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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE FAMOUS TRAUBE BEERS.

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Limon Weekly News.

PORT LIMON, SATURDAY MAY 27 1905

F. M. H. WOOD, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, PORT LIMON COSTA RICA, CENTRAL AMERICA. ANTONIO LEHMANN CENTRAL AVENUE SAN JOSE, Agent.

Latest Foreign News.

Hull, England 19.—The Captain of the trawler "Mino" died yesterday as a result of wounds received in the Dogger Bank affair. By a singular coincidence King Edward VII. presented to-day a number of Albert medals for life saving to men who were on the trawlers when the Russian attack took place.

New York 19.—Hiram Cook, the last survivor of the war of 1812 died to-day aged 115 years.

Madrid 19.—Work has been suspended at Cartagena, due to the inundation of the mines. Two hundred laborers were drowned.

Tegucigalpa, Honduras 19.—The Court Martial summoned by President Manuel Bonilla, to try ex-President Policarpo Bonilla and a number of his political followers have found don Policarpo guilty of high treason, and sentenced him to 10 years solitary confinement, and Dr. Marcos Carías A., an associate, to 3 years.

Manilla 19.—Fierce fighting has been in progress during the last two weeks in the Island of Joli, between troops under the personal command of General Leonard Wood, and those of the outlaw Moro chief, Pala, who has taken the field with 600 men. The fighting has resulted in the killing of 300 Moros, and the loss of 7 killed and 15 wounded on the American side. Pala and his men are surrounded in a swamp. He was a noted slave trader and warrior when the Americans took possession of the Philippine Islands.

Paris 19.—A powerful body of Europeans and Americans have founded a Society to promote friendly interests and an international conciliation association under the Presidency of Berthelot, with the assistance of Mr. M. Burgouis and Dertourelles, Andrew Carnegie and the Duke of Marlborough, to purpose the development of the domestic interests of their respective countries as a means of good international relations. Prominent Savants, authors, artists, politicians and lawyers have promised their support.

Vicoria 19.—A fire broke out at noon in the heart of the city. The firemen had just entered the building when a terrific explosion of celluloid took place. Forty persons, including firemen, policemen, passers-by and employes were injured, some seriously.

San Francisco 19.—Details of the great commercial boycott which the Chinese established, has reached here. The declaration and action of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce indicate that it will lead the fight against American manufacturers and importations until the United States concedes some relief in the matter of exclusion. The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has sent many thousands of circulars calling on the interior merchants to sign with them and demonstrate the feeling against the Americans.

Metz 19.—General Von Buelow and the Minister of War have been summoned by the Emperor for a long conference concerning the defenses of the Empire.

Berlin 19.—The announcement of a special French mission to attend the

wedding of the Crown Prince has been received with much satisfaction. Metz 19.—Cardinal Kopp, in the presence of the Chancellor and local Slatthalter and Bishops, presented the Kaiser with the order of the holy seplchre.

Paris 19.—The "Echo's" correspondent in St. Petersburg says, a manifestation was made by 6,000 workmen on the 18th. Marching through the streets shouting "Down with the Czar and aristocracy." Seven hundred cossacks charged them, killing many, principally women and children.

Madrid 19.—The Council of State has adopted measures to assist the starving people of Andalusia. The King will leave on the 27th for San Sebastian, taking train to Paris on the 29th. Villa corda (renewing) him.

St. Petersburg 19.—Thousands of Poles who were compelled to join the Greek Church, have now gone over to the Catholic faith, in consequence of the decree conceding religious tolerance.

Santiago, Cuba 19.—An operation was performed on Maximo Gomez, the patriot, to prevent gangrene. His condition is improved.

London 19.—Balfour and Chamberlain had a conference relative to the question of fiscal reforms. Nothing definite was arrived at.

Ufa, Russia 19.—The Governor and Chief of Police were attacked in a public garden to-day. Neither of the bullets took effect, but a passer-by was wounded.

Wisbaden 19.—The Kaiser arrived here to-day and was accorded an enthusiastic reception. He gave a grand banquet in honor of the Czar's birthday. The Russian Ambassador was present.

St. Petersburg 20.—Yeomeloff has resigned the portfolio of agriculture and has been named member of the Imperial Council.

Berlin 20.—The correspondent of the "Lokal Anzeiger" in Tangier, reports that Tattenbach in the name of the Kaiser thanked the Sultan for his reception in Tangier. The Kaiser desired the mission of Tattenbach as a proof of permanent friendship. The Sultan and Kaiser wished to maintain relations with Morocco under a most solemn treaty and as a proof of his friendship decorated him with the Grand Cross of the Prussian eagle formed of magnificent diamonds. The Sultan was much pleased with the decoration which was conferred in the presence of a distinguished gathering of Ministers and officials.

London 20.—The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent in Tokio reports that the bubonic plague has appeared in Hasbin. The death rate is 300 daily.

London 21.—The negotiations between Balfour and Chamberlain on the fiscal question have not been concluded. The greatest secrecy is observed as to the details, but it is understood that Chamberlain has abandoned the idea of the immediate dissolution of Parliament and more hope and harmony exists, and it is known that the Government hopes in the coming year, to present a projected law authorizing a new distribution of Parliamentary representation.

Berlin 21.—On the 3rd, a German force under Capt. Rapphard on the march to attack Chief Frederick fell into an ambush near the Rivers Kuhl and Kromus. Frederick had 300 men. The Germans lost 6 men killed, including Captain Rapphard. Capt. Barugarter immediately made a forced march and in 46 hours released Rapphard's forces, compelling the enemy to retreat.

St. Petersburg 21.—The Minister of War is taking steps to secure the rights for the use of the latest invention to take panoramic photographs

of great extent, by the use of a camera suspended from a kite. Experiments made during the past week have given magnificent results. It is expected that this panoramograph will be used to indicate the Japanese movements as the instrument is capable of taking in an area of 30 square miles.

Napoleon and Kuropatkin.

Had Napoleon himself been in Kuropatkin's place, and with the mentality a Russian military training gives, he could not have done better. Once Napoleon won the battle of Marengo he had an absolutely free hand. He came at a seething time, when traditions had ceased to bind the logic of facts and events appeared in a new light. He was the first to go wrong, with the finger-posts of facts before all eyes.

Whom had Napoleon to oppose? Armies led by heavy port wine or beer drinkers, for in his time Italian troops did not count. The Archduke Charles, the single Austrian general of capacity, became incapacitated from frequent attacks of epilepsy.

The advantages of the Japanese are similar to those of Napoleon. They do not drink, and are better

against hard drinkers; have the driving force of enthusiasm on their side, enthusiasm for their ancient country and their new institutions, for their personal freedom. The Russians had been talking from the time they completed the railway to Port Arthur of taking as sureties for the good behaviour of Japan the Island of Hokaido, commanding the Sagami Straits in the northwest, and of Kyushu in the south, the nursery of great warriors, seamen, and artists. What is more, they meant what they said. The Japanese know all that Harry de Windt could tell them about political exiles of Siberia. There is hardly a leading general or admiral on the Japanese side who is not a Kyushu man. Imagino Togo, Oyama, Kuraki, Oku, Kamamura, Nogai, Nodan and some of the ablest statesmen of the present time, being ethnically Russians, declared dangerous by the St. Petersburg police and good for transportation to the Siberian mines.

Each one of these now illustrious men knew what the Russian talk meant. They have been fighting like heroes for a point of honor that Russians could not understand, and with desperation to break the bear's paw before that animal could put it down on their souilt island. "London Truth."

CASTINGS

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ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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AMERICAN HOTEL

Cartago, C.R.

Large, Airy Rooms and Good Table.

COMMISSION MERCHANT

—AND—

BUYER OF HORSES AND CATTLE.

WRAP IT UP. GRAN BARATILLO.

DRY GOOD STORE AND PAWNBROKER'S HOUSE. We have for sale a fine assortment of Watches, Rings, Chains, Shirt Buttons, Sleeve Links, Bracelets, Earrings, Brooches, etc. These will be sold for one-fourth of their value. We also lend money on titles or a good guarantee. A fine assortment of American gold. We also buy and sell houses and transact all business in that line

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H. McCLAIR, Proprietor.

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THE gasoline launch "Anetta" which leaves Limon at 6 p.m. every Friday will take passengers for Colon, with transhipment at Bocas by the ss. "J. B. Camors," leaving that port for Colon at two p.m. every Saturday.

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1ST CLASS ..... \$12.00 American gold
2ND " ..... 9.00 do. do.

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United Fruit Co.'s Steamers

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FOR

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TAKING PASSENGERS.

CABIN ..... \$35.00
DECK ..... 10.00

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Prices:

3 1/2 OCTAVE, SINGLE REED ..... 75.00 Colones.
3 1/2 do DOUBLE do ..... 85.00 do
4 do do do ..... 95.00 do

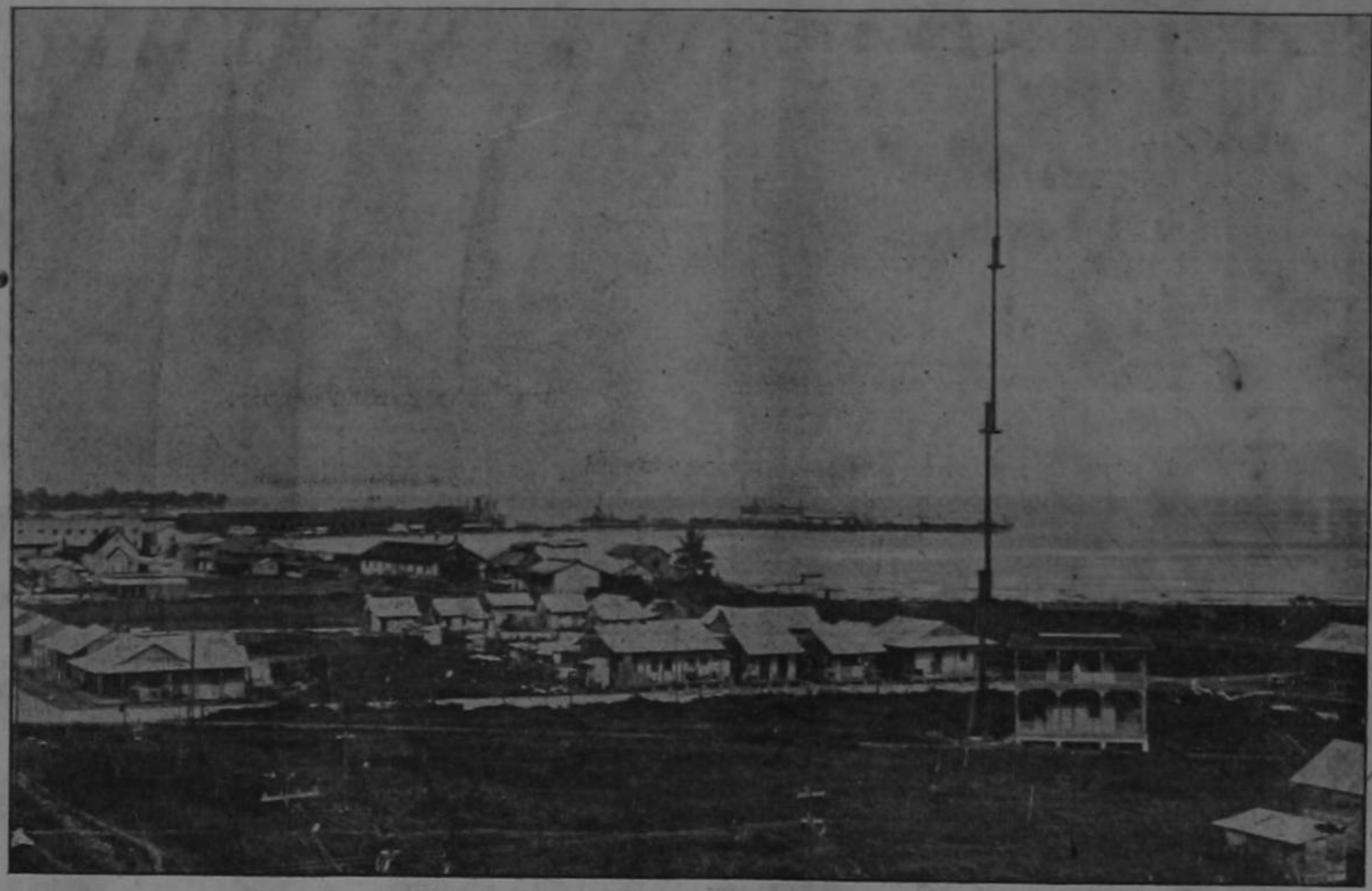
NOTE: These organs will be supplied to responsible parties on the Installment plan on payment of Fifteen colones cash and Fifteen Colones monthly. Ten per cent discount will be allowed for cash.

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Of Stationery, School Material and Novelties.

<b>A</b>	Ledgers, with indexes, 200 pages 2.25
Automatic Pencils . . . . .	Ledgers, with indexes, 300 pages 3.00
Almanacs, Whitaker's, \$1.00 and \$2.00	Ledgers, with indexes, 400 pages 3.75
Almanacs, World . . . . .	Labels, gummed, 1,000 . . . . .
Almanacs, sheet . . . . .	Lotto, 50, 1.00 and . . . . .
Alphabet Cards . . . . .	Letter heads, ptd., 100 . . . . .
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	Leg guards . . . . .
	Lapel button, King Edward . . . . .
	Lapel button, union jack . . . . .
	Lanterns . . . . .
	<b>M.</b>
	Marshmallows, plain, 50c and . . . . .
	Marshmallows, chocolate, 50c and 1.00
	Music paper, sheet . . . . .
	Mucilage, 20c and . . . . .
	Mucilage, in collapsible tubes . . . . .
	Memorandums, 5c, 10c, 15c and . . . . .
	Memorandums, indexed, from . . . . .
	Mouth organs, 25c and . . . . .
	Mourning note, per quire . . . . .
	Mourning envelopes, 25c and . . . . .
	Marbles, clay, per doz. . . . .
	Marbles, glass, per doz. . . . .
	Marking brushes, 10c, 20c and . . . . .
	Metal polish . . . . .
	Music books, 50c and . . . . .
	Mirrors, hand carved . . . . .
	Musical boxes, toy . . . . .
	Musical boxes, toy . . . . .
	<b>N.</b>
	Needles, crochet . . . . .
	Note paper, per pkt. . . . .
	Note paper, per ream . . . . .
	Note paper (flowers) per doz. . . . .
	Note paper, initials, per doz. . . . .
	Nail brushes, 25c and . . . . .
	<b>O.</b>
	Oil board, per sheet . . . . .
	Oil for typewriter . . . . .
	Oil can . . . . .
	Oil Paints, tin box . . . . .
	<b>P.</b>
	Pen racks, spiral . . . . .
	Pistols, toy, 25c and . . . . .
	Pipes, cornob . . . . .
	Pipes, bifur, \$1.50 and . . . . .
	Polish, boot, brown . . . . .
	Polish, boot, black . . . . .
	Polish, boot, white . . . . .
	Pins, office, pyramid . . . . .
	Pencils, lead, Eagle office . . . . .
	Pencils, lead, Mercantile . . . . .
	Pencils, lead, Perfection . . . . .
	Pencils, lead, carpenter's . . . . .
	Pencils, lead, blue or red . . . . .
	Pencils, lead, red and blue com- bined . . . . .
	Pencils, slate, (board) . . . . .
	Pencils, copying . . . . .
	Penholders, 5c and . . . . .
	Penholders, cork . . . . .
	Penholders, self-erecting . . . . .
	Printing outfit . . . . .
	Pens, gold fountain . . . . .
	Pens, Esterbrook's, per gross . . . . .
	Pens, Spencerian, per gross . . . . .
	Pens, school, per gross . . . . .
	Poker chips, per 100 . . . . .
	Pencil sharpeners . . . . .
	Pencil holders, leather . . . . .
	Pencil holders, metal, 15c and . . . . .
	Point protectors . . . . .
	Paper fasteners, per box . . . . .
	Paper weights, 75c, \$1.50 and . . . . .
	Purses, chain . . . . .
	Purses, gold coin . . . . .
	<b>Q.</b>
	Queen Victoria photograph . . . . .
	<b>R.</b>
	Rules, carpenter's . . . . .
	Rules, carpenter's, brass bound . . . . .
	Rules, office, from . . . . .
	Rules, office, rubber . . . . .
	Rubber bands, per gross . . . . .
	Rubber bands, per gross . . . . .
	Records, 100 pages . . . . .
	Records, 200 pages . . . . .
	Records, 300 pages . . . . .
	Records, 400 pages . . . . .
	Receipt books, cash, 50 leaves . . . . .
	Receipt books, cash, 100 leaves . . . . .
	Receipt books, rent, 50 leaves . . . . .
	Receipt books, rent, 100 leaves . . . . .
	Razors, each . . . . .
	Razor straps . . . . .
	Razor cases . . . . .
	Rosin, for viola . . . . .
	<b>S.</b>
	Slates, 25c, 40c and . . . . .
	Soap, Pear's unscented . . . . .
	Spectacles, . . . . .
	Spectacles, colored . . . . .
	Spectacle cases . . . . .
	Stamps, India rubber . . . . .
	Sand paper . . . . .
	Stylographic pens . . . . .
	Scribbling pads, 5c, 10c and . . . . .
	Silver paint . . . . .
	Sealing wax, pound . . . . .
	School bags from . . . . .
	Scissors . . . . .
	Scissors, folding pocket . . . . .
	Straws, per box . . . . .
	Sling shot, rubber . . . . .
	Sponge, for cups . . . . .
	Scholar's companions . . . . .
	Shorthand note books . . . . .
	Spelling blocks, 85c and . . . . .
	Sponge cups . . . . .
	<b>T.</b>
	Toys, assorted prices . . . . .
	Tooth picks . . . . .
	Toilet paper . . . . .
	Tobacco pouch, rubber . . . . .
	Type (see printing outfit) . . . . .
	Typewriting paper, letter ream 3.00
	Typewriter ribbons . . . . .
	Tablets, note 25c and . . . . .
	Tablets, letter, 50c and . . . . .
	Time books, weekly, from . . . . .
	Time books, monthly, 20c and . . . . .
	Tape measures, 3 ft. . . . .
	Tape measures, 5 ft. . . . .
	Twine, per 1-2 lb. ball . . . . .
	Tooth brushes . . . . .



### NOTES AND COMMENTS

After a heated debate the Women's Political Study Club of Bayonne, N. J., has formally decided that a woman should salute the flag precisely as a man does. Lacking details, says the Massachusetts Ploughman, we can only judge by inference that one of the alternatives suggested was to throw a kiss at it.

A man arrested in Pittsburg for ballot box stuffing dropped dead before they could get him into the patrol wagon. If a few thousand others would only take the hint and do likewise they would not be missed, remarks the Pathfinder.

Paper money, says a bacteriological expert, will afford transportation for a germ for two months, while metal would carry the same undesirable passenger only about twenty-four hours. Now will you continue to insist upon getting your change in bills rather than silver? Jocularly inquires the Massachusetts Ploughman.

Some day a great reformer, in whose aspirations sense is duly blended with enthusiasm, will make and win a great fight for adequate pockets in women's street clothes. Why woman does not have more and better pockets in her clothes is one of the mysteries of civilization, says Harper's Weekly.

Since the present enthusiasm for observing the habits of the birds came into full swing it may be suspected that the early bird not only gets the worm, remarks the Boston Transcript, but is about the only bird that is given an opportunity to go worm getting in peace and quiet.

Irrigation is likely to revolutionize farming in the far West, and the consequences can not be anticipated, opines the Agricultural Epitomist. With plenty of moisture the soil of arid portions of that vast and thinly populated country can be made to yield phenomenal crops of wheat, and, in fact, every product of the soil that can be grown in any part of the United States.

Railway and Locomotive Engineering remarks that the man who goes down with his engine in a wreck is considered worthy of great commendation, when the truth is, as all railway men are aware, that the unfortunate in such cases lost his nerve at the critical moment and hesitated to jump. When an accident is impending, the cool and collected engineer shuts off steam, applies the brakes, and opens the valves, all of the actions taking a few seconds. Then he looks out for his own safety. Another man becomes so frightened in the presence of great danger that he does nothing, not even the possible, and he is the person likely to wear a martyr's crown.

Charles Green, who is one of the few farmers who gives some time to the sheep raising, says he never lost anything in this branch of his farm industry, and that he believes the general summing up will show a profit, states the Indiana Farmer. One of the nicer features to sheep raising is that the marketing of the wool brings in ready cash at a time when the farm usually has nothing to market, comments the Rossville (Ill.) Press. Wool has not been very high of late years, but it has been high enough to give a fair profit on the labor and other cost of raising.

Success on the farm depends on something more than the mere performance of manual labor, declares Frank M. Beverly in the Agricultural Epitomist. The farmer must study to direct this labor in view of certain ends to produce the best results. In other words, labor must be coupled with well directed thought, if the best interests are to be subserved. The farmer should not confine himself and

### COUNTRY CUSTOMERS WILL PLEASE INCLUDE IN THEIR REMITTANCE THE COST OF POSTAGE, EQUAL TO 25 CENTS FOR TWO POUNDS.

### PROTECTION AGAINST A WITCH.

Law Invoked to Keep Woman From Supernatural Detective Work.

Once or twice a year some extraordinary piece of evidence finds its way into the papers of the survival of the most primitive forms of witchcraft, and of the belief in the same, in parts of Ireland.

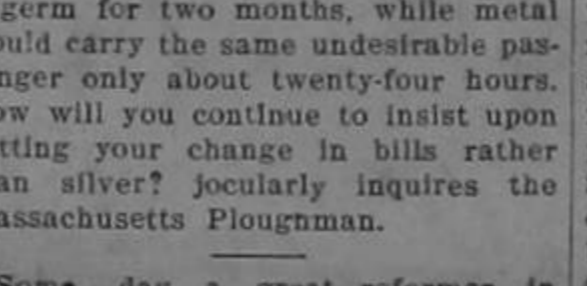
As a rule these cases transpire when the law is broken by persons ill-treating the supposed witch, as when last year an unfortunate woman was held on the fire to drive an evil spirit out of her.

But the last few days have shown a novel case, in which the protection of the law was invoked to protect certain persons against a witch.

An old Irish peasant woman had suffered from the theft of a small sum of money. Being unable to discover the thief or thieves, she had made a straw image, dressed it up, stuck it full of pins, and placed it on a bier, and proceeded to hold a "wake" or funeral party over it. She then declared that her intention was to bury this image, with suitable invocations, with the certain result that as the straw of which it was made decayed away so would the body of the thief waste and dwindle.

Certain of the neighbors (possibly with guilty consciences) asked that the police might stop this experiment in witchcraft, as it gave them great uneasiness.

### Catch the Flies.



In the spider's web it is the glutinous beads, here shown as seen through the microscope, that catch the victims.

### Eastern Farmer Legislators.

There are only two farmers in the Maine senate, but there are 444 in the house. In the latter branch at least they are the most numerous class. In the upper branch the lawyers are the most numerous, having ten, nearly a third of the body, and the merchants are next with nine. In the house there are twenty-three lawyers and seventeen merchants.

family to the dull routine of daily labor without any form of amusement or recreation. You know "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." The farmer should endeavor to keep himself posted on public matters, especially those that affect his interests. Newspapers are cheap, and there need be no excuse for delinquencies in this matter.

The appropriation of \$250,000 by Congress to provide for the participation by the American and foreign navies in the celebration of the tricentenary of the first settlement of English-speaking people on this continent at Jamestown, Va., will insure one of the greatest demonstrations of sea power in the world's history, says the New York World. Within the space of a man's vision will be displayed the perfected handwork of the nations in the art of war on the sea, and as such it will furnish material for comparison, imitation and improvement amply repaying the United States for the modest sum appropriated. The naval display will doubtless be the chief adjunct to the Jamestown Exposition.

### A DEEP WATER MAN.

For This Reason He Didn't "Scare" When the Boat Hit a Sandbar.

Captain Coomers had sailed over all the seven seas and the mighty bay of Penobscot. Therefore he felt only contempt for the little bug-shaped steamer that carried passengers from the mainland to the island resorts, which at that time were just beginning to have a summer population. This was in the days when all good sailing men looked on steam craft as mere landsman's toys. Their contempt was warranted by the habits of the Belle of breaking down in mid-channel, of steering off her course in a wind, and of staying at dock discreetly when there was any "considerable breeze of air."

In one passage across the bay she fell foul of a current that pushed her upon a sandbank. The passengers began to run for the boats and hunt in impossible places for life preservers. Capt. Coomers sat on deck, his big frame supported by a camp stool, and his "game leg" stretched on another camp stool. He sat still while the others, crew and passengers, were rushing about in futile activity. He looked at the strip of island, then out at the bay, then at the sky. Then he rested his chin on his chest and studied the deck planking.

A passenger ran up to him and cried: "Oh, captain, we are wrecked!"

"Hum?"

"We are wrecked."

"Be we?"

"Is there any danger?"

"Hum?"

"Are we going to sink?"

"Not fur in this water."

"Are you sure? I'm afraid we— we shall all be drowned!"

"Not if you're more'n four feet high."

The passenger seemed satisfied at last and went away. Capt. Coomers resumed his gaze at the deck. Presently another passenger saw him.

"Oh, captain, I'm so glad you're here!"

"So be I."

"Think there's any danger?"

"I ain't seen any."

"Of course we— we aren't far from shore?"

"No. We're as high as two lovers on a slopin' sofa."

"You take it coolly!"

"Well you see I've been wrecked off Cape Horn and I was in a boat that was chawed up by a whale. I don't puppus to get my boots wet out o' any sech land vehicle as this here."

Youth's Companion.

### WHEN TO FIND THEM.

Blimkins—No, sir; I tell you most friends are uncertain. I want friends who will be friends in need.

Hodges—Take a fool's advice, old man, and look for them before you need them.—Brooklyn Life.

### THRICE IN LUCK WITHIN A MONTH.

"I have been refused by three girls since Christmas," said the impressionable young man.

"Indeed!" responded the cynic. "You must carry a rabbit's foot."—Washington Star.

### BOTH OF HIGH AND MIGHTY WAYS.

Miss Woodby—My great-grandmother on my mother's side was noted for her proud and imperious bearing.

Miss Newitt—Indeed? Our servant girl's the same way.—Catholic Standard and Times.

### HER APOLOGY.

He—Do you know I can read your thoughts?

She—Oh, well! Mercy! You mustn't believe everything you read! The queerest ideas about you come into my mind at times, and I'm not at all accountable for them!—Detroit Free Press.

### COMMERCIAL.

Skemer—I think I'll get married. Ascum—You surprise me. I didn't think you had a girl.

Skemer—I haven't yet, but a fellow gave me a wedding ring today in part payment of a bill he owed me and I've got to get the worth of my money.—Philadelphia Press.

### A SENSE OF PROPRIETY.

"You wouldn't sell your vote, would you?"

"No, sub," answered Erastus Pinkley. "But if a gemmen what's runnin' foh office was to give me two dollahs, common gratitude would make me vote foh him."—Washington Star.

### TIME ENOUGH YET.

"You really don't intend to snub her purposely?" exclaimed the Rev. Dr. Goodley.

"I do, indeed," replied his wife.

"But we are told to love our enemies."

"Well, after I've made her my enemy I'll think about loving her."

### SOMETHING JUST AS GOOD.

"Young man," asked the girl's father, "have you any visible means of support?"

"Why—aw—none that are visible to the naked eye," replied the young man, hesitatingly. "I am one of the microbe specialists of the Health Department."—Chicago Tribune.



### WHY SHE WAS ANGRY.

She confronted him like an angry tigress.

"Never," she cried, "darken my doors again!"

He covered before her glance.

"After!"

Her voice was harsh with resentment. "I had told you to be so particular and finish all the woodwork in light effect!"

In silence he prepared to mix his paints anew.—New Yorker.

### A SOCIAL WRINKLE.

Mrs. Hogan—Oh thought yez were goin' to have yer party at noight.

Mrs. Grogan—Oh decided on the next mornin' becuz thot's the tolme Oj always think av the witty retorta.—New York Sun.

# LUKE HAMMOND, THE MISER.

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

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## CHAPTER XX.

Continued.

"My life! In New York! And Charles is infatuated with this Madame Burr!" cried Hammond.  
"Perfectly mad about her," said Marks. "She stops at the Astor House."  
"What! at the Astor House? Charles will find it out and go there, and that terrible woman, Harriet Foss, will see him, watch him, track him hither!" cried Hammond.  
"I will tell you a secret," said John Marks, in a grave, deep voice: "Madame Burr, as she calls herself, is—Harriet Foss!"  
Hammond staggered, almost fell with terror, and his pale lips muttered:  
"My son loves Harriet Foss!"

## CHAPTER XXI.

JOHN MARKS GROWS SUSPICIOUS.

While Hammond was recovering from his surprise and terror, on learning that his son was infatuated with Harriet Foss, Marks remained silent and as unconcerned as if no such being existed.  
"Marks," said Luke, at length, "this is frightful."  
"Why delay to tell your son of your present situation?" asked Marks. "Or do you resign your plan of making him the husband of Catharine Elgin?"  
"If I tell him all, he will despise me."  
"No doubt of that. Nay, more, Charles will attempt to set the captives free at once."  
"Do you think that?"  
"I know it," said Marks, emphatically. "Your son is what men call an honest man. I wonder at it, too."  
"Does he know his Madame Burr is in New York?"  
"He told me she should be, for she sailed from England for New York before he left, and he says he is pledged to introduce her to you. Tomorrow he intends to hunt her up."  
"Does he know she is the enemy of his father?"  
"No, I did not tell him that," said Marks. "I told him that his description of Madame Burr tallied with that of the Harriet Foss you feared, and that he had better consult with you before seeing her. He said it was impossible that Madame Burr could bear malice—he swore she was an angel. He is infatuated, I tell you. By the way, here is her miniature. He showed it to me, and I have kept it to show you. See."  
Luke took the miniature in his hand and gazed upon it in deep silence.  
"She is still a most beautiful woman," said he, at length, "if this picture does not flatter."  
"Flatter! It falls far short of doing justice to the beauty and charming expression of Harriet Foss," said Marks. "She does not seem thirty, is stately, erect, of splendid figure, and has a smile that enchants, a voice that thrills."  
"Ah, you, too, are infatuated!" cried Hammond, his eyes flashing with suspicion.  
"Bah! I am beyond infatuation," said Marks. "But there is a hope for you. Charles tells me she loves him."  
"She lies!" exclaimed Luke. "She loves revenge, and she is seeking it. I must send him off. I must put thousands of miles between him and Harriet Foss! John Marks, you must remove her."  
"Speak it out in plain Anglo-Saxon," said Marks.  
"You must kill her!" said Hammond.  
"Ha! That might kill Charles," laughed Marks.  
"No jesting," said Hammond, fiercely. "First to get rid of Charles. I cannot hope to force him to marry Catharine Elgin. Innocent as he is, there is a gleam in his eye that tells me of a dogged determination. I must send him off. Let me think. Ha! I have it. The morning train leaves for Boston at 5 o'clock. 'Tis now near 2. A passenger packet for France will sail from Boston on the 13th at 7 o'clock. I have goods on her—for I dabble in everything. Charles shall be supplied with funds and letters—I have time to write a few—and he shall leave America at once."  
"And Catharine Elgin?" asked Marks.  
"I will marry her myself," said Luke.  
"Oh, the mischief!" cried Marks, and then resorted to his cigar, while Hammond dashed off half a dozen letters with a hasty pen.  
It was nearly 3 in the morning when he finished the task.  
"And now to awaken my boy," said he.  
"I would like to have Nancy Harker see him before he goes," said Marks.  
"Why?" asked Hammond.  
"An idea has struck me, that's all," said Marks. "If he recognizes her, he may remember something about that little playmate of his—my son."  
"You are suspicious, Marks. You think your son is not alive."  
"You are right; and I am right to be wary in dealing with Luke Hammond," said Marks.  
"Very well; I will call her up," said

Luke, pulling a bell cord and then saying in the speaking tube:  
"Are you awake, Nancy?"  
"Yes. Has he come?" was the reply from the tube.  
"As if Stephen had not told her," muttered Luke. Then in the tube again:  
"Yes; come up."  
Silence was preserved until Nancy Harker entered through the closet passage.  
Hammond was writing when she appeared, but John Marks' eyes, which Daniel had once compared to coals of fire, seemed to blaze as he watched Nancy Harker's face.  
"Where is he?" exclaimed Nancy, glancing around and not perceiving Charles.  
"Asleep probably. I will summon him in a moment," said Hammond.  
"You have told him of your prisoners?" asked Nancy, eagerly.  
"No. I am afraid to do it yet. I am about to send him to France."  
"To France! Immediately?" asked Nancy.  
"Yes. It appears he already loves, and the woman he loves is in New York."  
"Who is she?"  
"A Madame Burr. You do not know her," said Hammond, glancing significantly at Marks, that the true name should be concealed.  
But John Marks had a reason of his own for revealing the fact.  
"Madame Burr is Harriet Foss!" said Marks.  
"Oh, my heart!" exclaimed Nancy, sinking into a chair and almost swooning.  
"I am going to lead him hither," said Hammond. "Perhaps he will recognize you as his aunt."  
"He will not. He has not seen me for many years," said Nancy.  
"Would you like to see him?"  
"Oh, yes; but do not introduce me to him," said Nancy. "I will busy myself brushing these glasses while he is in the room."  
"Very well," said Luke, and left the library.  
"As for me, I feel sleepy," said Marks. "I will lie down upon this settee and catch a nap. But I can never sleep with my face uncovered." He drew a silk handkerchief from his pocket, secretly punched a hole through it, and spread it over his face as he stretched his long frame along the settee. A shadow fell over his face, already hidden by the handkerchief, but if Nancy Harker had glanced that way she might have seen a keen, brilliant eye gleaming through the hole he had made.  
But Nancy Harker's eyes were riveted upon the door through which Charles was to appear, nor did she dream that John Marks was reading her face.  
The door at length opened, and Hammond appeared, followed by Charles, who seemed much surprised and annoyed.  
Nancy was very pale, and supported herself for a moment by leaning against the wall.  
"Can you not send some one else, father?" said Charles, as they entered.  
"Impossible, my dear son," said Hammond. "I cannot now explain the cause of this. I have just received important letters, and either you or I must go. I cannot—my affairs demand my presence here. You are the only one I can trust. Here are letters. Here is money. One of these letters is a letter of credit. Use it economically, my dear son. You will not have been long in Paris when you shall receive a letter from me unfolding every thing. Among other things seek for information concerning a Madame—Madame—what is her name? where is that letter?"  
He tossed over a heap of letters, selected one, and pretended to glance at its contents.  
"Ah," said he, "a Madame Burr."  
"Burr!" exclaimed Charles, turning pale and then red.  
"That is the name," continued Hammond. "A pretended widow of wealth."  
"A pretended widow!" cried Charles, all aglaze.  
"She is an imposter," said Luke, carelessly. "She has ruined many young men in her time. A very handsome woman. A bitter enemy of mine, also. She has been in New York—"  
"Has been!" cried the unhappy Charles.  
"Yes. She remained a day only, and fearing exposure, has taken passage for France. She left this morning. Try to learn all about her from the French police."  
"The French police?"  
"Ah, she is well known to the French police," said Hammond. "A friend of mine writes me in great distress of heart. It seems the arts of this Madame Burr allured the son of my friend, and the young man eloped with her to England a few months ago. The young man has never been heard of since."  
"Great God!" groaned Charles.  
"You seem excited, my son. Do you know her?"  
John Marks snored loudly,

"I—I think—in fact—I do know a Madame Burr," stammered Charles. "But it is impossible that she can be the person of whom your friend speaks in his letter."  
"It may not, my son. But be cautious," said Hammond. "Hate all the Madame Burrs you may meet. But I will write you more fully. By this time your trunks are at the Metropolitan. When you reach the railroad depot you will find them. Mrs. Harker, call Daniel and Stephen."  
Mrs. Harker cast one long, fervent glance at the handsome and now sorrowful face of Charles, and departed.  
A profound silence ensued while Hammond packed his letters, and Charles seemed speechless with bitter thought.  
The two servants appeared.  
"Stephen," said Hammond, "conduct my son to the Boston railroad depot. Use haste. Daniel, go to the Metropolitan Hotel. Here is an order for you to take charge of all baggage marked 'Gleaner.' Have it conveyed to the Boston cars, but—here he whispered to Daniel—say that you are taking it to Brooklyn. And now, Charles, I trust when we meet again, we shall not part so soon."  
Marks suddenly woke up.  
Charles went to him, and as he bade him "good-bye," he whispered:  
"Did you tell my father anything I told you of Madame Burr?"  
"Not a word, as I am a gentleman. You bound me to secrecy, you know," replied Marks, in the same tone.  
"Tis very strange," thought the simple-minded youth.  
"Come, Charles," said Hammond. "You have no time to lose. You will wish to take a hasty breakfast at the depot. Farewell, my son."  
"Farewell, dear father," said Charles, and followed Daniel and Stephen from the library.  
"You've sent him away with a heavy heart," said Marks.  
"No," said Luke. "It will grow lighter every instant, for he thinks his Madame Burr is in Paris, and he will hurry to get there. Confound my sister's interference. If I had reared him he would not be such a booby."  
"He is no booby," said Marks. "He is simply honest and unsuspecting. And, thunder! if a man cannot trust his own father, whom can he trust?"  
"Enough," said Hammond. "And now, John Marks, you have work to do."  
"Aye, with Harriet Foss."  
"Yes, or by whatever name she may love to be called."  
"Charles must learn of these plots and deeds in the end," said Marks, preparing to depart.  
"He must learn some—not all," said Hammond. "I have given him a letter to an old friend of mine in Paris, who will take full charge of him for a time, and prepare him to think me less a saint than he does. I do not intend that Charles shall ever return to America. Within a month I shall be in France myself. Leave the house by the rear, and when you come again, bring good news and prove it true. Stay, I will lead you to the private door."  
They left the library and parted in the alley that lay behind the house. Hammond returned to his library, and John Marks walked away into the darkness, muttering: "I watched Nancy Harker. I suspect. She has deceived her brother, but by my life she shall not deceive me. Charles shall not leave New York. As there is blood in my body, I believe Charles is the son of John Marks!"

## CHAPTER XXII.

TWO OLD FRIENDS SHAKE HANDS.

Leaving Luke in his library, planning new villainy, let us see how it fares with those below.  
The day had been passed by Kate in sadness and tears, when alone, but with defiant and scornful looks when Nancy Harker was with her.  
Kate had felt much relief in not being intruded upon during the day by Hammond, though his last words—"Tremble to think, that, as I am not your uncle, I may become your husband"—burned upon her brain and tortured her mind.  
"He will scruple at nothing," thought Kate, and though hunger began to assert its terrible power, she dared not touch the food brought by Nancy Harker. "I have eaten nothing since my imprisonment," said she, as she reflected upon her dangerous situation. "I have been two days without food. I am growing very weak. Unless I am released before the end of two days more, hunger may drive me to become Luke Hammond's victim. My heart is strong and resolute still; but I do not know how long my body can endure this self-imposed starvation. Oh, God! give me strength to thwart this wicked man!"  
Night came on, and sleep overcame her again, and she was asleep when the events of the preceding chapter transpired. Yet in her sleep fearful dreams haunted her repose. She would not lie upon the bed; she feared treachery, sudden and swift. So in her chair she rested uneasily, tortured even in her sleep by dreadful thoughts. Thoughts of her father, of herself and of James Greene.  
To be continued.

### The Largest Automobile.

The largest automobile in the world is being constructed for a Parisian doctor. In it, accompanied by two medical students, he intends to make a trip around the world. It will have two sleeping apartments, a large workroom and four big tanks for storing oil.—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

A cow's hide produces thirty-five pounds of leather and that of a horse eighteen pounds.

## Making the Tropics Habitable

How the War on Parasitic Diseases is Opening New Lands to the White Man.

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS.

**W**HEN, a hundred years hence, men look back over the history of civilization, they will find no record more gratifying and wonderful than that which tells how, at the beginning of the twentieth century, the tropics were conquered and made habitable for civilized races.  
This is a conquest in which guns and battleships would be worse than useless. It is the achievement of science alone, and, being now in the midst of it, we fail, as happens with all great things when viewed too close at hand, to appreciate its real magnitude and its vast train of consequences.  
In order to understand what it means, however, we need only to remember that the richest belt of the globe, lying on each side of the equator and spreading broadly north and south, has always been, over much of its surface, virtually uninhabitable to white men. Yet it is a gorgeous paradise of vegetation, and the home of many of the most beautiful forms of animal life. Its resources, unknown, because undeveloped, are evidently all but limitless. While the temperate zones are better adapted for the raising of grain and corn and the harder varieties of fruits and vegetables, and while they also offer a more favorable environment for a dense industrial population, the tropics, with their procerant soil, abundant sunshine, and moist and fruitful climate, producing all the year round delicious fruits with slight or no assistance from man, seem to have been designed for the garden of the earth.  
But this garden has hitherto been watched by a dragon whose jaws few white men invading its precincts could escape. Certain diseases, many of which are peculiar to the tropics, have effectually guarded this most beautiful region of the world against those races of mankind whom providence seems otherwise to have designated as the natural rulers and possessors of the planet.  
Nevertheless, this state of affairs could not last in the face of the advance of modern science. The key to the situation had been grasped when the discovery was made that the most dreaded diseases of the tropics are of parasitic origin, and that certain insects are instrumental in disseminating them among human beings. From time immemorial thousands of miles of the coast of Africa have been almost inaccessible to white men, because of the malarial fevers that pervaded the lowlands running inland from the shore. The moment it was found that the mosquito was the real cademon of this disease-haunted belt, victory for the white invaders came in sight. Within the past three or four years, places that were once dreaded and avoided by Europeans, like plague spots, have been turned into salubrious and delightful abodes, through the simple elimination of the mosquitoes with their poisoned darts.  
This victorious campaign for the emancipation of the tropics, so successfully and brilliantly begun under the banner of modern medical science, was the occasion of many felicitations, and of the bestowal of an important medal, at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society in London a few weeks ago. The recipient of the medal was Colonel David Bruce, who for years has been engaged in the battle with tropical diseases, and whose latest triumph, achieved last year in Uganda, is a fine illustration of the methods employed in this warfare of science.  
Everybody has heard of the terrible tsetse fly of South Africa whose fatal sting has caused the loss of hundreds of thousands of cattle and other domestic animals. Human beings were thought to be secure against the poison of this insect, but now it is known, through the researches of Bruce and others, that a most peculiar and fatal human disease, heretofore prevalent in some parts of Africa, is due to infection conveyed into the blood of men by the sting of a species of tsetse fly. This singular ailment is known as the "sleeping sickness," and has been pronounced "appalling in its inexorable deadliness." Physicians were entirely helpless in its presence. Unlike some other tropical diseases, it raged with most fearful violence among the natives of the country, and in 1903 Uganda was terrorized by it.  
But as soon as the real nature of this human tsetse fly disease had been recognized it was found possible to combat it by the simple method of prevention. Just as, before preventive measures were undertaken, it had been noticed that there was no "sleeping sickness" where there were no tsetse flies, so, as soon as the agency of the fly in communicating the disease had been recognized, and its access to human beings had been shut off, the "sleeping sickness" ceased to rage, even in districts where the flies abounded. The moral, of course, was exactly as in the previous case of the mosquito and malarial fever: "Destroy the insect that carries the disease and you will put an end to the disease itself."  
These are by no means the only instances of victory over tropical diseases, giving promise of a revolution in the conditions of habitability of some of the most attractive portions of the earth. On our side of the ocean the battle is also going on. In this

hemisphere one of the worst scourges of the tropics is yellow fever, and here again insects are the active agents in spreading the infection. But, since a corps of the American army of science took possession of Havana the fearful disease, which in times past has often made the world shudder at the very name of that beautiful capital, has been practically annihilated.  
It is significant of the future that our engineers who are about to drive the Panama Canal from ocean to ocean have not even dreamed of undertaking this great work without first invoking the aid of biological science to attack and destroy the citadel of tropical diseases, which, quite as much as the mechanical difficulties of the undertaking, proved an impregnable obstacle to the success of their French predecessors.  
But is it not singular that insects should have had the power to practically close some of the most desirable regions of the globe against man and his civilization? Making themselves allies of our yet more minute foes, the pathogenic bacteria, mosquitoes and tsetse flies, and a few other species of insects, have held us back from many tropical lands almost as effectually as the eternal ice has barred our passage to the poles. It is a demonstration of the strength that lies in numbers.—Success.

### "Baby" as a Hiding Place.

An apparently respectable matron, carrying an ostensible baby in long clothes, was observed fumbling at a stall in one of the big shops of the Rue de Rivoli, Paris. The observers of her movements were two detectives, who had followed her into the shop, thinking that they had seen her before. The men were correct in their surmise, for the matronly person is a professional thief, with many previous convictions. She was seen lifting several articles of cheap jewelry, and then walked on to another stall, whence she abstracted some pieces of velvet and silk. As she was leaving the shop the woman was arrested. At the police station she protested that she was the wrong person and began to cry. The ostensible baby also cried, and the police superintendent, being evidently a father, lifted the veil off the infant's face and spoke soothing words to the child. Looking more closely at the baby the police official noticed that its eyes were quite dry and its face bereft of a trace of life. Tapping the infantine visage, he found that it was made of cardboard. The bogus baby was a receptacle for stolen property. On its body was a contrivance which, when pressed, made the dummy infant evolve cries. The receptacle had inside it a stolen bracelet and the pieces of velvet and silk abstracted from the shop.—London Telegraph.

### When Electricity is Not Dangerous.

While death is produced almost instantly by the passage through the human body of alternating currents of high voltage, such as are encountered in ordinary practice, yet in the currents of enormous voltages produced by Mr. Tesla it is possible for them to pass through the body without the slightest injury.  
It has, of course, been known that the Tesla currents are of extremely high frequency as compared with the ordinary current, as well as of high voltage, but it was thought that they passed over the surface of the body rather than through it, and thus did no damage. Lately Professor Nerst has shown the Benson Society of Berlin that this effect is due to the high frequency of the current, which actually does pass through the body, but so rapid are its alterations that it does not have time to effect any change in the tissue before there is a reversal of the electrical stress. This he has shown conclusively in a series of experiments where he passed a high-frequency current through his hand and then through the legs of frogs.—Harper's Weekly.

### Wisdom of a Baby.

All the world loves a baby.  
Fine fathers do not make sweet words.  
Honey makes the tears go.  
The more waste the less feed.  
A penny swallowed is a penny saved.  
Neighbors rush in where father fears to tread.  
Let him that standeth take heed while I crawl.  
Nothing succeed like crying.  
Present company always inspected.  
He that is down with measles need not fear spanking.  
What can't be cured must be kissed.  
Children should be cleaned, not hurt.  
One bunch of candy makes the whole world kin.  
A little baby goes a great way in a night.  
Parental pride goeth before a squall.  
Colic doth make cowards of them all.  
They're never too old to learn.  
Charity covers a multitude of sins.  
I got twelve pairs of booties when I landed.  
He who fights the livelong day  
Will have to sleep the livelong night.—Newark News.

### For Postage Held Back.

A remorseful female bought a dollar's worth of salve for an ailing conscience yesterday by mailing a crisp, new bill for that amount to Postmaster McMichael, with the following explanation: "Unintentionally I paid too little postage on a foreign parcel during the holidays. I thought the postage due was for a pamphlet and paid at that rate, when I should have paid at a higher rate. To ease my conscience, I enclose a dollar, which more than makes the matter correct."  
The money will be forwarded to Washington, where it will enrich the Postoffice Department's regular conscience fund.—Philadelphia Record.

## Household Matters

**To Store Blankets.**  
One of the best places to store blankets which are not being used is under a mattress which is continually slept upon, as here they are kept comparatively well aired, and need little extra exposure to the fire before using.

**Things Worth Knowing.**  
That a piece of charcoal thrown into the pot in which onions, cabbage, etc., are boiled will absorb the unpleasant odor.  
That salt is not to be added to oatmeal until it has boiled about fifteen minutes.  
That a lump of butter dropped into boiling molasses or maple candy will prevent it from running over.  
That a piece of lace or thin muslin, starched and put over the holes or worn places in lace curtains will show very little and improve the looks of the curtains.  
That a handful of salt, thrown into the tepid water with which straw matting is wiped up, will make it look extra fresh and clean.

**First Aids to Housecleaning.**  
To know how to clean wood work without scrubbing, how to freshen carpets without taking up, how to do over blankets without ruining them, how to render a house hygienically clean without terrible smelling antiseptics is to approach housecleaning season without fear and without reproach.  
First take down all the curtains and portieres and take up all the floor coverings that are to be put away. Have them thoroughly cleaned, done up, marked and stored away on shelf or in a chest for the summer. The more things you can pack away early in the season the less work you will have in warm weather. Your home will look cooler and will be healthier.  
Do up your curtains as soon as you decide to houseclean. Have them well shaken, and then if very dusty rinsed before regularly washing. Put them into lukewarm water and let them soak for twenty minutes or half an hour. During this time have heated a boilerful of water, to each gallon of which a tablespoonful of borax and half a bar of white soap, shaved fine. Squeeze the curtains out of the cold water. Lay them in a tub and pour on the boiling suds. Within another half hour they will be white and lovely. Rinse in two waters, and then add a little bluing to the third. If the curtains are cream colored, a little coffee in the last water will keep the creamy tint. When borax is used there is absolutely no need of rubbing. To rub curtains on a board is to destroy them utterly. To attach them to frames is oftentimes equally disastrous. The best way is to squeeze them gently and pin on a sheet laid on a large rug. If you starch your curtains, make the starch thin.  
Have your portieres and rugs also well shaken, then beaten and fold away in borax powder to save them from the moths.—Mary Annable Fenton.



**Curried Fowl**—Cut a fowl in pieces; shred an onion small and fry it brown in butter. Dredge thickly with curry powder and fine salt and put all into a stewpan with one pint of good stock. Stew slowly till all is cooked and serve with a dish of well boiled rice.

**Mock Crab**—Half a pound of mellow cheese, salad oil, vinegar, made mustard, pepper and salt, quarter pound of canned shrimps. Take the cheese and pound it well in a mortar with made mustard, salad oil, vinegar, cayenne pepper and salt to taste. This should be mixed to the consistency of thick cream. Add to this the shrimps. Serve in crab shell or any ornamental fancy dish and garnish with sliced lemon.

**Baked Marmalade Pudding**—Three ounces of flour, three ounces of butter, two ounces of sugar, two eggs, two teaspoonfuls of marmalade and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat well together the eggs and the sugar, add the flour, melt the butter and pour it in; then add the marmalade and the baking powder. Pour into a pie dish and bake for twenty minutes in a brisk oven. Warm two tablespoonfuls of marmalade and pour over the pudding on removing it from the oven.

**Apricot Dumplings**—Make a good rich baking powder dough; roll out, cut into rounds with a large cookie cutter; have ready some stewed apricots; drain juice from same; place two halves within each round of dough; fold, press edges together and bake in moderately quick oven. For sauce, add water to juice to make required quantity of sauce; add generous lump of butter; take flour in proportion to amount of sauce, with sufficient sugar to make dough mix smoothly; boil and add a half cup of chopped apricots.

**Pocotaligo Fish**—First take all skin and bones from some boiled fish, dredge thickly with flour and over all put sufficient milk to cover. Season with cayenne and salt and a little chopped parsley. Let this heat gently while some eggs are being poached. Turn the fish on a dish and arrange the poached eggs on it. Dissolve two ounces of butter in a small saucepan, add a heaped teaspoonful of chopped parsley, a little cayenne and salt. Pour this sauce slowly over the eggs and serve hot. A garnish of crescents of fine bread is an addition to this dish.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LATEST CABLES.

St. Petersburg 19.—The expectation of a land battle appears strengthened by a telegram from Linevitch reporting the efforts of the enemy to roll the Russian left flank at Chimi notae. A telegram from Koutoung says the Japanese are bringing forward their reserves from Kaiyuan.

Saigon 19.—The British steamer "Carinae," seized by Rojstevsky with contraband of war on board, was towed into this port.

Gadguydana 19.—As before the battle of Mukden, the Japanese are apparently endeavouring to roll back the Russian left. The Russians advancing in their columns, driving in the Japanese, reached and held Danger Pass; but since May 6th, they have been subjected to a constantly increasing pressure and fierce night attacks. The Japanese in the centre have withdrawn a little to the line of Machantze Madlapu, three miles south of Changtu station. The Russian cavalry detachment advanced along the Liao River.

Hong Kong 19.—Seventeen warships were sighted on the evening of May 10th, twelve miles off Three Kings Rocks, at the entrance of Vantung Bay.

Tokio 19.—The danger of serious complications with regard to the question of French neutrality is regarded as over for the present. A committee of the constitutional party called on Premier Katsura and discussed the French incident. The Premier assured the Committee, that the Government is exerting its best efforts on behalf of the country.

Tokio 19.—Details concerning Rojstevsky's use of the Indo-China waters have reached the French Government from a variety of sources, official and private. The Governor of Cochinchina officially reported that the Russians had entirely departed from Kamarak Bay on the 22nd April, but on the 23rd there still remained in the bay one cruiser, one torpedo boat, one destroyer and 15 transports.

On the 24th the entire squadron re-entered the bay and rode at anchor until a majority of the fleet sailed, leaving behind them one torpedo boat, 4 converted cruisers and one destroyer taking provisions and coal. On the 26th these vessels stopped and examined the German steamer "Looak" and the Norwegian steamer "Providence" which passed outside the bay. On the 27th, thirty Russian vessels anchored at Hongkong and examined the British steamer "Stettin." According to a French official report, Rojstevsky promised Admiral Jonquier to leave Hongkohe on the 3rd May, but it is evident that the Russians anchored there again on the 8th. The latest telegrams indicate the presence of the Russians at Hongkohe Bay on the 12th May, consisting of 7 battleships, 7 cruisers, 2 destroyers and 4 converted cruisers.

Since the appearance of the Russian squadron, Saigon has become their base of transfer for military stores. The number of vessels furnishing supplies to the Russians is so great, that those anchored at Saigon on the 5th, were counted by tens.

St. Petersburg 19.—A naval action within a few days is regarded in well informed naval circles as likely to occur. Rojstevsky and Nebogatoff joined on the 10th. In the absence, however, of news from the former naval circles are driven to speculation. Capt. Claudio considers that the junction of the squadrons means a prompt movement northward, but this view is controverted by those who say that Nebogatoff's ships need repairs. Claudio is not sanguine regarding the probable outcome of the battle, and says that the combined forces will be subjected to repeated torpedo boat attacks, until they reach the coast of Japan, where they will be engaged by Togo, whose inferior battleships are more than counterbalanced by his modern cruisers. Indeed even should Rojstevsky be victorious, Claudio says he still will have to run the gauntlet of Japanese mines and torpedo boats, and he can scarcely hope to reach Vladivostok except with greatly diminished forces and all needing repairs.

Hong Kong 19.—The British ship "Elendale" arrived to-day and reports that in passing Hongkohe Bay last Wednesday evening, she saw a large part of the Baltic fleet ten miles off shore apparently making for the bay. It was headed by a destroyer. The steamer "Derwent" which left Saigon on Tuesday, reports the Russian Hospital ship at Saigon.

Tokio 19.—Rojstevsky is still hovering around the Indo-China coast. Part of the squadron remains in Yangfong Bay, while some of the ships are off Hainan. Seven battleships and 7 cruisers, besides several other ships were in Hongkohe Bay on Tuesday.

St. Petersburg 19.—Over 500 wounded are arriving daily in Moscow. The Chinese report that Oyama is directing large masses of troops from Tachuan towards Tounsiako. The river has been bridged by pontoons, and the Liao is full of junks, filled with provisions and stores. Eighty thousand Japanese reinforcements have arrived at the front. The cavalry in particular has been considerably strengthened, and prisoners say the Japs are ready to advance. During the recent dust storm which lasted 3 days, hundreds of tents suffered.

Tokio 19.—The expectation of coal from Saigon is prohibited.

Tokio 20.—In reply to representations by Japan, the French Government have advised the Foreign Office that Jonquier examined the coast on the 13th and 14th for the purpose of satisfying himself with regard to the presence of the Russian fleet, but he discovered no sign of them between Cape Santiago and Tuan. Later on he visited Jomsdy and Upper Anam, with the same result.

St. Petersburg 20.—Everything is ready for the sailing of another division for the Far East under Admiral Parenago. The division is composed of the new battleships "Slava" and "Emperor Alexander II," two cruisers, one torpedo boat, one gunboat, one transport and various converted cruisers of minor importance. The most disquieting news has been received regarding Admiral Rojstevsky's health. It is currently reported that he telegraphed the Czar that it was utterly impossible for him to continue the voyage. The press announces that the Admiralty have information that Rojstevsky is suffering from a nervous attack. It is known that before he left Cronstadt, he suffered from kidney troubles and which attacked him several times during the voyage and on many occasions he could not leave his bed. His crew and officers have not been ashore since February, and are anxious to come in line of battle.

Amoy 20.—A portion of the Japanese fleet are in position south of Formosa, from whence orders are issued nightly.

London 20.—A Paris despatch reports that on Saturday last, several soldiers left Saigon, loaded with coal. Many of the Russian have not sufficient coal to carry them from Hongkohe Bay to Pratas Island, and for this reason they are compelled to wait in the former place. The greater portion are however 35 miles north of Varella Cape. The fourth squadron has been ordered to leave Liban on the 14th of June.

Hong Kong 20.—The German steamer "Wongkhi" reports that she was present in Hongkohe Bay on Sunday, when the Russians left that port. The fleet consisted of 50 ships. At the head of the column were 2 converted cruisers with two battleships in line on either side. Ten colliers were in the centre. The torpedo boats cruising in all directions. The flagship was on the right, behind the ships of the third squadron. While passing the "Wongkhi," a gunboat suffered some injury to her machinery and then at a signal the entire fleet stopped. The "Wongkhi" passed within half a mile and was saluted by the flagship.

London 20.—The "Daily Telegraph" correspondent in Tokio, telegraphs that the Russians are active in northern Corea. Their vanguard is in Kilju. Torpedo boats from Vladivostok have been frequently seen on the coast.

London 20.—The "Daily Telegraph" special correspondent in Tokio, says that in consequence of the Japanese advance, the Russians have been re-inforced in Posset Bay.

Tokio 20.—Japan has presented to France a third protest against violation of neutrality.

Paris 21.—The correspondent of "Le Matin" in Tokio says: "The news of the return of the Russian fleet to Hongkohe, has caused much surprise here. The correspondent of the 'Journal' had an interview with Mr. Ouma, the ex-Prime Minister, who said that the presence of the Russians in Indo-China waters is causing much anxiety. Only the pleasant recollections of the former friendly relations which existed between France and Japan, somewhat relieve the pressure. Japan is very wishful to change the situation, but France must adopt a more frank attitude, otherwise popular sentiment will be irresistible. In discussing the probabilities of peace, he said Japan has refused all proposals which tends to a truce. Japan will not be content with the dominion over Corea, the possession of the Liao Tong Peninsula and the Island of Sakhalin. If Vladivostok is to remain in the possession of Russia, it must be as an open commercial port. Japan will continue the war until she attains all her desires. She will never surrender. Once Russian dominion is reduced to its proper limits, Japan will be her best friend."

Tokio 21.—The principal daily papers give France credit for her good intentions, but consider it strange that she permits Rojstevsky to continue playing in a manner that discredits her. They surprise the world, cancels her title to a sovereign power. One of the principal papers of Tokio says: "The object of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is not to draw other nations into the line of battle but to exclude them. At the last hour the number of belligerents are increasing as well as the number of those having interest in this arrangement. This is against the interests of Japan who must sustain her latest treaty at any cost."

St. Petersburg 21.—A foreign official has received a cable from Rojstevsky in which he maintains that he is innocent of the charges of violating French neutrality. This telegram indicates that he is about to advance northwards. It is announced that several Russian torpedo boats have returned to Kamarak Bay in a damaged condition.

Paris 21.—The correspondent of the "Echo of Paris" in St. Petersburg says: "By latest advices from Rojstevsky he has been stricken with paralysis."

Saigon 21.—The union of Nebogatoff and Rojstevsky took place outside of territorial waters on the 8th. The combined squadrons sailed on the 14th, going East.

Berlin 22.—St. Petersburg despatches ridicule the news that Rojstevsky has asked to be relieved.

London 22.—The news that Rojstevsky has commenced his voyage north, has been confirmed, and much interest is now centred on his movements.

Tokio 22.—The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent announces the departure of the Russians on Monday, in the direction of Amoy or Fucha.

Saigon 22.—Forty-three colliers, principally Germans, are anchored in Nhebec, under the vigilance of a French gunboat, the "Laronade." Twenty others are anchored above Cape Santiago and are being watched by the French cruiser "Danas." The Russian transport "Kieff" is still at Saigon.

St. Petersburg 22.—The daily papers here, call attention to the indifference shown by the Powers to the dangers to navigation in Eastern waters, resulting from the floating mines scattered by the Japanese, comparing this attitude to the sharp criticisms indulged in at the commencement of the war, concerning means outside of Port Arthur.

Washington 22.—All the Consular Agents and Commercial Foreigners in Vladivostok, have been ordered to retire to the fortifications for residence.

London 22.—From the most reliable sources it is learnt that Admiral Birloff will replace Rojstevsky when the latter reaches Vladivostok. An official of high grade on the General Staff says that Rojstevsky's sickness will not be the reason for this change as it is not of a nature to

compel him to abandon command although the great responsibility which rested on him since his departure from St. Petersburg, has seriously affected his nerves, and his complete collapse is possible. Nevertheless the General Staff has the complete confidence in his ability to fight Togo. Every hope is entertained of his safe arrival at Vladivostok.

London 22.—The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent in Tokio advises that the Admiralty are satisfied of the possibility of raising the "Bayan," "Vezzevit," "Rivcan," "Povida" and "Pallada." The cost of their repairs will not exceed \$175,000 each. The "Pallada," according to a Shanghai despatch, has already been raised.

St. Petersburg 22.—On Thursday Birloff will leave for Vladivostok, where he will make preparations for repairing and re-equipping the fleet under Rojstevsky. It is said that Capt. Clauda continues his criticisms of the Admiralty in anonymous articles. The newspapers censure him severely.

Tokio 22.—Advices from Manchuria reports that a battle is near at hand. The Russians occupy a line of 42 miles extending from Yeng-Ho-Ching to Ho-Du-Sien by way of Su Piao Hieo, where they have good defensive works. The Japanese have advanced their columns from Kai, Yun, Chan, Tafoo and Ta Kaman.

Moscow 22.—The evening papers announce that fighting has commenced along the entire line. The Japanese are retiring as the Russians advance.

Tokio 22.—It is announced from headquarters that three mixed Russian columns advanced south on the 18th to the vicinity of the railway. The Japanese forced them back towards the north. Simultaneously 500 Russian horse attacked the Japanese hospitals in King Pin, on the right banks of the Liao. The infantry and artillery dispersed them with heavy loss. It is officially denied that the Russians complain of the treatment of their sick and wounded at Port Arthur. The Russian medical men before leaving Port Arthur, sent a joint letter to the Chief of the Japanese medical staff, thanking him for the great care bestowed on the Russian wounded, and expressing admiration and enthusiasm for the brotherly feeling and actions of the Japanese medical staff.

Guishan Pass 22.—A general battle is imminent. Oyama has thrown a large force against Linevitch's left and centre. His base guards the Russian right. Judging from Linevitch's actions, it is his intention to accept a decisive battle.

London 22.—Much speculation exists relative to the approaching naval battle. Rojstevsky's voyage north indicate that the battle is near at hand. His abandonment of the transports at Saigon is an indication that he means to fight a decisive battle.

St. Petersburg 22.—In naval circles it is not believed that Togo will accept a decisive battle. The opinion reigns that he has a plan which under the circumstances is more secure of harassing the Russian fleet and weakening it by torpedo attacks and mines. The news of Rojstevsky's illness is confirmed, and it is expected that Admiral Vocekersan will relieve him if he also is not seriously ill.

Saigon 22.—Admiral Jonquier left here to-day on the cruiser "Guichen" to examine the coast and present any infraction of French neutrality.

St. Petersburg 22.—Up to the present it is known that Vladivostok has no dock sufficiently large to accommodate large warships. The cruiser "Bogater" which grounded near Vladivostok in the month of July last has not been repaired due to the lack of facilities for this purpose. There are only 3 docks in Vladivostok, one of which is a floating dock. The Russian Viedomoste says: "Togo has at his disposal 12 of the largest type and 7 smaller ones. The Admiralty is despatching mechanics from the Nora workshops by train to Vladivostok."

**Monkey** MAKES TIN LIKE SILVER.

CLEANS & POLISHES AT THE SAME TIME.

For use on all Kitchen Utensils.

REMOVES RUST, DIRT, AND STAINS.



**Brand**

Picnic at Chirripo.

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNUAL OUTING.

The annual picnic of the children and friends of the Limon Baptist Sunday school took place at Chirripo on Tuesday last, attended by upwards of seven hundred people of all ages. By the kindness of Mr. Chaga, a train of some ten coaches was placed at the disposal of the party, and they were filled to their utmost capacity. The Rev. S. Witt personally superintended the arrangements for the enjoyment of the youngsters, assisted by the Rev. A. N. McDonald and the school teachers. The Rev. E. A. Pitt, of the Wesleyans, was also present.

The weather on leaving Limon was quite stormy, and fears were entertained that the day's outing would be spoiled by this element. Notwithstanding this, the children were in high spirits, and the railway station presented quite a lively appearance as the train started out on its twenty mile journey, accompanied by a band of music. As Zent was reached the rain passed off, and on arrival at Chirripo it was discovered that there had been no rain there to speak of. As in previous years, Mr. Fryc, the Manager of Chirripo farm, placed everything at the disposal of the party that could possibly assist to make the day an enjoyable one. The well-kept grounds, the numerous houses of shelter in case of rain, make Chirripo an ideal spot from the picnicer's point of view. Fortunately, too, the farm was not cutting and the little engine was kept busy all day conveying parties of about 200 over the farm. Occasionally some would fall off, as curves were being rounded, but this only tended to the enjoyment of the other occupants. Various games were indulged in, including a cricket match among the elder male members, and at three o'clock when rain set in and the time for returning to Limon arrived, everyone felt satisfied with the provisions that had been made for their entertainment. The party arrived at Limon exactly as five o'clock struck, and it is pleasing to note that during the day's proceedings not a single note of discord was heard, nor was there the slightest sign of rowdiness, as so frequently is the case with large gatherings of this kind.

Police Arrest Three Loafers.

In our last issue we endeavoured to call the attention of the authorities to the number of unemployed men, principally natives of the neighbouring Republics, at present in our city.

Since the capture of McLean, the burglar, the citizens have enjoyed a suill of security which within the past fortnight has been succeeded by a feeling of nervousness in consequence of the frequency with which these undesirable have boldly entered private residences asking for food and pouring out a tale of woe, of long journeys on foot from near by Republics, &c. In most cases food or money has been given them, which had the effect of bringing them back shortly after with another request for alms.

Our energetic Agent of Police, Don Filadelfo, with his usual promptitude, no sooner became aware of the presence of these loafers than he began gathering them up.

Three of these men are now detained by the police, two of whom are brothers, named Rodriguez, Ni-raguans.

They have been identified by several residents, not only as having been continually begging, forcing their way in private dwellings for this purpose, but as the identical men referred to in our last issue as being seen in 3rd Avenue and 9th Street for several days prior to the robbery of clothing in that locality. Residents of Camp One have also recognized them as the parties who on more than one occasion, offered wet clothing for sale in that district.

Don Filadelfo is taking evidence with a view of deciding, whether it would not be better for the security of the town, if these men were sent out the country.

Marriage Applications.

The following marriage applications are announced in the "Official Gazette" under date May 22.—

Peter Barrett Gardner of Pacuarito to Angelina Williams Lodie, also of Pacuarito.

Mortimer Augustus Mitchel, to Ruth Ann Mathina Ricketts, both of Limon.

Phillip James Earson to Ellen McDowell, both of Zent Junction.

James Curtis Richards to Rosana Grant Kelly, both of San José Creek. William Reid Campbell to Lourdes Grant Segura, both of Guapiles.

DEATH OF JOHN SINCLAIR, Sadler.

SAN JOSE CREEK

[COMMUNICATED.]

FRIENDS and acquaintances in San Jose Creek, Zent Junction, Matina and around the neighbouring districts do sincerely grieve in her bereavement through death of her late dear husband JOHN SINCLAIR on the 18th May, 1905, at 7.30. Aged 36 years. He was highly esteemed both in the craft and his social surroundings and was very pleasant to all and departed this life in perfect peacefulness, and may we all meet him again.

Elopement.

Two young girls, Rafaela and Luisa, aged 14 and 16 respectively, daughters of Manuel Antonio Garro and Evarista Bejarano have disappeared from the paternal roof, and their whereabouts is unknown. Two young men, artisans, who were in love with the girls have also disappeared leading to the belief that Rafaela and Luisa did not go alone.

A Safe Medicine.

Mothers of small children need not hesitate to administer Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It contains no opiate or narcotic in any form and may be given to a baby with as much confidence as to an adult. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, Limon.

FOR RENT:

A FIRST CLASS OVEN. Enquire J. S. BUCHANAN, Newtown.

**CELLULAR CLOTHING.**

**NOTICE.**

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, Limon, has been appointed Sole Agent in this country for "Aertex" Cellular Clothing, manufactured by the Cellular Clothing Company, Ltd., 72 & 73 Fore Street, London, E.C.

**ESPECIALLY SUITABLE**

for Cyclists, Tennis Players, Cricketers, Footballers and Sportsmen generally. Equally suitable for Banana Receivers, Clerks and men working on banana farms; in fact, suitable for any person, male or female, in any employment whatsoever. Healthy, cool and comfortable; will wear better than most other material costing double the price.

**PRICES:**

**FOR MEN & BOYS.**

White Cotton Vests	.....	C1.75 to C2.50
Do. Pants	.....	2.25 to 3.00
White Linen Dress Shirts	.....	4.00 to 4.50
White Cotton Day Shirts	.....	2.50 to 3.50
Do. Lisle Day Shirts	.....	4.00
Fancy Cotton Tennis Shirts	.....	2.25 to 4.00
White Cotton Pyjamas	.....	4.00 to 6.00



**FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN.**

White Cotton Combinations	.....	C3.50 to C6.50
Do. Drawers	.....	2.50 to 3.50
Do. Chemises	.....	2.75 to 3.50
White Lisle do.	.....	4.00
Do. Cotton Camisoles	.....	1.75 to 3.00
Do. Night Dresses	.....	2.25 to 5.00
Do. Lisle do.	.....	3.00 to 8.00



**ONLY DEPOT:**

**WOOD'S - BOOK - STORE**  
LIMON.



CRAB ORCHARD WATER

IS A CERTAIN CURE FOR Dyspepsia Sick Headache Constipation...

Avery & Company MACHINERY



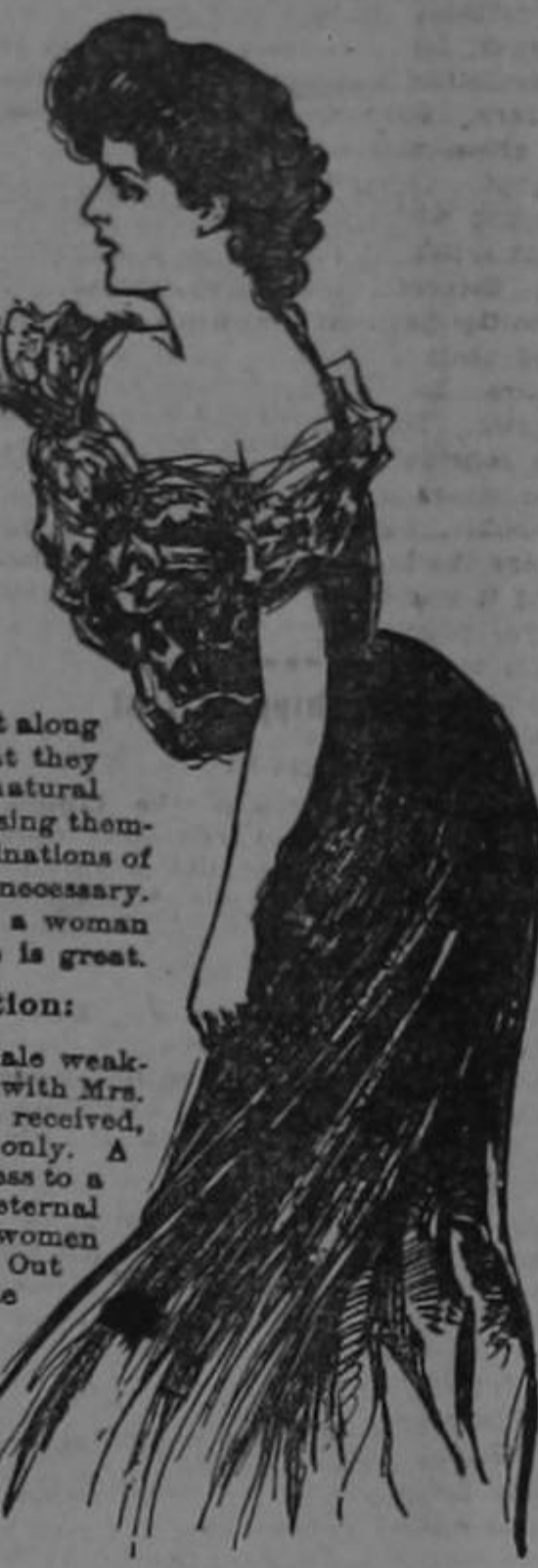
Reliable Frick Engines, Boilers, all Sizes, Wheat Separators...

BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH

Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills...

WOMEN, AND CONSIDER THE ALL-IMPORTANT FACT

That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman...



Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance...

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation: Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass.

Following we publish two letters from a woman who accepted this invitation. Note the result.

First letter. Dear Mrs. Pinkham: For eight years I have suffered something terrible every month with my periods...

"As you know, I wrote you that my doctor said I must have an operation or I could not live. I then wrote you, telling you my ailments...

In the Public Eye.



MISS ANNIE S. PECK.

Miss Annie S. Peck has recently returned from Peru, where she followed in the footsteps of Sir Martin Conway in climbing Mount Sorata...

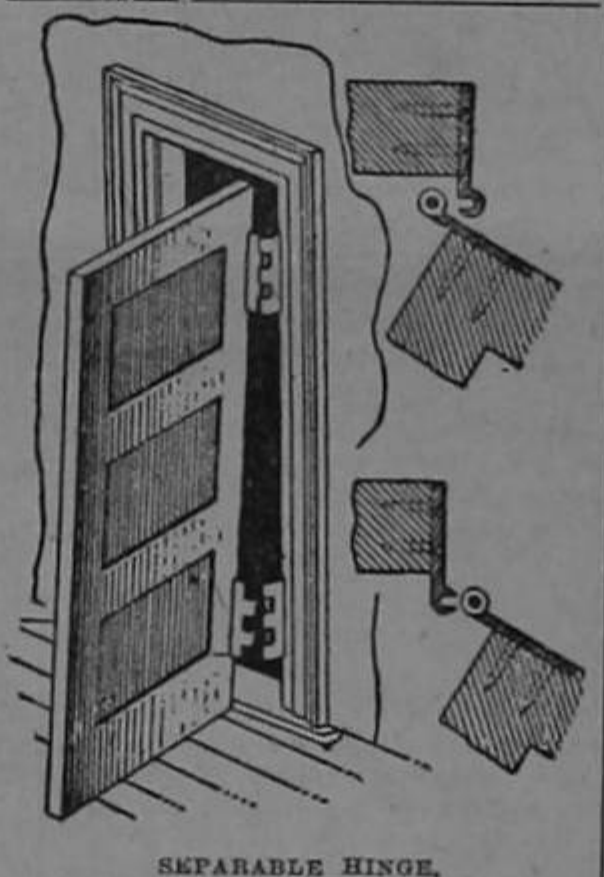
Suburbanite's "the Day After." Once upon a time it was fun to go to New York. One felt behind the times not to go...

No Chance for an Argument. "George," said Mrs. McSquillo to her liege lord, who was toasting his shins before the fire...

Indian Superstitions. The Indian believes there are boa constrictors in the streams of North America, and also that the South American tapir lives in North America...

A SEPARABLE HINGE.

Great difficulty is often experienced in hanging a door or shutter provided with ordinary hinges, and an inexperienced person sometimes finds it



almost impossible to replace a door which has been unhinged. A New Yorker has invented an improved type of hinge to overcome this difficulty...

SHIP ELEVATORS.

Ocean liners are beginning to install elevators connecting with their numerous decks for the convenience of passengers.



Conviction Follows Trial

When buying loose coffee or anything your grocer happens to have in his bin, how do you know what you are getting?

Lion Coffee, the leader of all package coffees for over a quarter of a century...



How "All Men Are Born Equal."

The woman born beautiful doesn't bother to educate her intelligence, is spoiled by flattery, is unable to hold the men she attracts...

THRICE IN LUCK WITHIN A MONTH.

"I have been refused by three girls since Christmas," said the impressionable young man.

"Indeed!" responded the cynic. "You must carry a rabbit's foot."

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet...

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children

teething, soften the gums, reduce inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Greenland has less than 12,000 inhabitants.

James P. Pin's Care for Corns and Bunions saves 1 my life three years ago.

Is It Right?

Is it right for you to lose \$4.20 that a dealer may make 50 cents more by selling fourteen gallons of ready-for-use paint...

There have been 319 statutes of the Kaiser erected in Germany.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never Fails.

Crowds of Russian refugees now wander about London.

On the Japanese Side of the Hun River.



A JAPANESE COMPANY KITCHEN: SOLDIER COOKS PREPARING THE RICE AND FISH FOR THE MIDDAY MEAL.

Creatures Without Eyes.

Marvelous are the lives of creatures condemned always to live in darkness as black as night. One of these creatures is a very rare specimen, and is styled the cavern beetle.

Immediately.

The sunlight seems to wither and shrivel up these insects, just as though they had been placed in front of a hot fire.

The Eternal Familial.

Grandfather, doing some carpentry work, and finding he needed some screws, sent little Mary to the hardware store...

Beware of Ointments For Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces.

Johnson was compiling the dictionary.

"Yes," he explained, "I'm trying to collect a few words for the circus posters."

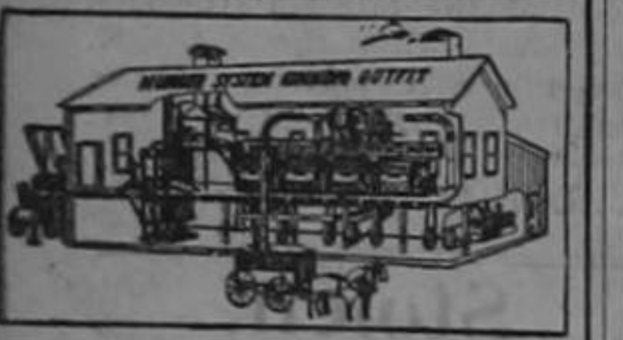
BABY ONE SOLID SORE

Could Not Shut Eyes to Sleep—Forty Pills on Head—Spent \$100 on Doctors—Baby Grew Worse—Cured by Cuticura For \$5.

"A scab formed on my baby's face, spreading until it completely covered her from head to foot, followed by boils, having forty on her head at one time, and more on her body."

WHY SHE WAS ANGRY.

She confronted him like an angry tigress. "Never," she cried, "darken my doors again!"



Cotton Gin Machinery

You want only the best Cotton Gin Machinery. Ask any experienced Ginner about Pratt, Eagle, Smith Winship, Munger.

Continental Gin Co

Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., Memphis, Tenn., Dallas, Tex.

FISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

OPENS UP ALL LUNG FAILS. Cures Cough Syrup, Phlegm, etc. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

THE PULPIT.

A BRILLIANT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. DR. H. C. SWENTZEL.

Subject: The Divinity of Christianity.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—For the first of a series of sermons on "The Religion of Jesus Christ," the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel, rector of St. Luke's Church, Clinton avenue, near Fulton street, preached Sunday on "The Divinity of Christianity." The text was from 1 Timothy 1:11: "The Glorious Gospel of the Blessed God." Dr. Swentzel said in the course of his sermon:

"Christianity shows the credentials of divinity. It is not a set of doctrines and principles which men or even the best of them have invented, but it professes to come directly from the infinite Jehovah Himself. It is not simply one among the world's religions.

It stands alone and is unique in the manner and method of its origin. It was not whispered into the ear of a seer by the Almighty; it is not the result of visions; it is not the product of learning and piety. It comes directly from the infinite God, who actually adopted human nature in order that He might talk with mankind face to face. It is immeasurably more divine than the religion of Moses and the prophets because it was delivered personally by the incarnate Lord Himself. The themes of which He treats are of such tremendous moment that any solution of them ought to be carefully scrutinized. Who and what is God? Who and what is man? What is the true ideal for the present? What is the outlook for the future? What of immortality and heaven? To these interrogatories the Lord speaks with tones of infallibility which popes and synods have not dared to imitate or even to claim. The author of the Sermon on the Mount was the eternal Son of God and His religion is nothing less than "the glorious gospel of the blessed God."

To say that Jesus of Nazareth is a divine Being is not synonymous with the error which calls Him a divine man. There have been many divine men—men who had a mission and a message from the Most High, men who were called to lead humanity to better and nobler things; sons of men who were filled with God's spirit, and counted not their life dear if it were spent in His service, prophets of reform, prophets of liberty, prophets of philosophy or literature or art. In the hall of fame stand the images of the vast army of divine souls who have been the champions of God's cause and the captains of His hosts in every clime. In a far loftier sense, in a literal sense which warrants no jugglery of words and no legerdemain of metaphysics, was Jesus Christ, God's Son, His only Son. The Christian Scriptures propose this sublime truth which should be hailed with universal acclaim. It is constantly assumed in the four gospels, even as it was by Himself, that though He was born of the Virgin Mary, He was still, in the later language of the Nicene Creed, "God of God, Light of Light, Very God of Very God."

In one way or another our Lord declared His divinity time and again. He made Himself God's equal with such plainness that even His enemies could not mistake it. They accused Him of sacrilege so strongly that they wrung from Him the well-remembered reply: "Say ye to Him whom the Father hath sanctified and sent into the world, Thou blasphemest, because I said I am the Son of God?" It is true that He loved to speak of Himself as "the Son of Man," but that title really was His assertion of deity. He might have been a son of man without being a divine personage, but He could not be truly the son of man unless He were, more than all, the Son of God. It is no wonder then when the people beheld His moral perfection and saw His works and listened to the truths as they seemed to come from the mouth of God, they asked, "Who is this Son of Man?" The record of the memorable interview, which has often been conspicuous in the church's regard, should not lightly be put aside. The Lord said to His disciples, "Whom do men say that I, the Son of Man, am?" Whom say ye that I am?" Then it was that Simon Peter made the great confession, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." In advance of His birth the archangel gave this assurance to the Virgin Mother, "That holy thing which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God." And when the end came and Jesus had breathed out His life on the Calvary cross, the words of the Roman Centurion were a fitting finale for the record of His mortal career, "Truly this man was the Son of God."

The divinity of the Founder of Christianity justifies the certitude of His disciples. This absolute certitude should be appreciated. We should willingly take the Lord at His word. And yet He does not demand that the disciples shall enslave themselves—He who came to make them free, to give them "the liberty of the glory of the children of God." That liberty is surely not a dead letter. The Divine Master would not put shackles on the human intellect. He does not discourage the conservatism which disdains to consider the present or to look for a golden age in the future. If He be heard aright He will stimulate thought and investigation. Better than ourselves did He know that the real advancement of the multitudes is in harmony with His plans and that the period of the finest piety will be a time of the greatest enlightenment. The divinity of Christ should not be treated as a brutum firmen. Rather is it a truth—a fact—which should steady and hold Christian people amid the growth of ideas and the struggle of theories. Whatever truths may be discovered, whatever thinkers may say or print, whatever conclusions may ensue in the intellectual world, the Christian religion is forever true, because it is nothing less than "the glorious gospel of the blessed God."

It is on this basis that the honest doubter may take his stand. Doubts are not necessarily sinful. People who never think will never doubt. It could scarcely be expected that Christianity would not cause intellectual disturbances. It has to do largely with mysteries incomprehensible and unfathomable. It presents doctrines which it is not always easy to reconcile even with the best ideals of god

men. Ordinarily people have poor training for such exalted spiritual conceptions as are presented by the Son of Mary. We are schooled to earthly things, circumstances assign most of our time and energy to temporal occupations; we live in a world of sense, and the constant tendency is to say that the only things that are worth while are the things which are seen. There are doubts which proceed from pride and conceit; there are people who are convinced that it is time to break away from a religion which was instituted nearly 2000 years ago; there are those who are seriously persuaded that they know entirely too much for them to consent to accept the Gospel of Bethlehem and Calvary, the Holy Sepulchre and the Mount of Olives. Of course they deny our platform—they say that Jesus was not the Son of God. To us who believe in the Lord's divinity there is this sure refuge, this safe hiding place from the storms. When doubts arise, although we should do our best to dispose of them, we should remember every moment in the face of mysteries and contradictions and of alleged offenses against the intellect that the Founder of Christianity could have made no mistake because He was the Son of God.

Christianity is divine because of the divinity of the Founder, and it is because of this divinity that Christianity has endured thus long and all changes and connections and progress shall survive until the end of time. One of the many tokens of its heavenly character is that it has confronted all the powers of darkness and has carried the day in every struggle and on every field. From the outset an effort has been made to banish it from the face of the earth. More than once has it appeared that "the glorious Gospel of the Blessed God" might possibly be obliterated; but somehow after each battle the banners of the cross have waved in triumph and God's truth has won.

Does any one inquire respecting the outcome? does any one cry out "Watchman, what of the night?" The answer is Victory, a better Christendom, a nobler Church, a purer religion. Let the winds blow and the waves roar; let the powers of evil and error do their worst; let the advance and achievements of the future surpass a thousandfold the knowledge and conquests of the past. Christianity will abide with ever increasing glory, for it is founded on a rock, and that rock is the incarnate Son of God.

Justice Reigns Supreme.

In this God's-world, with its wild-whirling eddies and mad foam-oceans, where men and nations perish as if without law, and judgment for an unjust thing is sternly delayed, dost thou think that there is, therefore, no justice?

It is what the fool hath said in his heart. It is what the wise, in all times, were wise because they denied, and knew forever not to be. I tell thee again, there is nothing else but justice. One strong thing I find here below: the just thing, the true thing. My friend, if thou hadst all the artillery of Woolwich trundling at thy back in support of an unjust thing, and infinite bonfires visibly waiting ahead of thee to blaze centuries long for thy victory on behalf of it, I would advise thee to call halt, to fling down thy baton and say, "In God's name, No!" —Thomas Carlyle.

The Hidden Sin.

A majestic tree fell at its prime—fell on a calm evening, when there was scarcely a breath of air stirring. It had withstood a century of storms and now was broken off by a zephyr. The secret was disclosed at its falling. A boy's hatchet had been struck into it when it was a tender sapling. The wound had been grown over and hidden away under exuberant life, but it had never healed. There at the heart of the tree it stayed, a spot of decay, ever eating a little farther and deeper into the trunk, until at last the tree was rotted through and fell of its own weight when it seemed to be at its best.

So do many lives fall when they seem to be at their strongest because some sin or fault of youth has left its wounding and consequent weakness at the heart.—Dr. J. R. Miller.

God's Double Purpose.

God manifestly has a double purpose in view in bestowing blessings upon an individual, namely, the good of the individual and the larger and wider benefits that others may receive through the individual. To Abraham He said, "Blessing I will bless thee, and multiplying I will multiply thee." It is an experimental fact that men are enriched in the best things by imparting them to others. So it is that graces are enriched by leading others into gracious ways of living. So it is that character is improved by the work of character building in others, and truth more securely and deeply rooted in us by teaching it to others. To shut up one's gifts and hide one's light is to impoverish and darken one's own soul.—Examiner.

Be in Earnest.

There are many human forces that make for accomplishment, and the greatest of these is earnestness.

Enthusiasm is the flash; earnestness the steady glow. It is that quality which shines through and glorifies the simplest deeds and plainest words.

Earnestness improves where all else is powerless. If you are in earnest, ideas will develop, plans and methods will suggest themselves and results will follow.

No one can work earnestly unless he is a downright believer in the object for which he is working, and willing to back it against the world.—Selected and Adapted.

The Way of Freedom.

If you will let Him walk with you in your streets and sit with you in your offices and be with you in your homes and teach you in your churches and abide with you as the Living Presence in your hearts, you, too, shall know what freedom is, and while you own yourselves the sons of men, know you are the sons of God.—Phillips Brooks.

Sacrifice.

The candle is consumed by its own flame, but its exhaustion gives light to the world. So is he who lays himself on the altar of a noble self-sacrifice.—United Presbyterian.



The largest search light, of 316,000-candle power, has been constructed at Nuremberg, Germany. If sufficient elevation could be obtained it would be visible eighty miles.

Self-propelled electric motor cars carrying fuel and water for a full day, and making twenty miles an hour, are installed on a part of the Northern Railway between Scarborough and Fliley, England.

Nearly 12,000,000 tons of coal per year are now saved, according to the estimates of Mr. A. A. Campbell Swinton, by the use of water power for the production of electricity. Statistics collected by him show that up to last August about 1,500,000 horse power for electrical work was being generated from water power, and of this total nearly one-third belonged to the United States. In England only 12,000 horse power is thus developed.

The Engineering and Mining Journal says that a firm of Baltimore architects has drawn plans for a building without any wood in its construction. It will be six stories in height, the entire structure to be of reinforced concrete and steel. Even the doors, trims, window sashes and door jams will be of metal—a new departure in building which might become of importance if there were a better prospect that the experiment would invite imitation.

"Lead pipe will keep your razor sharp," confided the garrulous barber. "Get a short piece of the smallest, softest lead pipe your plumber has in stock, and keep it handy when you are stropping the razor. The scheme is to rub the strop with the pipe. It works best with a plain leather strop. Apply the pipe, just as you would strop the razor, to the unfinished side of the leather. Strop your razor on that side, wind up with a few passes on the finished side of the strop and you will have a first-class edge on the tool. I never took the trouble to get a scientific explanation of the virtues of the lead pipe as an aid to whetting, but it is all to the good in that respect."—Philadelphia Record.

The increasing demand for platinum, particularly for use in the manufacture of gas mantles, has led to the invention of a process of saving the fine powdery grains of this metal found in the gold placer deposits of Southern Oregon and elsewhere. The platinum, being in a state of very fine division, almost in the form of dust, will not settle in a placer sluice so long as the water is briskly stirred. After the metal bearing water has passed over a riffle table, on which nearly all the gold settles, it is drawn more slowly over a coco-mat riffle, on which the platinum settles, and is then collected by rinsing the coco-mats over tanks. Formerly the platinum was all wasted, at first because its identity was not recognized, and afterward because no process was then known for saving it.

A CLEVER ROMAN THIEF

Posed as a Police Officer and at Leisure Ranacked a Flat.

A clever rascal has just taken place in Rome. One day a spruce young man presented himself to the portress of a house asking for one of the tenants. On hearing that she had been absent for some days, he replied: "Yes, I know. She was taken ill in the street and was sent to the hospital. I am a police officer sent to take an inventory of the contents of the flat. Just come up with me," and he showed her what he called his authorization.

On the way up he said that he must have two other witnesses, and when these came the four of them went carefully over everything, taking a minute inventory, forcing open drawers and cupboards, nothing being sacred from them. When this was done the three witnesses signed the inventory and the "police officer" went off, carrying with him titles and bonds to the value of several thousands of francs, to be deposited in safety at the police headquarters. That same night the tenant returned, to be greeted with great surprise by the portress, who exclaimed: "What! Back so soon! And how are you? Did they treat you well?"

"Treat me well," exclaimed the other, "what do you mean? Do you think I have been in a lunatic asylum?" "Well, a hospital is just as bad, isn't it?"

"It may be," said the tenant, "but I know nothing of either."

"Why, were you unconscious all the time?"

And so on until the situation was made clear. She had been visiting friends. She hurried upstairs alarmed, to find all her little savings gone, and no trace of the thief, except the confusion which he had left behind.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Trees Which Cause Headache.

A curious member of the vegetable kingdom has been discovered in the Far East. It is a species of acacia which grows to a height of about eight feet and when full grown closes its leaves together in curls each day at sunset and curls its twigs in the form of a pig-tail. After the tree has settled itself in this way for a night's sleep, like most sleepers, it objects to being disturbed. If touched it will flutter as if agitated and impatient at the interruption of its slumbers. The oftener the foliage is molested the more violent becomes the shaking of the branches, and at length the tree emits a nauseating odor, which, inhaled for a few moments, will cause a violent headache.—Presbyterian Banner.

HISTORY OF SHOES.

In No Article of Attire Have More Vagaries Been Shown.

Shoes, or their equivalent, are of a certainty even more ancient than gloves, for they were a necessity of locomotion, while the other was but a luxury. Sometimes they were made of skins, sometimes of papyrus, as in Egypt. Often they were gilded and decked with jewels, and the most expert artists of the day were employed to decorate the feet-coverings of wealthy patricians, consuls, emperors and their favorites. In no article of attire have more vagaries been shown. Today a lady who desires to be considered in the height of fashion wears shoes pointed as much as possible, but in the time of Queen Mary the taste was all the other way, and it was found necessary to issue a royal proclamation prohibiting shoes with toes wider than six inches. But perhaps the most extraordinary development in the way of footwear were the "chopines" introduced by the ladies of Venice to make themselves taller than they really were. The articles were really a kind of stilts made of wood and leather, and sometimes reached the absurd height of twelve inches. Even a trained acrobat would have difficulty in walking on such things, and ordinary women had such trouble with them that when they attempted a promenade they required the assistance of a servant at each side and another behind to keep them from falling.—Redfer's "Royal and Historic Shoes."

LAZY JOHNNY.

Tommy Tucker—You don't like Johnny Jones, I guess! Willie Wickham—No, he's so lazy that he'd rather fight than run, any time.—Boston Transcript.

The Present Rate Law.

The duties of the present Interstate Commerce Commission are to correct all discriminations in railroad rates. If it finds that an unjust rate is in effect, the railroad is notified. If it declines to change it, the Commission can bring suit in Court and if the Court decides in favor of the Commissioners' finding, the railroad must obey, or its officers may be brought up for contempt of Court and summarily dealt with.

The race of Todas, in India, which practices polyandry (one wife having two or more husbands), which was 100,000 strong a century ago, has dwindled to 101 persons.

THOUGHT SHE WOULD DIE.

Mrs. S. W. Marine, of Colorado Springs, Began to Fear the Worst—Doan's Kidney Pills Saved Her.

Mrs. Sarah Marine, of 428 St. Urain street, Colorado Springs, Col., President of the Glen Eyrie Club, writes:

"I suffered for three years with severe backache. The doctors told me my kidneys were affected and prescribed medicines for me, but I found that it was only a waste of time and money to take them, and began to fear that I would never get well. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills. Within a week after I began using them I was so much better that I decided to keep up the treatment, and when I had used a little over two boxes I was entirely well. I have now enjoyed the best of health for more than four months, and words can but poorly express my gratitude."

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

The ingredients which enter into the composition of shoe blacking are bone-black, treacle, oil of vitriol, sperm oil, gum arabic, and vinegar or sour beer.

\$50 POSITION

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DRAGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Atlanta, Columbia, Nashville, Knoxville, Montgomery or Ft. Worth may, without giving notes, pay EVERY CENT of tuition out of salary after good position is secured. If not secured no pay required.

COURSE BY MAIL FREE

If not ready to enter you may take lessons by mail FREE until ready, which would save time, living expenses, etc., or complete at home and get diploma. D. P. B. C. Co. has \$200,000.00 capital, 17 bankers on Board of Directors and TWENTY Colleges in THIRTEEN states to back every claim it makes. Established SIXTEEN years. Clip and send this notice to-day.



PE-RU-NA MEASURES UP TO THE STANDARD.



UNCLE SAM—"A High Standard is Required of Any Catarrh Remedy That Has Been Endorsed by so Many Trustworthy and Prominent People."

Write Quick FOR A Big Bargain. 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.

WINCHESTER 'NEW RIVAL' BLACK POWDER SHELLS. It's the thoroughly modern scientific system of loading and the use of only the best materials which make Winchester Factory Loaded "New Rival" Shells give better pattern, penetration and more uniform results generally than any other shells. The special paper and the Winchester patent corrugated head used in making "New Rival" shells give them strength to withstand reloading. BE SURE TO GET WINCHESTER MAKE OF SHELLS.

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

Potash is necessary for cotton to produce high yields and good fibre. Write for our valuable books on fertilization; they contain information that means dollars to the farmers. Sent free on request. Write now while you think of it to the GERMAN KALI WORKS, Atlanta, Ga., 217 So. Broad Street. New York—93 Nassau St., or

10 CENTS BUYS A PACKAGE ECONOMY BLUE. Makes Full Quart Best Liquid Bluing. 15 years on the market. Ask dealer, or we will send by mail package upon receipt of 10c. In stamps and dealer's name. BRIDGES-McDOWELL Co., Louisville, Ky.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS Cabaret Candy Cathartic. GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pain after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C.C.C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

\$49.00 For this beautiful, Top Buggy, manufactured by us here in Atlanta, Georgia, a Southern Buggy for Southern Trade, has a fine Leather Quarter Top, Leather Head, Spring Bottom Cushion, and Leather Back, is Elegantly Painted, and fully Guaranteed. \$4.90 For this fine Collar and Harness, sold with every GOLDEN EAGLE BUGGY, regular retail price \$12.50. Catalog and full description sent on request. Golden Eagle Buggy Co. 158-160 Edgewood Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

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Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One lb. package colors silk, wool and cotton equally well and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer or we will send post paid at 10c a package. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Dalton, Ga.

**Ill-treatment of Jamaica Labourers on the Isthmus.**

MR. A. N. HENRIQUES' LETTER.  
The "Colon Telegram" publishes the following letter from the pen of Mr. A. N. Henriques, who is well known in Jamaica:

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—The first episode in the uncivilized methods of treating people who have been accustomed to, and have received all the consideration of, a progressive age, a people who have enjoyed the privileges of a constitutional Government and under the benign influence of British rule, who have always been submissive to law and order, and when treated with kindness and forbearance, will work with energy and with every effort to satisfy employer or overseer. Such are the labourers brought by the United States Government from Jamaica to do work on the Panama Canal, work that no others can perform and this fact will very shortly become patent to those who are sceptical as to the truth of this statement, so soon as all other means have been essayed and exhausted.

In the island of Jamaica, the labourers in the field, on the roads, on the railways have never had reason to complain except of the very limited wages, owing to the depressed condition there prevailing; their taskmasters have understood and dealt with them not as with brutes, but as a race of men who may be led but not driven.

Confiding in the ability of the Canal Commission and in the assurances of contractors, authorized by the United States Government, that proper care and due protection would be given them these men little dreamed that they would be the victims of outrages, barbarous acts, such as were committed by irresponsible men, armed not with clubs as guardians of the peace, but as in a city under martial law, on Thursday the 27th April, 1905.

Will the United States permit a repetition of this scandalous outrage, that may seriously affect the building of the canal? An outrage committed on an unoffensive body of men, whose fault was owing to error of judgment, in not submitting their grievance to the proper authority, and in refusal to return to work without having had their midday meal. Was this so grievous a crime for the overseer to order a force of policemen, not with clubs but armed with rifles and fixed bayonets to drive them out of their quarters which these valiant guardians of the peace were too ready to execute; the men then grouped together seeing that they were to be thus assailed, and refused to go. Then it was that they were clubbed with rifle butts and impelled by bayonet stabs, which outrage they resisted and threw a few stones, one of which struck down a policeman. Immediately the alarm went out and it would seem not simply because the entire police force but a large number of young men, some armed with revolvers, others with swords, entered the arena, so to put it, and then commenced the pursuit of the unfortunate men, unarmed and terrorized by these people in the most cruel, blood-thirsty manner, cutting, slashing, wounding and clubbing down at their own discretion through the entire length and breadth of the city, without the interference of a single authority to stop so barbarous a proceeding, and all this was witnessed by respectable residents and merchants and others from the start to the finish. There were at least twenty men of these Jamaican labourers most grievously wounded, three still more so, one of whom died and possibly others may succumb to the effects of this barbarous onslaught.

**A VIGOROUS PROTEST.**

The British Consul, Mr. Claude Mallet, has, to my knowledge, done all that is possible that is necessary, on the premises and has protested so effectively and with such force of evidence that those in authority, whether Canal Commissioners or Panama authorities, will act promptly and judiciously to end such dreadful acts of brutality and to respect the rights of humble labourers even when these may not be British subjects. It is full time that these methods of a barbarous age should end and that the civilizing influences of the 20th century shall predominate here as elsewhere.

Our British Consul, Mr. Mallet, with prompt action forced

**Wood's Book Store, LIMON.**

**PRICE LIST OF Religious and Educational Books.**

Arabian Nights Entertainment	\$1.00
Arabian Nights, Illustrated	2.00
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Atlas, Mitchell's	3.00
Arithmetic, Irtel's	.35
Arithmetic, Colesso's	1.50
Arithmetic, Barnard-Smith	1.50
Almanac, World	1.00
Almanac, Whitaker	1.00
Almanac, Sheet	.15
Atlas Readers No. 2	.50
Atlas Readers No. 3	.75
Aristotle	1.50
<b>B</b>	
Brewer's Guide to Scripture History	\$2.50
Brewer's Guide to English History	2.50
Brewer's Guide to Science	2.50
Book You Want	1.00
Book of Religions, Illustrated	5.00
Biblical Reason Why	2.50
Ben Hur	1.00
Bulwer Lytton's Works, Illus.	1.00
Basket of Flowers, \$1.00 and	1.25
Boston's Bible Dictionary	1.00
Bibles, English, 50c and	2.00
Baptist Hymns, 50c and	1.00
Baptist Hymns, large print, \$2.00 and	3.00
Baptist Hymns, music	2.75
Bible Hieroglyphical	1.00
Basjo Instructor	1.50
<b>C</b>	
Corbett's Advice to Young Men	\$1.00
Cowper's Poems	1.00
Cookery, Domestic	1.00
Costa Rica, Illustrated	5.00
Choral Praise, Music	2.00
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Congregational Anthem, words only, I, II, III	.25
Congregational Anthem, music, I, II, III	2.00
Captivity of Judah	1.50
Cricket Scoring Books	.60
<b>D</b>	
Dickens' Works, bound	\$1.00
Dictionaries, English, Johnson's	1.00
Dictionaries, English, Webster's	1.00
Dictionaries, English, Webster's	5.00
Dictionaries, Spanish-Eng, pocket	1.00
Dictionaries, Spanish-Eng, indexed	1.50
Dream Book and Fortune Teller	1.00
Dictionary, German-English	1.50
Dictionary, Webster's Vest, indexed	.50
<b>E</b>	
Encyclopedia, pocket	\$ .50
Etiquette of Modern Society	1.00
Enquire Within Upon Everything	2.00
<b>F</b>	
Fox's Book of Martyrs	\$1.00
Fifty Years in the Church of Rome	3.00
Fairy Tales (Illustrated) Mulock's	2.00
Fennimore Cooper's Works, bd.	1.00
Fortune Teller and Dream Book	1.00
French Self Taught	.90
Flute Instructor	1.00
<b>G</b>	
Grace Aginlae's Works	\$2.00
Grimm's Fairy Tales, Illustrated	2.00
Geography, Hughes'	1.50
Geography, Horn's	.25
Grammar, Horn's	.25
Grammar, Lennie's	1.50
Grammar, Longman's	1.00
German Self Taught	.90
Golden Bells, words only	.25
Guitar Instructor	1.50
<b>H</b>	
History of England, Macaulay, 5 vols.	\$2.75
History of England, Markham's	2.50
History of England, Nelson's	.50
Holy War, Bunyan, Illustrated	2.00
Hazell's Annual	2.50
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, 50c	.75
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, large print	1.00
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, music	2.00
<b>I</b>	
Infant Readers	\$ .25
Inglis in Veinte Lecciones Cortinas	2.50
do. Allendorf	3.50
<b>J</b>	
Journal of Fashions, Metropolit'n	\$1.00
Life of Nelson	1.00
Life of H. M. Stanley	1.00
Life of Livingstone	1.00
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Life of Wm. Carey	1.00
Life of Wm. Knibb	1.75
Life of Wycliffe, Illustrated	2.50
<b>K</b>	
Kings of Israel and Judah	\$1.50
<b>L</b>	
Labouring Man's Book	\$1.50
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<b>M</b>	
Marfa Monk	\$1.00
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New Hymns and Solos, words only	.15
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Novels (see separate list)	...
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the Colombian Government to pay \$100,000 as indemnity to those labourers who were sufferers by the same outrages that occurred in Culebra some 12 or 15 years ago.

Mr. Mallet has a vast experience during his long administration of the British Consulate here and will never shirk his duty in protecting British interests and British subjects when occasions arise for his intervention.

I am, etc.,  
A. N. HENRIQUES.

**A Fashionable Wedding.**

(COMMUNICATED.)  
The above which could not be termed as above mentioned was celebrated in the Wesleyan Church on Sunday, 30th ult. The contracting parties were Mr. A. F. Thompson of Manchester, Jamaica, and Miss A. A. Paddyfoot, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Paddyfoot, of Trellawny, and sister of Dr. Paddyfoot now in Panama and Mrs. M. E. Alvaranga of this town. Precisely at 6.30 p.m., the bride leaning on the arm of her youngest brother, Mr. S. A. Paddyfoot entered the sacred edifice to the strain of music from the organ. Her dress of white silk, richly trimmed with forget-me-not flowers, white silk liberty ribbons, and fluttered chiffon, presented a magnificent appearance; her long flowing train was elegantly carried by Masters Claud Alvaranga and Aubrey James, whilst she wore in her hair a crown of wreaths with tulle attached, and on the breast a white chain, a present of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were Miss Lucy Wilson, Maud Anderson, Zilla Barton, Orinthia Martin, Daisy Barrow, Euphrosyne Smith, Uthedra Loney, Ursula and Thomasina James and Marie Forbes. All looking very smart and graceful. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. E. A. Pitt, after which the newly married couple remained to divine service. Mr. C. J. Paddyfoot, a cousin of the bride and an intimate friend of the bridegroom officiated as bestman. Amongst the other guests were: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Williams and Mrs. Ellen Smith, whilst Mr. J. A. Fray presided at the organ. After the service the happy pair retired to the spacious hall of Señor Agostini, which was neatly furnished and well decorated for the occasion, where a happy evening was spent in discussing the cake and wine prepared. The health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by Mr. W. S. Alvaranga and suitably replied to by Mr. S. A. Paddyfoot. Other toasts were given, after which all joined in drinking the health of the newly married couple. The wedding presents are too numerous to mention. At the close of the evening's proceedings the benediction was pronounced and all left feeling they had spent an enjoyable evening. The happy pair then drove home to their new residence.

**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.**

Mr. F. M. H. WOOD, Limón.

Dear Sir,—I received the ladies Gold Watch yesterday for the sale of eight Coupons, which I am pleased to say is to my satisfaction and return thanks for same. Wishing you success in your system.

Yours, etc.

Pacuarito May 16, 1905.

W. R. JONES.

**NORTHERN RAILWAY OF COSTA RICA**

**TIME TABLE.**

—: FOR ALL POINTS IN ZENT AND :—  
—Banana River Districts.—

WESTBOUND.		EASTBOUND.	
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.		DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY	
Depart	8:15 A. M.	LIMON.	3:00 P. M.
Arrive	9:20 "	ZENT.	1:50 "
"	9:40 "	ZENT JUNCTION	1:35 "
<b>CHIRRIPO BRANCH.</b>			
Arrive	10:45 A. M.	ZENT.	10:00 A. M.
Depart	10:25 "	CHIRRIPO.	10:20 "
<b>BANANA RIVER DISTRICT.</b>			
Arrive	5:00 P. M.	LIMON.	3:15 P. M.
Depart	4:05 "	BEARSEM.	4:00 "
"	4:05 "	PHILADELPHIA	4:00 "

† Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.  
‡ Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

W. G. CHASE, Superintendent

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GENERAL LINE OF DRY GOODS,  
BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS AND GROCERIES  
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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.

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High class Photos from C3.50 a dozen upwards. Photo Britons, Views of Costa Rica, Enlargements & Crayons on the instalment plan. Amateur Work finished.

**GOOD WORK GUARANTEED — RAIN OR SHINE.**  
Come and Look at our Samoles.

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—ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY EXECUTED—  
RUBBER BOUGHT AT HIGHEST PRICES.  
Aget in Limon for the—  
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**CELLULAR CLOTHING.**  
NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

**FOR SALE.**  
HOUSE containing two rooms and store, near Baptist Church. Apply A. MILLER, on the premises.

**Limón Mutual Life Assurance,**  
**DIED—MEMBER: ALFRED E. MILLER.**  
POLICY 328. ASSESSMENT NO 61.

THE assessment of One Colon payable by every member is now due on this policy, and must be paid at the Treasurer's Office (British Vice-Consulate) not later than Monday, June 19th. 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 3 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.