasure in Commending Pe-ru-na For Coughs and Colds."



COL. PAUL E. BECKWITH.

Colonel Paul E. Beckwith, Lt. Col., retired, 1st Reg. Minute Men, in a letter from 1503 Vermont Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes: "From the unqualified endorsement of many of my friends, I take pleasure in commending your remedies for coughs and colds."—Paul E. Beckwith.

IN FIELD OR BARRACKS PE-RU-NA IS EFFICACIOUS.

The constant exposure to the elements experienced in an outdoor life is not so apt to cause coughs and colds as sedentary habits.

Those who are brought face to face with the weather every day in active life are much less liable to catarrhal diseases than those who are housed up in ill ventilated rooms. And yet both of these classes are more or less subject to catarrh and catarrhal diseases. The soldier as well as the civilian finds it frequently necessary to use Peruna on account of coughs and colds.

No one is exempt. The strong and healthy are less liable than the weak and ill, but none entirely escape.

Peruna has always been a great favorite with the military men, both in the army and navy. The strongest kind of testimonials are received from officers of high rank concerning the virtues of Peruna for all catarrhal ailments. Only a small per cent. of these can be used for publication for want of space.

Mr. Harrison L. Deam, Burnside Post No. 8, Department of the Potomac, Colonel Encampment No. 68, Union Veterans' Legion, Colonel Green Clay Smith Regiment No. 17, U. V. U., Department of the Potomac, Military Order of the Potomac, Department of Columbia, Major 34th Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry, writes:

"There is no longer any question as to the curative qualities of Peruna in all catarrhal troubles. Its successful use by many of my friends entitles it to confidence and endorsement."

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To better advertise the South's Leading Business College, four scholarships are offered young persons of this county at less than cost. WRITE TODAY.

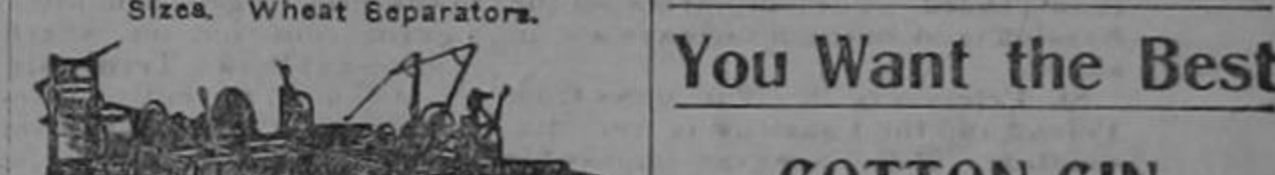
GA-ALA. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

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SUCCESSORS TO AVERY & McMILLAN, 51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga. —ALL KINDS OF—

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Reliable Frick Engines, Boilers, all Sizes, Wheat Separators.



BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.

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Latest Foreign News.

Sebastopol 24.—The "Daily Graphic" correspondent telegraphs that the situation in that city is causing much uneasiness to the Government.

Moscow 25.—This morning the funeral of Grand Duke Sergius took place. The troops in the capital were doubled.

London 24.—The English Press express the greatest indignation over the news which was received yesterday that the Commission had delivered a verdict in the North Sea enquiry in favor of Russia.

In this respect the "Morning Post" says that a new dogma of International Law is established by which the commander of a belligerent fleet is permitted to attack and destroy neutral unarmed ships without any other excuse than the dread of their being a danger to his fleet.

London 25.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. James Kerr Hardy asked if the Prime Minister had expressed any opinion relative to the recent occurrences in Russia, especially relative to the massacres of the working classes in Yaroslavl.

Baku 25.—All public places and many private houses are closed; the streets are filled with dead bodies.

Berlin 25.—A despatch to the "Lokal Anzeiger" says the Minister of Railways by order of the Emperor, has telegraphed to accede to all the demands of the workmen.

St. Petersburg 28.—The news from Pelud and the Caucasus is very disquieting. It is, however, impossible to confirm as there is no direct communication.

London 28.—The "Daily Mail's" correspondent in Moscow telegraphs that the Grand Duchess Isabel, accompanied by an Aide de Camp visited the prison in which the assassin of her husband is confined.

St. Petersburg 2.—Maximo Gorki was liberated yesterday under bond of \$5,000. On leaving the prison he was re-arrested by order of the power-

ful Governor Trepoff who had him placed in a coach by two secret police. He will be kept in confinement until he decides upon his future residence outside of the Russian Empire.

Paris 3.—The Socialist organ "Humanity," publishes two letters, reproduced from the "Rus" and signed by George Gapon. The first addressed to "Nicolas Romanoff, ex-Czar and actual assassin of Russia," says: "The blood of the innocent working men, their wives and children forever separates the assassin and his heirs from the Russian people."

St. Petersburg 2.—The complete impotence of the Government to combat the terrorist society is plainly indicated here. On several of the largest buildings placards on the death of Sergius are to be seen in the following words:—

The Grand Duchess Parlorana, wife of Vladimir, who is on the list of the sentenced, tries to defend his life and hers.

The Grand Duchess Parlorana, wife of Vladimir, who is on the list of the sentenced, tries to defend his life and hers. Since the 22nd January, known as "Red Sunday" the Grand Duke has constantly received letters of warning.

St. Petersburg 3.—An immense quantity of hand grenades have been imported into Russia. Their discovery was by accident. A case of fruit was received in the Custom House of Wierbelin marked "Oranges."

La Paz, Bolivia 3.—Colonel Lanza who deserted from the army at the Aere campaign and instigated the rebellion at Cochabamba was shot to-day. Death was instantaneous.

Paris 2.—The work of deepening the Suez Canal in order to admit ships of 28 feet is progressing.

St. Petersburg 3.—General Stossell arrived here to-day. Thousands of persons, principally women, were at the station on the arrival of the train.

Madrid 4.—Several newspapers report that negotiations for the engagement of King Alfonso to the Princess Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Connaught, has been broken off.

Mobilie, 3.—The fire in New Orleans last week caused damage estimated at \$5,000,000. The wharves were swept by the flames. One-half of the terminal facilities are gone, and damage to shipping large.

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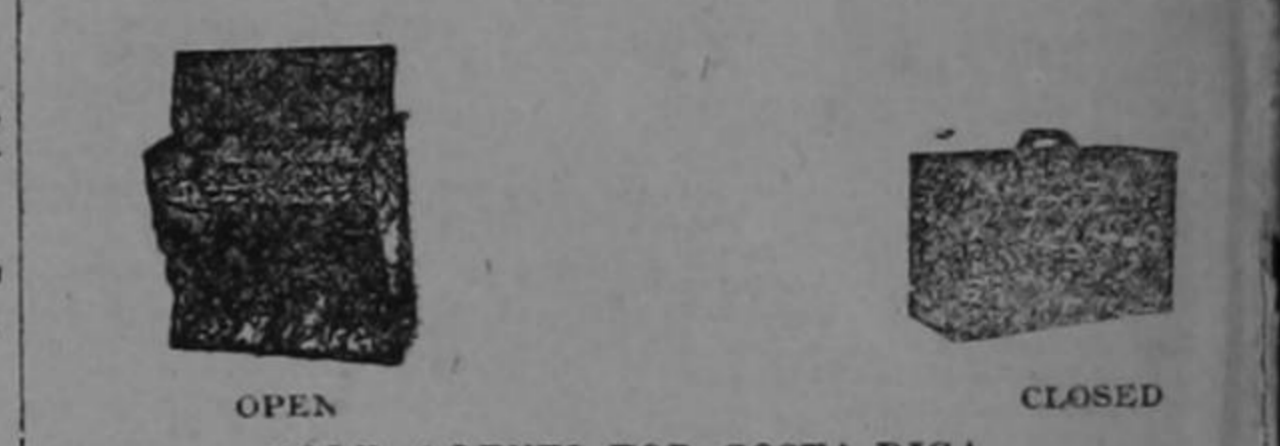
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