



MONEY - DINERO - MONEY

Where can I obtain the above?

—AT THE—

WRAP IT UP GRAN BARATILLO CASA DE EMPENO

AVISO.—A la una de la tarde de lunes 30 Abril del corriente año se rematara en este local las prendas cuyo plazo este vencido y no hayan pagado intereses.

We have several articles on which the interest is overdue, this is to give notice that any one in arrears with their interest account, should call and pay same before 2nd May. Money advanced on interest at lowest rates, also on Furniture, Jewellery, etc., etc.

TEODORO A. RODRIGUEZ.

Limón Weekly News. PORT LIMON, SATURDAY MAY 19, 1906. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUCCESSORS OF F. M. H. WOOD. PORT LIMON COSTA RICA, CENTRAL AMERICA. ANTONIO LEHMANN, CENTRAL AVENUE, SAN JOSE, A. C. G. C.

LATEST CABLES.

Guadaloupe cables announce serious electrical disturbances in that island. The mob dominates the city. The Mayor and other Socialist Officials have joined the mob, seized the electrical tables and prevented the opposition from voting. The United States Government has sent a gunboat to the disturbed island.

The warships "Latude" and "Tucignaviere" have landed marines. At Pointe-a-petre two were killed and several wounded during the fighting on the streets. In the presence of the civil and military authorities the mob destroyed several houses. The legitimate party have destroyed the newspaper offices and assaulted Boeant the candidate in his house.

The commander of the troops threatened to fire on the people several times but refrained from doing so.

By order of His Holiness the Pope, Merry del Val has addressed a circular to the Cardinals, resident in Rome, informing them that there is no change in the relations between the Vatican and Quirinal. Dignitaries of the church must abstain from all relations with persons accredited to the Quirinal. This is in reference to the banquet given by Ambassador White to Archbishop Ireland.

King Edward and the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday.

The war office has been advised by telegram of an engagement between the British forces and those of the Emir of Hodega, Nigeria. The British captured Hodega, which city is surrounded with walls and forts. The battle lasted 5 hours. The British forces suffered no loss.

News from Lisbon states that the warship Dorado, which conveyed the Governor of Mozambique and disappeared six months ago has been found wrecked on the coast of an island in Africa, the wreck was abandoned. The crew existed like Robinson Crusoe.

St. Petersburg news announces the opening of the new Parliament on the 7th by the Czar, assisted by the whole Imperial Family, Generals, Ministers and Diplomats. The members of Parliament met in the Nicholas Hall, a magnificent saloon of fifty by twenty-five yards, dedicated to the meetings of the Imperial Council, from thence they marched to the Grand Saloon of St. George, the Emperor delivering his speech from the Throne. After the ceremony the members returned to Tauride Palace and the Imperial Council to the Saloon of Nobles where the solemn ceremony of opening the House was performed.

Two hundred Zulus attacked Col. Mansell's column, who in turn pursued them, killing 60. The British loss was 3 wounded.

Salonica news reports a battle in Lovoija near Kurprilli, in which 14 Bulgarians and 2 Turks were killed.

King Alfonso arrived at the railway station in Madrid and was met by the Royal Family, members of the Government, and Authorities. His Majesty expressed great pleasure over his trip to England.

In Moscow 14 revolutionists suspected as members of the Supreme Terrorists have been arrested and all their correspondence and archives seized. Lists were found giving names of all the persons condemned to death and not yet killed. In an adjoining room the dead bodies of 3 were

found, death being due to an accidental explosion of a dynamite bomb.

The British Government is satisfied of Germany's sincerity that she is not giving any help to the Sultan. No doubt exists that before the naval demonstration takes place the Sultan will back down. The Turkish Ambassador held a lengthy conference with Earl Grey in order to arrange the pending dispute. It is fully understood that the Russian and French Ambassadors are using their influence at Constantinople to induce the Sultan to consent to England's demands. Should the ultimatum fail to have the desired effect the British Mediterranean Fleet will adopt the measure so often employed by the Powers in recent years as the result of dispute with the Sultan. No doubt a naval demonstration will quickly bring about the evacuation of the Tobah territory which is unquestionably Egyptian territory. The Sultan has been given 10 days in which to comply with the demands of Great Britain. The matter is a momentous one both for the Island Empire and for Islam, involving as it does the suzerainty of Egypt. There is much reason to believe that the Sultan and Kaiser have an agreement which, perhaps, amounts to an offensive and defensive alliance; but the time and place do not seem to be appropriate for the English and Germans to submit their quarrel to the arbitration of the sword. The reinforcement of the British garrison in Egypt does not necessarily indicate that the British Cabinet regards the situation as serious as the reinforcement naturally preceded the issuance of the ultimatum. It is extremely doubtful if the passage of the Dardanelles can be forced by a British fleet, for that strait has been extensively fortified in recent years. Turkey has the advantage not only of propinquity to the territory in dispute, but it has a much larger force, and the friendship of the population of Egypt.

The news from Durban is rather serious. The rising of the natives of Natal is assuming alarming proportions. It is believed that the rebel chief Bambetta commands 4,000 rebels. The miners have formed militia companies. Colonel McKenzie, the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, with a column including volunteers and Transvaalers, has left for the interior of Zululand. The true cause of the rebellion and discontent is not known. It can hardly be the collection of the taxes which have hitherto been regularly paid. It is said that the Zulus are dissatisfied with the long peace and desire war.

Berlin news reports an extraordinary discovery of leather trunks belonging to the principal hotels of France and Germany, stored in the Bandow Mecklenburg Castle which is rented to Prince von Weide. The highest society is agitated in consequence of the denouncement by a discharged groom that if a search was made a box was filled with leather trunks containing the silver would be found. The "Local Anzeiger" says among other things found were 58 dishes and 9 salt cellars, 11 vegetable bowls and 12 coffee pots of solid silver, belonging to the hotel Arsay, Paris. Many of the articles bear the monogram of Palaise and Kaiserhofs, Berlin and Bayerischenhof, Munich Hotels.

The Mayor of Madrid has announced that a statue of Charles XII will shortly be erected.

Three British torpedo boats left Valette, Malta, on Tuesday; 4 battleships and 4 cruisers under Lord Chas. Beresford arrived at Phaleron bay.

An Extraordinary Council of Ministers met at Constantinople on Tuesday to consider the British ultimatum to evacuate Tabah in 10 days. The Sultan is in treaty with the British Minister through the Turkish Minister of Foreign Relations, who said his Majesty desired to submit the matter to arbitration at the Hague.

Six unknown men in Ekaterinslav discharged their revolvers at the Governor General, killing him instantly. The murderers escaped.

Re the estate of FREDERICK M. H. WOOD, (deceased.)

To be sold by order of the Civil Judge of this "Comarca" the following properties:

- 1. The well known Stationery, Book, &c., &c. business conducted under the name of "Wood's Book Store," situated in this town.
2. The large Printing Establishment, home of the "Limón Weekly News," comprising a modern cylinder press (new) driven by electricity, full complement of type, machines for perforating and cutting, separate press for small job work.
3. The Farm Blagdon, situated a short distance from Limón, planted with bananas, chocolate, &c., having a tram line, banana cars, &c., &c. Full title. Entered in the Register at Limón, volume 651, folio 303, No. 942, inscription No. 1.
4. Farm "Tres Amigos" adjoining Blagdon, cultivated &c., &c., as above mentioned Blagdon farm.
5. Large Commissary at Blagdon Farm alongside Northern Railroad track, with well built house adjoining.
6. A piece of land cultivated with cocoa and fruit trees, situated at 1 Mile, 1 hectare, with a dwelling house thereon. Entered in Register at Limón, volume 651, folio 399, No. 966, inscription 2.
7. Part of lot "A" of the manzana numbered 19 on the plan of Matina with a dwelling house thereon, registered Limón, volume 530, folio 465, No. 733, inscription 4, Land frontage, 15 metres, depth 46 metres, House frontage 7 metres by 14 metres.
8. Balance of lot "A" of the manzana numbered 36 on the plan of Matina with a dwelling house thereon, registered Limón, volume 651, folio 391, No. 964, inscription 1. House 15 metres by 7 metres.
9. Land 20 metres frontage and 46 metres depth, situated at 1 Mile with two dwelling house thereon, registered Limón, volume 651, folio 483, No. 988, inscription 1.
10. Land situated in same district as above with a dwelling house thereon, registered Limón, volume 651, folio 479, No. 987, inscription 1. Land 61 metres frontage by 173 metres.

Offers for all or any of the above will be received at

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON.

Limón, 23rd April, 1906.

BOARDING! BOARDING!

A PRIVATE FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE JUST OPENED IN

CARTAGO,

BY MRS. A. E. BOURCY, corner of San Francisco, from the station—four blocks straight down. English style. Price moderate. Special attention given to invalids.

4 ins. 12-5-06.

FOR SALE: A fine toned PIANO black and gold case. Triple action. Iron frame. PRICE C350.00 CASH. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE.

Ladies' Saddle and Bridle. Edison's Grand Concert Phonograph, with 100 concert records, price \$250, a bargain.

A quantity of Carpenters' Tools. APPLY AT WOOD'S BOOK STORE.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHOCOLATES & MIXED SWEETS. PRICE—C1.00 & 50 CENTS. Woods Book Store.

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON.

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American Newspapers and Periodicals, Etc.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Table with 2 columns: Yearly and Monthly. Lists various publications and their prices, including Advocate (Jamaica), Argosy, Cassell's Family Magazine, etc.

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

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON, COSTA RICA, C. A.

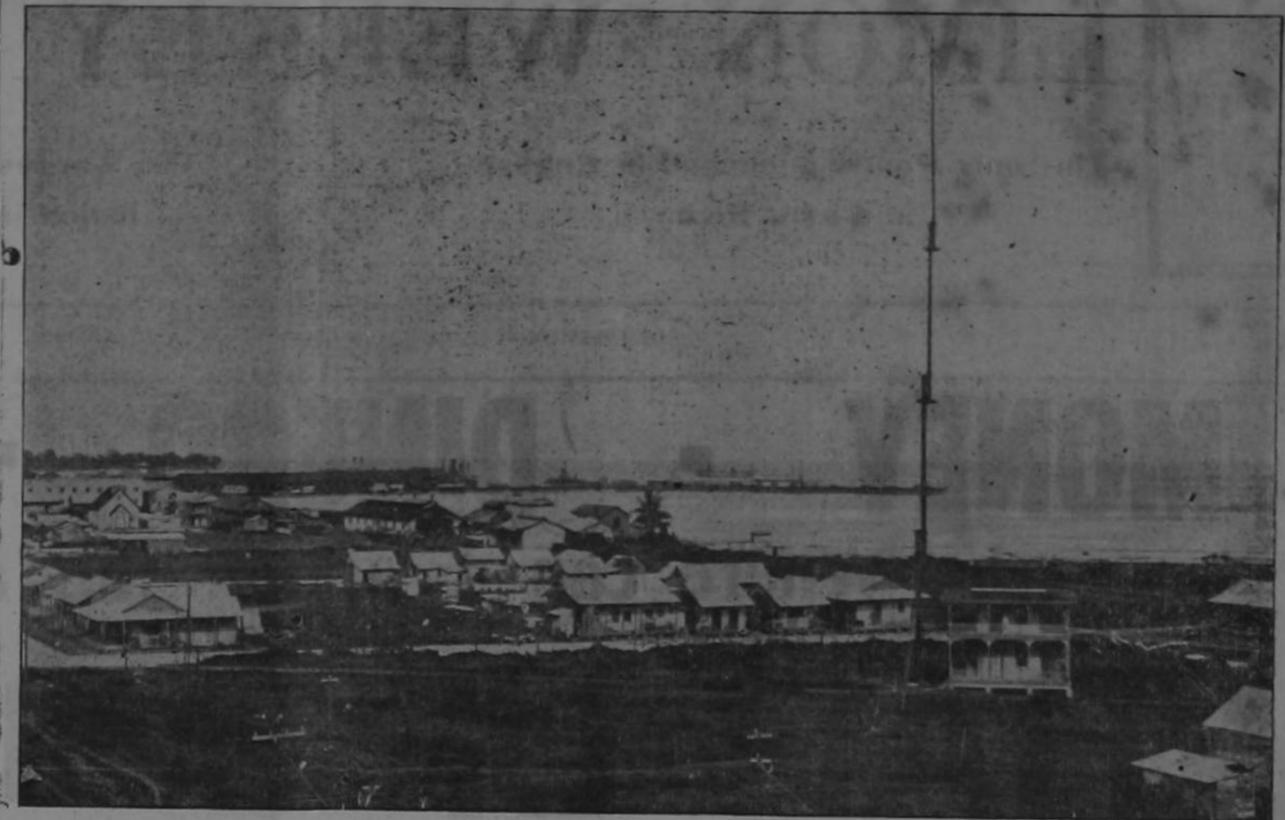
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WOOD'S BOOK STORE,

LIMON. PRICE LIST

Of Stationery, School Material and Novelties.

A	Automatic Pencils 25	Ledgers, with indexes, 200 pages 2.25
	Almanacs, Whitaker's, \$1.00 and \$2.00	Ledgers, with indexes, 300 pages 3.00
	Almanacs, World 1.00	Ledgers, with indexes, 400 pages 3.75
	Almanacs, sheet15	Labels, gummed, 1,000 3.00
	Alphabet Cards35	Lotto, 50, 1.00 and 3.00
	Atlases \$2.00 and 3.00	Letter heads, ptd., 100 3.00
		Letter heads, ptd., 200 4.50
		Letter heads, ptd., 300 6.00
		Letter heads, ptd., 500 7.00
		Leg guards 7.00
		Lapel button, King Edward 15
		Lapel button, union jack 10
		Lanterns50
		M.
		Marshmallows, plain, 50c and \$1.00
		Marshmallows, chocolate, 50c and 1.00
		Music paper, sheet15
		Mucilage, 20c and 1.25
		Mucilage, in collapsible tubes 25
		Memorandums, 5c, 10c, 15c and 50
		Memorandums, indexed, from 30
		Mouth organs, 25c and 75
		Mourning note, per quire 30
		Mourning envelope, 25c and 50
		Marbles, clay, per doz. 15
		Marbles, glass, per doz. 20
		Marking brushes, 10c, 20c and 25
		Metal polish25
		Music books, 50c and 1.00
		Mirrors, hand carved 3.00
		Musical boxes, toy 1.50
		Musical boxes, toy 2.50
		N.
		Needles, crochet 10
		Note paper, per pkt. 10
		Note paper, per ream \$1.50
		Note paper (flowers) per doz. 50
		Note paper, initials, per doz 50
		Nail brushes, 25c and 1.00
		O.
		Oil board, per sheet 10
		Oil for typewriter 50
		Oil can75
		Oil Paints, tin box \$5.00
		P.
		Pen racks, spiral 25
		Pistols, toy, 25c and 75
		Pipes, cornob 25
		Pipes, briar, \$1.50 and \$1.75
		Polish, boot, brown 50
		Polish, boot, black 50
		Polish, boot, white 75
		Pins, office, pyramid 35
		Pencils, lead, Eagle office 15
		Pencils, lead, mercantile 10
		Pencils, lead, Perfection 35
		Pencils, lead, carpenter's 15
		Pencils, lead, blue or red 15
		Pencils, lead, red and blue com- bined 25
		Pencils, slate, (board) 50
		Pencils, copying 20
		Penholders, 5c and 10
		Penholders, cork 25
		Penholders, self-ejecting 25
		Printing outfit 1.00
		Pens, gold fountain 1.50
		Pens, Esterbrook's, per gross 2.00
		Pens, Spencian, per gross 2.50
		Pens, school, per gross 1.50
		Poker chips, per 100 1.50
		Pencil sharpeners 25
		Pencil holders, leather 35
		Pencil holders, metal, 15c and 25
		Point protectors 10
		Paper fasteners, per box 50
		Paper weights, 76c, \$1.50 and 3.00
		Purses, chain 50
		Purses, gold coin 1.00
		Q.
		Queen Victoria photograph \$1.00
		R.
		Rules, carpenter's 50
		Rules, carpenter's, brass bound, \$1.00
		Rules, office, from 35
		Rules, office, rubber 2.00
		Rubber bands, per gross 35
		Rubber bands, per gross 3.00
		Records, 100 pages 1.25
		Records, 200 pages 2.00
		Records, 300 pages 2.75
		Records, 400 pages 3.50
		Receipt books, cash, 50 leaves 40
		Receipt books, cash, 100 leaves 75
		Receipt books, rent, 50 leaves 40
		Receipt books, rent, 100 leaves 75
		Razors, each 8.00
		Razor straps 1.50
		Razor cases 35
		Rosin, for viola 25
		S.
		Slates, 25c, 40c and 50
		Soap, Pear's unscented 50
		Spectacles \$1.50
		Spectacles, colored 1.00
		Spectacle cases 25
		Stamps, India rubber 1.00
		Sand paper 50
		Stylographic pens 2.50
		Scrubbing pads, 8c, 10c and 15
		Silver paint 75
		Sealing wax, pound 50
		School bags from 50
		Scissors 75
		Scissors, folding pocket 1.00
		Straws, per box 1.75
		Sling shot, rubber 25
		Sponge, for cups 50
		Scholar's companions 1.00
		Short-hand note books 25
		Spelling books, 85c and 1.00
		Sponge cups 1.25
		T.
		Toys, assorted prices 30
		Tooth picks 30
		Toilet paper 20
		Tobacco pouch, rubber \$1.00
		Type (see printing outfit)
		Typewriting paper, letter ream 3.00
		Typewriting paper, foolscap, ream 3.50
		Typewriter ribbons 2.00
		Tablets, note 25c and 40
		Tablets, letter, 50c and 1.00
		Time books, weekly, from 20
		Time books, monthly, 20c and 75
		Tape measures, 3 ft. 75
		Tape measures, 5 ft. 85
		Twine, per 1-3 lb. ball 50
		Tooth brushes 50



FOR BREAKING BREAD "STICKS."
The woman who makes her own bread will appreciate some new baking pans just put on the market. Each is about ten inches long by five wide and consists of a series of tiny troughs. These are intended for the baking of bread "sticks" which look a great deal more appetizing than the ordinary slice of bread, and which cost but little more trouble to make.

HOW TO PLANK MEATS
In the Gimbel store Mrs. Rohrer gave a most interesting and instructive lecture on the art of "planking" meats and in the afternoon she showed how to prepare dishes to take the place of meat. "Planking is really a form of broiling," she said, "except that one side of the meat is next to a hot plank, which in the roasting imparts a flavor that is agreeable. To plank a steak one must broil it partly on one side before putting it on the hot plank. Select a hardwood plank at least 1 1/2 inches in thickness, make it very hot. Put on the steak; broil sideways and finish the cooking on the plank. A steak two inches thick will require a half hour.

"Fifteen minutes before the steak is done garnish the board with light mashed potatoes, making the border sufficiently high and firm to hold the steak dressing. If you are to use fresh mushrooms, broil them and have them done just as the steak is to be served. Put them over the top of the steak, one overlapping the other. Have ready a can of peas, heated and seasoned; a stuffed pepper or tomato for each person and a half pint of brown sauce. Put the peas at one side of the board; arrange the stuffed tomatoes or peppers; pour on the board the brown sauce and send at once to the table.—Philadelphia Record.

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Lentil Pudding.—Soak a half-pound of lentils over-night; boil until tender; press through a colander; beat until light; add a half-cup of hot milk and an equal quantity of boiled rice. Turn into a baking dish and bake one-half hour. This may be changed by adding the yolks and whites of two eggs in place of the rice.

Nut Rolls.—Chop fine a half-pound of pecan meats; add to them a pint of either boiled rice or hominy grits; season with salt and pepper; add a hard-boiled egg chopped fine. Form into a roll. Wrap in a paper and bake 30 minutes. Serve with a plain sauce Hollandaise.

Plain Omelet.—Mix one-half tablespoonful of flour with four tablespoonfuls water and add to the beaten yolks of four eggs. Put in a half teaspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper and lightly stir in the beaten whites. Put one-half tablespoonful of butter into hot frying pan, turn in the omelet, and when the center looks dry run a knife around the edges and fold over. Slide carefully on to a warm platter.

Potato Omelet.—Mince a small onion, fry it brown in a tablespoonful of butter, turn in a cupful of hashed cold boiled potatoes and fry until they are brown. Make a plain omelet, and before folding sprinkle the potatoes over it.

French Macaroni.—One-half pound of macaroni prepared as above, one-half pound of cheese. Cut the macaroni in small pieces, chop one onion fine, add a piece of butter and pour over all one pint of sour cream. Bake three-quarters of an hour.

Escaloped Fish.—Pick up a half pint of cold cooked fish and season. Make a sauce of one tablespoonful of butter and one-half tablespoonful of flour cooked together over the fire and tinned with one and a half gills of milk. Put a little of this sauce into a small baking dish, then a layer of the sauce and another of the fish. Finish with the sauce and cover with four tablespoonfuls of grated bread crumbs. Dot with butter and bake twenty minutes or until browned on top.

LOST \$5 AND A SWEETHEART.
Typewriter's Mistake Led to a Tragedy of Errors.
"I'm in a terrible fix," sobbed the top-floor girl, "and don't know what I shall do about it."
"What's the trouble?" asked her sympathetic friend.
"It's all about Howard, and—oh, dear, it's awful. I discovered the other day that I had lost \$5. It had been handed me when I was at my writing desk, and instead of at once putting it away in a safe place, I stuck it into an envelope and left it there. Later I wrote several letters, and when I again remembered the \$5 bill it was gone.
"My natural supposition was that I had sent it away in one of the letters I had just written. All those letters except one, were business letters. The exception was to Howard Strong. I immediately wrote to every one of my correspondents and explained what I had done and asked them to examine the envelope for a trace of the \$5. Howard Strong is the only one that has replied so far; he sent me the \$5. Fortunately, he said, he had not destroyed the envelope, and there, tucked away in one corner, he had found the \$5 bill.
"Naturally I felt pretty good over that outcome of my mistake, but the next morning, when the second chapter began to unfold, I didn't feel quite so comfortable. I found then, in the top envelope of a bunch that I had previously overlooked, that \$5 bill.
"It is no use for anybody to try to imagine how I felt, because it can't be done. I spent fully two hours puzzling over Howard's motive in sending me the money. Finally I came to the conclusion that he must have constructed my letter as an ingenious way of asking for a loan, and he had forthwith responded in the same round-about fashion. I wrote Howard a stinging letter. I claimed that by putting such a construction on my letter he had insulted me. Of course I returned the \$5.
"About two hours after I had mailed that letter chapter No. 3 began. Ellen Fariss and I use that writing desk in partnership. It was Ellen's turn at the desk. The first thing I knew she was upsetting things in general looking for a particular envelope.
"What kind of an envelope was it?" I asked.
"One of those plain white ones," she said. "It was right on top of this bunch. I stuck a \$5 bill in it yesterday—"
"At that point in Ellen's explanation I collapsed. It was her money that I had returned to Howard, and I had to take the lost \$5 I had in the world to settle with her. I haven't heard from Howard, and I have not had the courage to write again. I said in my last letter that all was over between us, and apparently it is." And the girl wept afresh.—New York Press.

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

SWINGING ROCK FIRMLY FIXED

South American Natural Wonder Defied Dictator of Argentina.
One of the strangest of natural wonders of South America, is the swinging rock of Tandil (La piedra voladora), says the Philadelphia Record. The stone lies about half a mile from the city of Tandil, province of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, upon the highest summit of a little rocky ridge. When seen from the ravine it has the form of a giant pyramid, while from another view it resembles an enormous cone. It is twenty-one feet long and twenty-eight feet high, and its weight is judged to be about 12,500 hundredweight, or about 627 tons. From the distance the stone presents a peculiar aspect. It is so highly poised on the rocky slope that it seems as if we were watching a stone roll down the hill and resting for a second upon a very small base. But when we approach this swinging rock we are astonished by a new wonder. We can set the stone in motion by merely pushing it with the hand. Very often the traveler is spared even the trouble of pushing the stone, as the wind will cause it to swing.
Early in the nineteenth century the Argentine Republic was ruled by the dictator Rosa with unparalleled cruelty for about twenty-five years. To show his supreme power the tyrant ordered that the stone be encircled with ropes and many horses to be harnessed to these ropes—but the stone could not be moved one inch from its resting place.

Fish on Land.
It is not to be supposed that a fish is absolutely comfortable away from its own element, but it is nevertheless true that it sometimes sees fit to live on the land for a short period. Of all land-frequenting fish, the most famous is the climbing perch of India, which not only walks out of the water, but also mounts into trees by means of sharp spines situated near its head and tail. It has a peculiar breathing apparatus, which enables it to extract oxygen from the water stored up within a small chamber near its gills, for use while on land.

Growth and Life of Oyster.
The oyster is not much larger than the head of a fair-sized pin at the end of a fortnight, and at three months about equal to a sp't pea. At the end of four years' growth it is fit for the market. Oysters live to the age of from twelve to fifteen years. According to one naturalist, these bivalves feed on monads—the most minute form of marine life.

PERHAPS YOU DON'T KNOW.
That good macaroni is of a yellowish tint and does not break readily in cooking.
That a brush dipped in salt water should be used in cleaning bamboo furniture.
That a dustpan with a long, perpendicular handle will save many a twinge in the muscles of the back.
That one of the greatest of conveniences to have about a kitchen is a pair of scissors. They are most satisfactory when used for trimming bacon and ham rinds, skinning parts of fowls and cutting up salads.
That the easiest way to sprinkle clothes is to use a clean whisk broom that should be kept for the purpose.
That enameled kitchen ware that has become burned or discolored may be cleaned by rubbing with salt wet with vinegar.
That linseed oil is good for chapped hands, burns and sprains, and has the additional advantage of being cheap.
That a galvanized iron lemon squeezer should not be used. The lemon juice when brought into contact with the iron forms a poisonous salt.
That salt thrown on burning fat will remove all odor and smoke.
That ink spots may be taken out of delicate white goods with chlorinated soda. A few drops poured on will make the ink disappear at once. It should not be used on silk however.
That a few drops of ammonia or a pinch of borax will not only soften water, but make it cleansing besides.

What He Was Waiting For.
Lawyer Charles F. Eddy, a successful practitioner of the old school, has long enjoyed a reputation for dry humor and caustic sarcasm. He talks in a distinct, deliberate manner, with a deep bass voice, and has a regard for personal and professional dignity and is scrupulous in his observances of it.
One day a gentleman who was wont to intrude himself upon the old gentleman caught up with him on the street. This gentleman had with him a dog of the Irish setter breed. The youngsters about the streets had taken a fancy to the dog, and at their commands to "set," "charge," etc., he was prone to attend. The company of the man or the dog was therefore not desirable to Mr. Eddy.
The undesirable man with the undesirable dog having caught up with the old gentleman, an effusive greeting was extended, but not as enthusiastically responded to by Mr. Eddy, who stood still and, with his chin in his hand, appeared to be lost in thought.
After a moment or two the man with the dog asked: "Aren't you going my way, Mr. Eddy?"
"Yes, I intend to go in that direction, sir."
"Well, what are you waiting for, Mr. Eddy?"
"I am waiting, sir, for you and your confounded dog to get up the street."—Boston Herald.

She Is and She Isn't.
"Your wife is a very cultured woman, I understand."
"Yes, I—"
"They tell me she is at home in music, literature, art, science—"
"Uh—huh—but—"
"But what?"
"But she's never at home."—Cleveland Leader.

RECIPES
Mazagan.—Wash and boil a half-pound of rice; drain; chop fine a half-pound of cheese. Put a layer of rice and a layer of cheese with a dusting of salt and pepper in a baking dish; pour over a half-cup of milk. Bake in a quick oven 20 minutes.

The Reading Most Necessary.
One of the brightest essay-writers of America once put together a number of short articles addressed to boys and girls, intended to advise them in regard to talking, writing and living in general. We will not mention his name, but leave you to find it out for yourselves. In telling what books were most needed, he makes a short list of the indispensables. At the head of all he puts the Bible, which besides its religious worth, has a claim upon every reader to enable him to understand all history and literature.
In regard to this, the author mentioned quoted an eminent authority on the subject as saying that the English language of the last three centuries has revolved around the English Bible, as the earth goes round the sun. The second book, it may surprise you to know, is a good history of America; next, a good history of England; fourth comes Shakespeare's plays; and fifth, an atlas. He calls a library made up of these five items "a bread-and-water diet."—St. Nicholas.

MUTATION.

Till comes the crescent Moon, We worship each a Star; But in the reign of Noon, Alike forgotten are The lesser and the larger light That ruled the destinies of Night.



ONE day in the late summer I was half dozing on my horse as I herded a bunch of cattle on a wide expanse of grass land in a Western State. I was losing the forms of things about me when a quick movement of my horse recalled me to consciousness, and I saw that two horsemen were approaching. They had just appeared over a low ridge of sand hills that lay across the trail leading to the upper ranges along the river.

They came toward me at the easy, shambling gait of the "cow pony," sitting their horses with the perfect ease of long practice. As they drew nearer, I noted the dignified bearing and the better quality of dress that often distinguish the ranch owner from the hired rider.

But perhaps I should have paid little further heed, and let them pass as casual visitors riding for strays, had not the gray locks of one of them given him an appearance of age which his erect carriage and vigorous face plainly belied.

Naturally I kept my curiosity to myself, but I watched the man closely as he made the customary inspection of my herd, then rode on. But that evening I mentioned the strange appearance of my visitor to my employer.

"Oh, that was Dad Howell," he said. "He came by here."

"He is really old?" I said, drawing inference from the fact that Carter called him "Dad."

"No," replied Carter. "Little past forty. The other man was his brother, and the older by several years." Then he told this story.

The Howell brothers, George and Allan, came West early, and established themselves on the Arkansas River. The range on the public domain was then open and free. They had plenty of room for the grazing of their herds, and as they possessed some means, and were intelligent, progressive men, they were soon in possession of a large "bunch" of cattle.

It so happened that the Texas cattle trail ran through the region in which the Howell brothers had their ranch. Along this trail large herds of cattle were driven every year, from the breeding grounds in Texas to the maturing grounds in Montana and Dakota.

With all regard for the honest and upright among them, truth demands that we say the men who composed the outfits on the trail were often the riffraff of the Lone Star State.

Not infrequently, when these men were returning empty handed, they sought to enrich themselves by turning "rustler," and taking a choice lot of cattle back with them.

Soon after the Howell brothers came West a gang of these rustlers, led by one Cal Smith, gathered up a bunch of cattle and started south. The stockmen gave chase. They followed the thieves for a week, and finally brought them to bay. But they failed to recover their cattle, and returned, losing three of their number.

With this example still fresh before them, the ranchmen quailed, when Cal Smith repeated his raid as he returned from Montana the following year. But realizing that their business would be ruined if these raids were allowed to continue, and that it would be useless to appeal to such law as had at that time been established, a few of the braver men, with Allan Howell at their head, crossed the sand hills in pursuit.

The rustlers had several days the start of their pursuers, but were encumbered with the herd of stolen cattle, and must travel slowly. The stockmen went out with their luggage packed on their relay horses. They thus avoided the impediment of camp wagon, and could move rapidly. After two days of hard riding they overtook the outlaws.

But the latter were prepared to receive them. On sighting their pursuers they had rushed the cattle across the practically dry bed of the Cimarron River, and bunched them on a "flat" at the base of a bluff. Then with a guard posted to prevent them from scattering, the gang took post on the top of the bluff. Dismounting, they rested their rifles across their saddles and calmly waited.

It is no discredit to the stockmen that they halted at a respectful distance. To rush into an affray with so well posted an enemy would have been the height of rashness.

you want these cattle, come and get them. Don't keep us waiting." Howell looked in the faces of his men and saw that while they were brave men, who would not hesitate at fair odds, they would not deliberately throw away their lives. He could not blame them. The odds were insurmountable. Still, he was unwilling to turn back without accomplishing his mission.

He thought for a moment, then turned to his comrades and said: "Boys, I'm going after those cattle, and I want you to be ready to fight off the rustlers when I bring them back. Get off your horses and act as if you were waiting for me to have a talk with them, but be ready."

To all appearances, Allan Howell rode forward to confer with the outlaws. They evidently so explained his action, for they allowed him to advance unmolested to the foot of the bluff. Here he had gained the farther side of the herd. He was also screened from the outlaws by the brow of the hill.

Looking back, he could see that his men had obeyed his orders literally, and were sitting or standing about in easy positions, but keeping conveniently near their horses. He noted, too, that the cattle were restive.

Suddenly Howell wheeled his horse to the right, dashed along the base of the bluff, and tearing his yellow "slicker" from his saddlebow, he flung it with one hand, while with the other he discharged a volley of shots. And he yelled as only a cow-man can yell.

Now there is nothing that will frighten a Western range steer worse than a waving slicker, and as Howell expected, pandemonium broke loose at once. With wild snorts and a great clashing of horns the herd rushed away.

The guards, dashing up, only increased the stampede, and directed it upon Howell's party, who opened their line to let it pass, then closed up behind it to prevent pursuit.

The cattle were recovered! From the stockmen there went up a great shout of triumph, from the bluff a yell of rage. And the solitary horseman, galloping in the wake of the fleeing herd, became the target of a vicious volley.

One bullet carried away his hat; another paralyzed an arm, while a third killed the horse under him. Down he went with a great crash!

To Allan Howell's horror, the animal, in falling, pinned him to the ground. Handicapped by his wounded arm, his utmost efforts could not avail to draw his leg from beneath the horse. Meanwhile, the earth about him was torn with the leaden hail. More terrible still, he saw through the dust cloud that his comrades, supposing that he was coming safely on, were hurrying after the cattle. Wounded and helpless, he was being needlessly abandoned by those whose interests he had sought to serve.

Then the fire ceased, and he heard the tread of a horse's hoofs. Looking up, he saw one of the desperados riding up, with his pistol leveled. The sickening terror of death came upon him with the blinding flash.

The next moment he realized, to his surprise, that he still lived! One more bullet had entered the body of poor old Tom. Then the man, a mere boy, swung himself from the saddle.

"Lie still until we get away," he said, in an undertone. With a mighty effort he pulled the dead horse from Allan's leg. Then he continued, "I'm sorry, mister, but I'll have to take your six-shooter, or the boys will come for it and make trouble," and picking up the weapon, he rode away.

The next Allan Howell knew, the big Missouri man was raising him in his arms, while his comrades were standing about, looking on with deep concern and sincere contrition.

"Oh, he's coming out of it now, boys!" the big man said, with a ringing note of gladness in his voice. Then addressing himself to Allan, he continued, "We didn't see you go down, and thought you were safe till the dust cleared away. Then we came back to get ye, Allan. The rustlers have skedaddled, and you're out of danger. So don't worry."

But he was not out of danger. They took him home and put him to bed, and it was several months before he recovered his former health and spirits. But from that hour his hair was whitened, and to his friends he has ever been "Dad" Howell.—Youth's Companion.

The Ideal in Every-Day Life. Let us now go for a walk, during which we will observe the people who are pursuing their callings. Let us note their moods.

We will come upon persons whom we can not see sweep, hammer, or dig the earth without experiencing a desire to take from them their broom or hammer or spade, in order to show them how they ought to use it. This sort of worker is to be met with quite as often in the schools, in the church, in the studios of painting and sculpture as in the fields, the mines and the shops. Without ideals people are the same everywhere. When they teach they make us weary of learning, when they make music they cause us to hate music. They have no faith in their work. All the time they have the air of saying, "What a stupid trade I have chosen! Be sure my children shall not follow it."

Those who put the ideal into their work produce altogether different effects upon us, whether they be manual or intellectual laborers. You see them at work, performing at times unpleasant duties, which you perhaps would not choose, but with so much of good will, of punctuality and fidelity, and such an appreciation of "the useful flight of days," that they appear great to us, and an envy seizes us to imitate them.—Charles Wagner, in Harper's Bazar.

Fortune Tellers As Crooks

Methods They Have Employed to Get Money From Trusting Victims.

IF the fortune teller told fortunes merely, he might be regarded as a comparatively harmless individual, simply possessing himself by trickery of the shillings and sovereigns of fools. He is, however, generally a suggester of crime and a blackmail, says London Answers. In that description I include the ladies with the gentlemen who practice the art. There are as many women practitioners of these evil methods as there are men, and a vastly greater number of their victims are ladies.

In 1898 a woman was convicted of having stolen jewels worth £800 belonging to her mistress, a Liverpool lady. The prisoner had been a lady's maid for four years. She was young—only twenty-three, intelligent, honest. In the Easter of '98 she accompanied her mistress to Eastbourne, where, at one of the chief hotels, the girl met a woman with whom she became friendly. The stranger narrated how she had her fortune told by a marvellous woman, and the maid naturally longed to have a peep into her future. She accordingly went to the fortune teller, being introduced by her companion.

This woman was a mere accomplice of the "seer," sharing the profits of the business, and living at the hotel in order to meet victims. The maid, after her conviction, and while working her sentence, confessed all, and gave an account of what took place at the interview. The seer had subtly suggested the robbery to her, had hinted that it would be successful, and had pointed out that the money which might be realized through it was sorely needed if the girl was to make certain of the affections of the young fellow in love with her, who, the fortune teller stated, was wavering beneath the temptation of a marriage with another girl who was better off, but who would make him miserable. The maid fell into the trap laid for her. She stole the jewels and was quickly discovered.

The suggestion of crime or indiscretion for the purpose of subsequent blackmail is part of the business of most fortune tellers. The chief epidemics of secret poisoning by women have almost invariably been found to have their origin in the foul den of the pretended seer—male or female.

In a case which came before one of the law courts some time ago the methods of the fashionable fortune telling prey were revealed in a startling fashion. A gentleman of very considerable wealth, his young and pretty wife and her maid were staying at Mentone. Among the persons they met at the hotel was a very delightful lady, who, by the fascination of her manner and elegance of her costume, quickly won the admiration of the young wife. They decided to visit a palmist in the town.

The delightful stranger, an accomplice of the fortune teller, had, of course, instructed him in all the information he required respecting the victim before the meeting.

"You are married," he told the lady, "and are moderately happy. Your husband has faults"—the victim had confided them to her lady friend in the course of many chats—"more faults than you know. You might have married better. There is a gentleman here now—rich, titled, prepossessing in every way—who loves you passionately. He is related to a royal family."

The young lady was startled, flattered and curious, but more the swindler pretended he could not tell her then, and the lady and her companion left him. She was naturally excited to know who the royal person might be. Her companion undertook to try what she could do to drag from the fortune teller further particulars.

In a few days she brought the news that the prince had dark brown hair, was fond of dancing, and would be at a masked ball to be held a night or two later. So much the seer had discovered, but he would say no more than that if the lady went to the ball the prince would doubtless see her and reveal himself. The temptation to learn who he really was was too great to be resisted.

It was a trap to enable the fortune teller to blackmail the young wife afterward, and the villainy was only discovered when the lady was proceeded against by a money lender for sums borrowed to satisfy the bloodsuckers, when at last she confessed her foolishness to her husband.

The system of employing as decoys fascinating and well dressed women, who take their places at the best hotels as visitors and insinuate themselves into the confidence of ladies whom it is deemed worth victimizing, is a comparatively modern development in the art of blackmailing.

The idea that the fortune teller is a vulgar fraud is altogether wrong. No swindler is possessed of greater ability and unscrupulousness.

The scoundrel De Tourville, who murdered two of his wives for money, had recourse to fortune tellers to persuade the ladies whom he had marked for his victims to accept him. In both cases the ladies had large fortunes. Having ascertained their wealth and other particulars, he laid a plan by which each lady was persuaded to consult a fortune teller, who gave her such a description of De Tourville as her future husband, and as the only man with whom she had a chance of happiness.

Lacenaire, the assassin, said he had known for years that he should be guillotined, as it had been foretold by a fortune teller. The man he consulted was a palmist, and, examining Lacenaire's hand, he suddenly exclaimed: "Did you kill the man you wished to kill?"

"No, no," shrieked Lacenaire, too horrified to withdraw his hand. "You did!" declared the fortune teller. "You will die on the scaffold." And Lacenaire, who "believed in nothing," believed him. What wonder if men and women of ordinary credulity, startled by the revelation of some secret thus cleverly seized hold of, believe that the seer possesses marvellous powers, both as regards the past and the future.

Sir George Airy, the great astronomer royal, once stated that it was by no means an uncommon occurrence for them to receive letters at Greenwich Observatory from people asking what the fees would be for horoscopes which would show them what the future had in store. When they were informed that casting horoscopes was no part of an astronomer royal's duties they seemed to lose all respect for the office. When he informed them, besides, that horoscopes were nonsense, they wondered how such a simpleton had managed to obtain such a position.

BIRTHDAY GIFTS TO ROYALTY. Oddities of Some Rulers of Various Countries.

Upon occasions of royal birthdays and other anniversaries, sovereigns sometimes exchange unique presents. King Carlos of Portugal, an artist of considerable ability, usually sends his paintings as gifts. One recently presented to the King of Italy is so executed that in one position it represents a sunrise at sea, but, if turned around, becomes a sunset on a plain.

Upon her last birthday the Emperor of Germany presented the Empress with a music box that played all his own compositions. Each of his sons has an automatic model of a Prussian soldier that goes through all the movements of the infantry drill, and even fires blank cartridges from his rifle.

The King of Spain has a number of wax models of himself that open and close their eyes. Within each is a little phonograph that cries "Long live Spain." Alfonso takes great delight in sending these to friends among the royal families of Europe.

Not long since the Sultan of Turkey presented a German prince with four splendid white Arabian horses and a groom who could speak only Turkish. The horses were very acceptable, but the groom gave much trouble and was finally shipped back to his own country.

When President Loubet presented a handsome typewriting machine, fitted with the Persian alphabet, to the Shah of Persia, that suspicious monarch feared it contained an evil spirit and had it thoroughly bolted.

Nothing pleased Frederick the Great, of Prussia, more than the present of a giant or two to add to his regiment of tall men. Upon his birthday he usually received from his brother sovereigns a number of recruits for his regiment of stalwarts.

King Philip IV. of Spain collected dwarfs, and many diminutive specimens of humanity were sent him upon his birthdays.

An English king once sent the Empress Catherine of Russia a six-legged calf, while an artist without arms, but who painted remarkably well with his feet, was presented to a King of Saxony by a Grand Duke of Baden.

A Joke on a Poetess.

One evening at dinner Jean Ingelow confessed that though she had often written poems about nightingales, she had never heard one sing. Every one commented on this as extraordinary, and we agreed that a poetess' imagination was a marvellous gift, but we determined that not another night should pass without remedying this grievous omission. It was in May, and about 9 o'clock we led forth Miss Ingelow to the lime avenue, where the nightingales were singing in scores—we all held our breath to listen as one after another, far and near, broke into song. Presently Miss Ingelow asked, anxiously: "Well, are they singing yet? I don't hear anything!" Intransigent that being a Londoner, and uncertain of unknown shrubberies on a chilly spring evening, she had defied draughts by the simple expedient of putting cotton-wool in her ears before venturing out—at least she said it was on account of draughts, but I thought at the time, and still think, that her determination to be betrayed into nothing that could savour of sentimentalism had something to do with it! However, she never minded being chaffed about it, and enjoyed the joke as much as any of us.—G. B. Stuart, in Lippincott's Magazine.

Worldly Thoughts of a Worldling.

Really to enter into the fulness of tomorrow, one must use the key of yesterday.

The milk of human kindness is never more diluted than when gossips are at the pump.

The worm is not to be blamed for turning, especially when a girl tries to bait a hook with him.

"First thoughts are best," says conscience. "Last thoughts are best," says prudence. Both are right.

The source of cynicism is either the liver or the heart, according as the cynic is a he or a she.

It may take two to make a quarrel, but many a row has been begun solely because one friend played "promoter."

Modern progress can accomplish most things, but it never will be able to substitute an elevator for the ladder of fame.—Warwick James Price, in Lippincott's Magazine.

Japan admits that the war cost it \$75,000,000.

True Stories of the Old Days.

By ORIN DELKNAP.

IN early days in Michigan a stray dog came to my father's house, and as he appeared to be intelligent and a fine looking animal my father promptly took him in. 'Coon hunting being one of my father's favorite sports, which a young man named Bacon shared enthusiastically with him, a few evenings later they started out to try the new dog.

A full moon shed a mild radiance over the forest and enabled them to note the actions of the dog, and in a very short time he had an animal of some kind up a big tree which stood alone in an opening in the woods, and as Bacon was a famous climber, up the tree, he went and soon made out the dark figure among the limbs above him, but as he approached the creature it climbed higher and higher until, at the very top, it turned and greeted its pursuer with a deep warning growl. Dan stopped climbing, and in a tone of voice which trembled in spite of himself, he called out: "It is a wildcat, Mr. Belknap."

"Well, cut a club and knock him off," replied my father.

Cutting and trimming a limb of the tree to make a suitable weapon, Dan slowly crawled up toward the brute, which finally took refuge in the top-most limb of branches, and slowly and carefully raising the club above the limbs above his head, where he could have full sweep for the blow, he struck with all his might, and—never touched him.

Right into the air the cat sprang as it saw the club coming, and so powerful was its jump that the limbs of the tree were cleared entirely, and with a resounding thump it struck the ground at quite a distance from the foot of the tree, and to my father's amazement sprang to its feet and ran like a blue streak for another tree.

The dog happened to be at the other side of the tree, and the cat was enabled to get quite a start in its new race, but so swift was the dog's pursuit that the cat was overtaken ere the tree was reached, when, whirling suddenly, the brute sat up and with open paws outstretched waited the onset. Knowing nothing of the dog's fighting qualities my father instantly concluded to let him entirely alone and note the result. Coming with a rush, and barking furiously, the dog dashed almost into the cat's face, but stopping just short of the cat's grasp, as its paws snapped together like the jaws of a steel trap, backed away a few steps and repeated the threatening maneuver.

Again the cat's paws snapped together just in front of the dog's nose. Again and again was this repeated until the cat appeared to think that the dog was not really in earnest and omitted to slap its jaws together. Again the dog backed away, and this time the jump was in earnest. Once inside the guard of the wildcat he seized it across the chest, and that cat was dead in ten seconds, and that dog could not then have been bought for money.

In long days ago, in Western Iowa, my old friend Jim Files found a stray dog at his door one morning, and as he was what Jim called "sech an ornery lookin' brute," Jim deliberated quite a while before finally accepting him. It was in the fall of the year, and as Jim went for his cows down in the bottom land below the house, the dog followed at his heels, and reaching the edge of what had been a shallow pond in the spring, a small rattlesnake coiled suddenly in front of them, in a dried up pit where a cow had some time stepped in the mud, leaving a depression five or six inches deep. Its coil was completely hidden, leaving the head and a few inches of the neck raised threateningly above the surface, while it rattled a warning defiance against all comers.

The dog sprang forward to attack, and though it was apparent that the snake had every advantage, Jim stood quietly watching, as he afterwards said, "Just to see what the little cuss would do."

Approaching within a few feet the dog stopped, and cocking his small head to one side for a moment, studied the problem. Walking slowly around he now circled the snake, just beyond his reach, but so close as to engage all the reptile's attention, and as it strove to be in continuous readiness for the dog's attack, and as round and round the dog continued to walk, in a short time the snake seemed to grow dizzy, and its head began to wobble from side to side, when, quick as a flash, the dog jumped in and inserting a paw into the hole along the rattlesnake into the air, catching him in his mouth as he came down, shook him to death without receiving a scratch.

At another time Jim was the owner of two dogs. One was of medium size, active and ferocious, and a good hunter, and the other a great overgrown good natured brute, could hardly be made to lay hold of anything. Whenever he could be induced to seize hold of another animal he always shut his eyes first as he took hold and kept them tightly shut until he let go.

Jim was hunting along the bank of the river one day with both dogs along, when he saw an otter swimming in the river, and promptly put a rifle ball into him, aiming at the head.

The otter was hard hit, and though it struggled and swam awkwardly around, it soon became apparent that it was trying to swim down around a bend of the stream, where a pile of driftwood offered a refuge.

The smaller dog was easily sent in to attack the otter, but though badly wounded the otter could still prevent the dog from swimming with him to the bank, and it began to look as though he would eventually tire the dog out. After much persuasion the big dog was finally induced to swim in to his assistance.

Swimming up to the fighting pair the big brute shut its eyes tightly and made a grab for the otter, when at that instant, the other dog's head coming in the way, he seized him by the side of the head and turning his course started toward the whole outfit to shore like a steam propeller.

Jim said it was now only a question of the small dog's endurance of the pain. He still kept fast old of his game, but before the bank was reached the pain became unendurable, when letting go of the otter he turned to fight the big dog loose, and in the confusion the otter made good his escape.

When my father was a young man he lived in Central Ohio, where a handful of settlers were, for a time, quite isolated in the big woods. The work of clearing the heavy forest was very great, and as the first small fields were fenced and planted to corn the pioneers were very much annoyed by the depredations of black bears, which clambered over the rail fences in the night time and went for the roasting ears in a style that was exasperating.

Finally a hunt was planned, and the half dozen settlers gathered at the cabin of the one whose field was barred the worst, and where the bears entered the field, proceeded to set two guns, heavily loaded, and with strings attached to the triggers in such a manner as to have the thieves prove their own executioners. Getting everything arranged before nightfall all repaired to the cabin to watch in silence and darkness the result of their well laid plan.

CURRENT ITEMS.

DON BERNARDO SOTO was a passenger by the steamer Preston which arrived here on Thursday.

The steamer Sibiria, which left on Sunday night carried 2,521 packages of cargo and 27,000 bunches of bananas.

The "Central American Express" says: "Dr. McKeeney, a Banana Expert, is in prison at Bocas del Toro accused of arson."

The San José police have captured the notorious thief Teodorico Arriola, who recently robbed the house of Don Miguel Henríquez of several valuable articles.—"El Noticiero."

Mr. Victor Manuel Sanabria and Mr. Amadeo Boza McKeller have been appointed acting Bailiff of the Criminal Court and Alcaldia respectively of Limón.

DON BERNARDO left by morning train for the Capital, he was escorted to the station by a large number of friends, and the ships in the harbour were decorated in honor.

There will be a grand variety entertainment in S. Mark's Hall on Tuesday the 29th inst., beginning at 7.30. The programme is an excellent one and it promises to be a great success. Admission, 5¢.

The Atlas steamer Venetia, from New York via Jamaica, arrived yesterday with 69 passengers and 2,689 packages of cargo for this port. This vessel leaves on Monday for New York via Jamaica.

The Mosquito Brigade has started another crusade, lots are being cleared, and quantities of dirt and rubbish is to be seen in front of almost every house from third avenue north. A pool of black, stagnant water stands on 7th street, at the crossing of 3rd avenue, to which we beg to call the notice of the Brigade.

The Supreme Court of justice has appointed Don Francisco Torres Fuentes (Advocate and Notary Public of this port) Judge of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Limón. The appointment to take effect on the 1st day of June. The LIMON WEEKLY NEWS congratulates Sr. Torres on his appointment.

DOMINGO RISE, a native in the employ of Don Lucas Alvarado fell from his horse while a train was passing, the unfortunate man's leg was so badly crushed as to necessitate amputation which was performed at the United Fruit Coy. Hospital by the Surgeon in charge.

"El Noticiero" says: "It is rumored in this city that Mr. Minor C. Keith has separated from the United Fruit Company and formed a new Banana Company and line of steamers. Doubtless the voyage of Mr. Cecil Lindo to U.S. was in connection with this as he is Mr. Keith's partner. Naturally the news has caused a general sensation."

We regret to report the sudden and serious illness of Don Solomon Guzman, Civil and Criminal Judge of Limón. On Thursday very little hope was entertained of his recovery, but due to the untiring efforts of Drs. Steggall and Aguilar the patient is now showing signs of improvement. The LIMON WEEKLY NEWS joins the many friends of Don Solomon in wishing him a speedy restoration to health.

Although not officially announced we have been informed on reliable authority that our present Governor Don Ricardo Mora has been reappointed Governor of this Comarca. We heartily congratulate Don Ricardo whose appointment is chiefly due to a petition signed by the most important citizens of this town at the same time the citizens of Limón are to be doubly congratulated on securing for another term a Governor whose amiability and courtesy has endeared him to the native and foreign element alike.

The Estate of the late F. M. H. Wood.

All overdue accounts due to this estate must be paid within 14 days. The Executors will be compelled to place all the then outstanding amounts with the Lawyer for collection. Limón, May 19th.

That Suspicious Drowning Case.

EL NOTICIERO says: "Every indication points to murder in the case of Mr. Alvarado whose dead body was discovered beneath the bridge at Amon, in Torres River. Mr. Alvarado was known to have collected large sums of money that day, and when the body was discovered only \$20 was found in his pocket, his jacket found on a tree, and his waistcoat opened. A laborer on the Amon Farm declares he heard a voice in the vicinity crying out, 'Unhand me, robbers,' and a woman also declares she heard a sound like a blow delivered. The deceased had a wound in his temple which the doctors state caused his death, the brains being filled with blood. Robbery, no doubt was the motive of the crime."

Two Nicaraguan Ministers in a Duel.

Telegrams from Managua, Nicaragua report that Advocates Don Adolfo Altamirano, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Don Julian Irias, Minister of the Government (who was a short time ago named Minister Plenipotentiary to this Republic) fought a duel. After several shots had been exchanged Minister Altamirano fell mortally wounded and his adversary dangerously so. Managua society is on the side of Minister Irias.—"El Noticiero"

Marriage Applications.

The following has been filed at La Gobernación: James Samuel Webster to Arabella Josephine Taylor. Jervis Aston Webb to Agata Murray. All of Jamaica.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EMPIRE DAY.

THE EDITOR: LIMON WEEKLY NEWS.

Sir,—The 24th of May is rapidly approaching, and, up to the present, no movement is on foot for the celebration of a day on which every British subject should make an effort to prove his loyalty by celebrating the birthday of our late deeply beloved Sovereign Victoria the Good.

This year the 24th of May will mark two memorable occasions, Ascension Day, and Empire Day: it is expected that about 5,500,000 school children of the Empire will join in the celebration—why should the Limón schools not do likewise? In former years the several societies in Limón prided themselves on the brilliant showing they made on that day, presentation of loyal addresses to the authorities, &c., picnics, and other amusements were the order of the day.

The Earl of Menth, writing on Empire Day, says: "The Empire Day Movement claims the support of all subjects of the British Empire, irrespective of creed, class, politics or colour, inasmuch as its object is to assist to the best of its power, all efforts which tend to elevate the moral character of the British citizen, to raise his ideals, to make him realize his responsibilities, to strengthen his sense of duty, and consequently to make him a more effective factor in the regeneration of the world."

Let the British subjects in Costa Rica then join together and make the 24th of May a day of general rejoicing as of old.

Thanking you for space,
Yours truly,
CLIFTON.

Costa Rica Finances.

The following data is taken from the report submitted to Congress by the Minister of Commerce:

During the year 1905-6 the sum of \$503,000 (American gold) was introduced into the country to increase the circulation of money.

The exportation of cacao during the year previous which was 2,000 kilos reached the enormous figure of 150,000 kilos this year, the value of exportation reaching \$7,000,000. Although the imports fell off \$1,616,000; the duties collected amounted to 7,314,818.85. The interior debt on the 31st April of this year was \$7,579,761. A Limón mercantile house exported the sum of eighty-six thousand colones in gold coin.—"El Noticiero."

Pacuarito Wesleyan Church.

[COMMUNICATED.]

On Sunday, 13th inst., the Rev. T. A. Glasspole preached here for the first time. From an early hour the sacred building was being gradually filled, and the eager faces and brisk movements bespoke a glorious meeting. The church was decorated with Christian Endeavor flags and banners. As the organ lent its tone to the musical strains of "Hosanna," all felt that the service was to be carried on with power. The rev. gentleman spoke from Luke xviii. 18, "What shall I do to inherit eternal life?" This soul-searching sermon was well appreciated, and I venture to assert, binding on the memory. The Lord's Supper and the administration of the rite of Baptism then followed, and everybody went away conscious that God had been with them. The evening service at 7 o'clock was well attended, eighty persons being present. The preacher spoke from Exodus xxxii. 26, first clause, "Who is on the Lord's side?" By his powerful and energetic style he sent winged words of conviction to every heart. The need of a Saviour was felt, and it is to be hoped it will not stop there, but will echo and re-echo till the aggressive warfare against sin be well on its way.

British Cruisers Salute the New President.

The town of Puntarenas was gaily decked with bunting on the 8th, every house being so adorned. The British cruiser Cambrian and Flora saluted with 21 guns each at 12 noon, and the "hurrahs" returned by the Costa Ricans were from their hearts.

At 4 p.m. the Governor, Commander of the District, principal officials and prominent citizens paid an official visit to the cruisers where they were heartily received by the respective commanders. The health of King Edward and Don Cleto Gonzalez Viquez were drunk with great cordiality, the British Captains coupling with the latter the "future prosperity of Costa Rica." Both the commanders expressed to the Governors their desire to have photographs of the new President of the Republic, which desire was suitably acknowledged by the Governor and their wishes complied with.—"El Noticiero."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LABOURER.—We think the United Fruit Co. are able to look after their own business. No man gets as much as he thinks he should. Try and see yourself as others see you.

Petition to His Excellency the President.

Puerto Limón, C. R.
Abril 23 de 1906.

Señor Licenciado Don
CLETO GONZALEZ VIQUEZ,
San José.

Señor:—
Próximo como está el día en que debeis ocupar el solio presidencial y por consiguiente próximo tambien el nombramiento que debeis hacer de vuestros colaboradores en el Gobierno, nos tomamos la libertad de suplicaros nombres como Gobernador de esta Comarca al Señor Don Ricardo Mora Fernandez, quien ha desempeñado dicho puesto en los últimos 16 meses con verdadero tino y a contentamiento de la mayoría de los habitantes de la Comarca.
Nuestra petición, privada, apenas

alcanza los límites de una súplica pues que en manera alguna queremos influir en vuestras determinaciones en actos que dependen de vuestro solo elevado criterio.

[TRANSLATION.]

Limón, C. R.,
April 23rd, 1906.

His Excellency
CLETO GONZALEZ VIQUEZ,
San José.

Sir:—
As the day draws nigh on which you are to occupy the Presidential Chair and consequently the day on which you are to select your collaborators in the government, we take the liberty of entreating you to appoint as Governor of this Province, Don Ricardo Mora Fernandez, who, for the last 16 months has filled the position with great justice and to the entire satisfaction of the majority of the inhabitants.

This, our petition barely assumes the proportions of a request as it is not our intention to influence you, in the decisions which depend alone on your elevated discretion.

- Eduardo Beeche
- Zecarias Cheves
- J. S. Vargas
- Felix Bonilla
- Joaquin Barrionuevo
- M. F. Quesada
- Crisanto Fernandez
- Roberto E. Smyth
- L. F. Bonillo
- F. Golcher
- Ed. Baldioseda
- J. Alabarta
- Juan J. Orfila
- Demetria Rodriguez
- Jaime Villanueva
- Benj. de Cespedes
- Franco Torres F.
- Carlos Mora E.
- Victor Gutierrez
- Rogelio E. Pardo
- A. Quiros
- J. V. Lorenzo
- Miguel A. Madriz
- F. J. Acuña
- Manl. S. Esquivel
- Filadelfo Granados
- J. Hernandez J.
- Victor Manuel Sanabria
- Juan R. Acuña
- J. E. Arnaez B.
- J. R. Mora M.
- Oscar J. Finto
- R. J. Bonilla
- E. Mendoza
- Anibal Rivas
- A. Escalante,
- and others.

Los suscritos, extranjeros residentes en Limón, sin pretender inmiscuirnos en la política interna del País, juzgamos que la anterior petición está de acuerdo con el deseo de la mayor parte de los habitantes de Limón y que el caballero Don Ricardo Mora Fernandez será un verdadero colaborador del Gobierno en su tarea de progreso, de concordia y de garantías, como lo ha sido hasta ahora del Gobierno del Señor Esquivel.

[TRANSLATION.]

We, the undersigned, foreigners and residents of Limón, without pretending to take part in the internal politics of the country, consider the foregoing petition to be in accordance with the desires of the majority of the citizens of Limón and that Don Ricardo Mora Fernandez will be an invaluable collaborator of your Government in its work of progress, concord and guarantee, as he has heretofore been to that of Mr. Esquivel.

- C. Vernon Lindo
- R. J. Schweppe
- H. F. Obregón
- E. P. Schweppe
- D. W. Goodman
- Percy Lindo
- T. M. dePass
- O. L. Maduro
- Isaac L. Maduro
- Luis Kruse
- Stanley Lindo
- José Roig M.
- W. M. Seaman
- Frank A. Hoyt
- Thos. P. McGuinness
- Wm. Syrett
- Gerald McCutchin
- M. Muargrave
- Georg Elbrecht
- Geo. E. Walton
- C. G. McGrigor
- E. E. McCandless
- Stanley P. Bremner
- Wm. G. Chase
- A. J. de León
- E. A. Lewis
- Geo. C. Edwards
- Geo. T. Evans
- Geo. T. Edwards
- C. Broutin
- N. A. Juradini
- Rafael Rueda
- A. R. Mendez
- P. H. Juliao R
- Juan Martin
- V. E. Varisten
- Harold W. Mayer
- Belisario Ramirez R.
- M. Ricardo
- Luis F. Bortie
- Celso Rodriguez O.
- Carlos E. Diez
- Manuel Montejo
- A. Canton
- F. Hoppenstedt
- B. H. Underwood
- A. Lasker
- Harry Zurcher
- S. Simmons
- H. S. C. G. Beckett
- J. A. dePass
- C. E. D. Mears
- W. G. Baker
- G. C. Wendorf
- Karl dePass
- Oliver L. Arzacq
- Harry Rosenhaupt
- Carlos Gell
- H. M. Feild
- Wm. E. Field
- M. S. Pilcher
- Alcides Ramirez R.
- Wm. Bradway
- J. Galiedo
- Juan Roig M.
- Ercolo Siciliano
- D. A. Khourie
- Alf. Rueda
- Bredy Cousins
- A. G. Malick
- M. Burgos h.
- A. Vilaró
- Perfecto A. Gonzalez
- Teodoro Alb. Rodrz.
- Julian Pagan
- José Arrasty,
- and others.

Inaugural Speech of the New President Don Cleto Gonzalez Viquez.

[SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE LIMON WEEKLY NEWS.]

We have before us the important Message presented to the National Assembly by Advocate Don Cleto Gonzalez Viquez and we unhesitatingly qualify it as one of the best prepared and most important documents of its kind ever seen on the American Continent.

As its contents are well known by the majority we shall limit ourselves to reproducing only the most salient points. In the preamble of his message Don Cleto commences by manifesting that:—

"To obtain the best results of an Administration it is not only necessary that its head be imbued with the best and purest intentions, or that he should have a correct conception of national interests; it is also important that those men who have studied the complicated social, political and economic problems should assist him with their knowledge and experience" and that the citizens themselves be the principal factors in maintaining peace. This (peace) and the maintenance of public order in all its relations are absolutely indispensable, so that the citizens may dedicate themselves to their respective occupations with all their energies both collectively and individually in order that the Government may put in practice the projects which are destined or, at least, intended to attract the greatest amount of prosperity and general welfare."

Confirming the foregoing remarks is the following paragraph in which His Excellency's elevated ideas are further developed:—

"On the other hand, gentlemen, it is my firm intention to dedicate all my faculties and energies—unfortunately few—to the increase and welfare of the land we love so well, but I am fully aware how unsuccessful I would be did I not count, as I do, on your support and invaluable co-operation, and such necessary and important assistance I expect not only from those of you and other citizens who were in the rank and file of the victorious party, but also of those who fought against us during the contest, for from this day on I will be the Head of the State and not the chief of any police party, and it will be my duty to do justice and protect the rights of all within the sphere of my legal attributions, thus also will it be the obligation of all good citizens to illuminate the path of the Government, some with friendly advice and others with adverse criticisms, but all with the patriotic object of contributing to the progress and welfare of the Republic."

It could not otherwise than agreeably be observed that Don Cleto should dedicate the first paragraph of his programme of government to maintenance of the friendly relations with the other states, and to the reception of the foreign element in the following brilliant phrases: "I need hardly remark that our relations with other countries should continue on the same footing of cordiality and reciprocal respect in which they happily are at present and we will obtain to a great extent this important result if we continue giving the foreign element which desires to establish itself in our territory the same favorable reception as heretofore. In this manner by considering their civil rights and by treating them in their social relations as sons of the country, the foreigners will continue to find in our land a new country for whose prosperity they will interest themselves as greatly as we do, and Costa Rica will see itself free of international difficulties, very often the results of outrages and arbitrary dealings with the foreigner and his property."

We must candidly confess that we did not expect that in spite of a certain amount of prejudice which generally prevails against the foreigners due to censurable abuses on both sides a Latin-American Governor would judge with such ample and liberal criterion, and we should see in the opinion of the new head, the reflection of the enlightened opinion of the Costa Ricans on such an important matter. The ideas that do most credit to the new Chief Magistrate are those which direct his principal attention to the suppression of the social evils caused by alcoholism, gambling and vagrancy, and which are dealt with in the following paragraph:—

"For the bettering of public morals we must apply with all their rigor the present laws against intoxication, and those that restrict the sale of liquor to certain days and hours. The sufferings caused by alcoholism are so dreadful in their effects to the individual and to his offspring, and entail such lamentable consequences to society and to the State, that there is no sacrifice which should be omitted with the laudable object in view, of preventing as much as possible its pernicious effects."

"Homes without bread, families without education carrying in their midst the germs of moral and intellectual degradation, premature old age and death, rapid increase of crime and mental ailments; all this can be avoided to a great extent if the police authorities would only be severe in the execution of the laws. With the same severity gambling and vagrancy will be treated, the one being as bad as the other in every way. "But we must remember though we should prosecute those who are thus badly employed, it is necessary for us to find occupation for them and a means of regeneration."

"With this object in view it would be of great utility to found a colony in some fertile and sanitary spot where the unemployed could go, and with the help of the State dedicate themselves to agriculture. In this manner individuals who are a menace to society would become a useful element."

His Excellency then discusses the commercial situation of the country without making it appear better than it is, acknowledging the advantages of

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the monetary system with a gold standard, and insists on the moral elements of peace and respect of property as a guarantee of increasing the public exchequer as will be seen from the following lines:—

"Our economic situation if not as brilliant as it might be, becomes better day by day, the present monetary system contributing greatly to this result as it has reduced the danger of fluctuation in exchange, and in the value of the circulating medium and the law regulating the establishment of banks, and the emission of paper currency which has permitted the prudent use of credit with positive benefit to business. Under these conditions foreign capital with every faith in Costa Rica in which they find a gold standard, will establish new enterprises and enlarge those already established and it is to be expected that when the country and its future brilliant prospects are better known, our respect for individual property, our great love of peace and order, also the riches that our soil covers a still greater number of capitalists, and workers will come to our shores."

He does not forget the grave problem of the foreign debt, and, with a frankness seldom made use of in such a document, expresses himself as follows: "Costa Rica's foreign credit was considerably augmented during the last year due to the hopes that were entertained for the liquidation of our foreign debt. But as the agreement signed for this purpose with the firm of Speyer Bros. was correctly found to be unacceptable, through the extreme severity of its conditions which were even humiliating for the State it is natural that our credit should have declined afresh. This discreditable situation can not and should not be indefinitely prolonged without sustaining daily affronts for the want of compliance with our obligations. It is therefore indispensable that our Government enter into new negotiations with the holder of our bonds and procure a satisfactory arrangement."

Referring to the railway connecting the pacific coast he speaks in the following terms:

"The railway to Puntarenas already far advanced must be finished as soon as possible as we will then be able to derive some advantage from the undertaking by establishing a competition with the railway to the Atlantic and by assisting in the opening of new lands on the Pacific slope. The probable and not remote construction of the Panama Canal obliges us also to have railway communication in our territory between the two oceans, for when that great work of universal interest is finished there will be little difference as regards importation and exportation between our Atlantic and Pacific ports."

The above are the most salient features of Don Cleto's speech and we feel satisfied that it proves the personality of this distinguished public-spirited citizen, lover of his country, whose learning, knowledge of men and of the peculiarities of Costa Rica enable him to expound practical and sane ideas for the good of the common cause and with the ample criterion and correct appreciation of the source of prosperity of this soil. Mentioning among them—and for which he deserves special credit—that which comes from the exterior in the shape of culture, morality and labor, brought about by good immigration to Costa Rica.

Don Cleto's cabinet is a strong one, and with a powerful hand at the helm of State, there is every reason to predict a great future for this peaceful and prosperous Republic.

Passengers Sailed.

The Atlas steamer Sibiria sailed at 11.30 p.m., Sunday, with the following passengers for New York: Mrs. Katie Case and infant, Mrs. C. F. deBrecley and 2 servants, Miss Brealey, Mr. Pio Fernandez, Mr. Ricardo Barrantes, Mrs. Esmeralda I. deLoria, Mr. Victor Cubero, Miss A. Iela Negra, Mr. Kingston: Mrs. Adina Symes and 3 children, Mrs. McDonald, Mr. Francisco Herrera, Miss Alicia Lindo, and 22 deckers.

In the Hamburg-American steamer Schaumburg for Hamburg: Misses Hermine and Carola Schmetzler, For Colon: Mr. M. J. Merlan, Mr. A. Sykes, Mr. W. Felton, Rev. J. F. Calm, Mr. J. G. Stevens, Mr. Geo. E. Wilcox, and 3 deckers.

Don Cleto Will Visit Limon.

We have been reliably informed that the President, Don Cleto Gonzalez Viquez, will visit our port either to-day or Sunday.

Celebrations and Banquets in Honor of Don Cleto Gonzalez Viquez.

Mr. Etheridge gave a banquet at the Imperial Hotel on Sunday last at which His Excellency the President and Ministers, Messrs. R. E. Bronger, R. J. Schweppe, E. Challe, and A. Andre assisted.

The College of Advocates entertained the President at a banquet last night (Friday) in the spacious saloon of the Palace.

The Foreign Colony resident in the Capital will give a picnic to Don Cleto on Sunday next. This promise to be a brilliant affair.—"El Noticiero."

Murder at Bocas.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY'S CASHIER SHOT THROUGH THE HEART BY NATIVE.

Messrs. Cornish, Beckman and Lubis while sitting in the German Hotel conversing, at 7 p.m., on Saturday night last, observed a native named Muira enter. Beckman spoke to him, but he ignored that gentleman. Shortly after the three gentlemen left the hotel and went to Lebat's when Muira again appeared with a revolver in his hand which he pointed at Beckman. Cornish being nearest to him grabbed his arm, when Muira turned the revolver, firing two shots in rapid succession through Cornish's breast and another at Beckman which took effect in that gentleman's hand. The murderer was captured by the police and acknowledged his crime. Cornish was buried next day at 11 a.m.

The deceased, a German, was Cashier of the United Fruit Company at Bocas del Toro and was much liked by the residents at that place. The shooting has caused much excitement, especially among the foreign element.

The Steamship Barranca.

The latest addition to Messrs. Elders & Fyffes fine fleet arrived here on Wednesday last. She is somewhat larger than the Zent or Nicoya, but built on exactly the same lines and with the same passenger accommodation, has a registered gross tonnage of 4,115 tons and her engines have a 630 nominal horse-power.

Electric motors are used for driving the ventilating fans and this we think a great improvement, as it absolutely does away with the unpleasant vibration experienced on the other vessels.

She has capacity for carrying 65,000 bunches of bananas and it is expected she will take a record cargo. All the fittings are of the latest design and the best finish. The comfort of the passengers has received special attention, which will certainly make this service more popular than ever. Every berth has been taken for the homeward trip.

Captain W. Long, her commander, speaks well of his ship; both he and her owners are to be congratulated. The LIMON WEEKLY NEWS tenders a hearty welcome and good wishes.

Law Against Gambling.

The Minister of the Government Don P. J. Valverde has addressed a circular to the Governors and political chiefs of the several departments to immediately furnish him with a list of persons who keep gambling houses and whether the parties are agents or employees.

The list must state whether the individuals are natives or foreigners; in the latter case the houses must be visited to determine whether the party is liable to expulsion. If natives to state whether they hold any military grade or public office. All police Agents and Inspectors are called upon to assist in the work of suppressing said houses.—"El Noticiero."

Lingering Coughs.

Persistent coughs that continue through the spring and summer usually indicate some throat or lung trouble and it is a serious mistake to neglect them. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is famous for its cures of coughs of this nature and a few doses taken in time may save a doctor's bill and perhaps years of suffering. For sale by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, Limón.

MAY.
1906.

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20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

A Good Law.

Dr. Don A. J. Valverde, the new Minister of the Government, has signalled his entry into the Ministry by the issuance of a decree, of which we give a translation elsewhere in this issue, against Gambling Houses. The law, which is not by any means a new one, has never been enforced, and as a result many of these do exist throughout the Republic.

The enforcement of the law will render foreigners liable to expulsion from the Republic, as "Pericious Foreigners," while public employees will be deprived of their positions and private citizens punished according to the laws. The new Government begins well.

Church Notes.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH—S. MARK'S.

5th Sunday after Easter.
7 a.m. Holy Communion.
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon.
3 p.m. Sunday School and Candidates' Confirmation Class.
7 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Thursday, Ascension Day.
7 a.m. Holy Communion.
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon.
7 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Alajuela Military Band.

This magnificent band of 16 pieces reached Limón on Monday evening and at 6 p.m. saluted La Gobernación with several fine selections, after which they proceeded to the Vargas park and played until long past 9 p.m. to a large and appreciative audience. On Tuesday evening the troops of the garrison marched out headed by the band and passed through the principal streets.

On Wednesday morning the band returned to Alajuela by train.

Phenomenal Heat.

The Port of Spain "Gazette" says owing to the exceptional heat from the 2nd May there was a heavy demand for electric fans on the Coy.

So great was the demand that on Friday there was not a single fan left in stock and the office had to be sacrificed in order to accommodate a sick lady.

A similar hot wave seems to have struck Port Limón, the days are sweltering and the night suffocating.

Official Gazette Notices.

His Excellency the President of this Republic has nominated Don Wenceslao de la Guardia (late Governor of Limón) Consul-General of Costa Rica in London. The LIMON WEEKLY NEWS congratulates Don Wenceslao.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Forces has issued a general order, prohibiting usury in the Cuartels, that is to say, no person will be permitted to make loans to the troops and neither will they be allowed to make demands for payment of debts except through the Authorities. The Military and Police Chiefs are authorized to guarantee the demands of persons providing board to their respective bodies and to retain same for the liquidation of such debts.

Osmond Philip Nunes solicits title to land north of the Northern Railroad, measuring 41 metres frontage, &c., bounded on the north and east by Lizzie Cash Arnold, south by Northern Railroad and Wm. Moffatt and west by Nathaniel Ewart and purchased from L. C. Arnold, also a farm cultivated in cacao, rubber and fruits, in the same Comarca, containing 4 hectares more or less, north by L. C. Arnold, south Charles Beckles and east and west by L. C. Arnold.

Matthew Lewis presents a petition to the Juez de lo Contencioso for title to a farm situated at Bartolo (which has been in his possession for over 10 years), cultivated with cacao, bananas and rubber.

John Dalrymple solicits title to a piece of land, situated at a point called "North One Mile," containing 3 hectares.

George Smithson Hammond makes similar application for a farm, cultivated in cacao at 2 miles, containing 3 hectares.

John Christy Wilson applies for public registration of a piece of land containing 400 hectares, cultivated in bananas and situated north by Fco. P. de Gutierrez, south Mateo Francis East River, Lemoncito and west by uncultivated lands, said farm having been purchased from Don Federico Golcher.

Ramon Gonzalez makes similar application relative to land situated in Chiguita, cultivated in cacao, banana &c., and containing 150 hectares.

The Minister of the Government with the approval of His Excellency the President has appointed José María Aragón, extra writing clerk, to the chief agent of Police at Limón with a salary of \$70 monthly.

Elias Sanchez's resignation as sub-inspector de Hacienda of Limón is accepted and José Gordero Rodríguez appointed to succeed him.

City Clock on Strike.

On Saturday evening at 5.30 our city clock struck 97.

ROOSEVELT DECLARES PROTECTORATE OVER REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

BRITISH FLEET PASSESS DARDENELLES.

New Russian Parliament Opened.

TURKEY BACKS DOWN.

(LATEST CABLES.)

A bomb was thrown at the carriage of Admiral Dubassoff, Governor General of Moscow, while on his way to the palace. The explosion injured the General's left foot, killed his Aide-de-Camp and a sentinal. The assassin was killed by the explosion. Dubassoff was returning in a Landau from the cathedral. The bad aim of the assassin saved the General from a horrible death. The bomb struck the pavement several feet ahead of the carriage and the assassin was horribly mutilated, the Aide-de-Camp's arm and part of his face were blown off, Dubassoff was hurled from the carriage on top of the horses, one arm was burnt and his leg injured; he, however, returned to the palace without help. The coachman's head was fractured and he was conveyed to the hospital. It is believed that the assassin was a student in whose rooms a bomb exploded on Saturday last, killing three of his confederates during his absence, and while the police were searching the hotel opposite.

Extraordinary precautions have been taken to prevent any attempt against the Czar's life at St. Petersburg, during the sitting of the Duma. It is believed that His Majesty will grant extensive amnesty to work the first sitting of the Parliament.

A cable has been received in London that Turkey has annexed the Gozaen territory in Arabia, bordering on the frontier of Egypt.

News from Paris reports the premature explosion of a bomb, resulting in the death of two strikers.

Mount Vesuvius is in active eruption. The mountain is covered with an immense column of smoke and loud explosions follow in rapid succession. The principal crater throws out cinders and rocks.

News from Nicaragua reports the death of the Minister of Foreign Relations, Don Adolfo Altamirano.

Havana cables report the bulging out of the walls of the tobacco factory of José Saner, burying 40 workers of both sexes. Six injured and 6 dead have been taken from the ruins.

A plot has been discovered in Santo Domingo to assassinate President Cáceres on leaving the theatre. Many arrests have been made.

All Shangi, Ex-Military Governor of Schatr, accused of complicity in the murder of Rodvan Baja has been condemned by the tribunals to be strangled to death.

It is rumored that the Sultan will not accede to Great Britain's demands, nevertheless, in Diplomatic circles it is fully believed that he will quickly back down.

An active nihilist movement is observed in Paris, due to the presence of Grand Dukes Bore and Vladimir. It is expected that the Hotel Vendome, where they reside, will be destroyed by dynamite.

The news of the Kaiser's visit to Vienna is causing no excitement. Up to the present, the bad impression caused by his telegram to Galuchowsky has not abated. It is supposed that His Majesty's visit is to eradicate that feeling by demonstrating to the world that his friendship for Austria has not in any way diminished, in consequence of the result of the Algeiras Conference. The "Tagblatt" says: "Gradually the Powers are weaving a circle around Germany and His Majesty's visit is for the purpose of strengthening the friendship with his friend of old."

The Amir of Afghanistan will visit Lahore, British India, during the winter.

Madrid news reports that while King Alfonso was leaving the train at the railway station for the palace an unknown three a large stone at His Majesty, the missile struck the Infanta Teresa in the face. His Majesty persuaded the would-be assassin, but he escaped.

At a bull fight in Lisbon the populace hissed Queen Amelia. It is supposed that the cause was due to the King ordering the police to make a demonstration against a Republican meeting, which took place on the streets.

The Supreme Court of Leipzig has commenced an action for high treason against Otto Senftenleben, ex-employee of the German Government, and a mechanic named Homad, also a commercial agent named Lucke, for having sold to the United States Legation in Brussels, a sub-marine mine with all the plans of operating same. They are also accused of selling to Russia plans of another, through a French agent. The Court sits with closed doors.

Count Novilles attacked Millovoje in the streets of Paris with his walking stick over a dispute in the election of the latter over the former. Millovoje broke his cane over Novilles' head.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is reported eucente.

In the British House of Commons, Labor member Vivian introduced a motion, asking the Government to adopt energetic measures to reduce Hague Conference to reduce the armaments of the world. Bellaio, Liberal, was of opinion that it was necessary to increase the defences of the Empire, the only method of carrying out the Labor members proposal was by an Anglo-American treaty. Mr. Balfour said that the peace of Europe depended entirely on the land and sea forces. Sir Edward Grey said that he hoped the nations would consider the matter of a reduction of armament. The house approved of the motion.

In British naval circles it is believed that Admiral Beresford will pass through the Dardanelles before the Anglo-Turkish dispute is settled. The Sultan prefers a naval demonstration near Constantinople to the occupation of territory.

Due to the energetic action of the German Ambassador, the question pending with Turkey over the detention of a German ship is closed. The Turks in justification of the detention, alleged that the ship had explosives on board. As his protest did not have the desired effect, the Ambassador boarded the ship in company with several seamen and hoisted the Diplomatic flag, steamed up to the pier, where the work of unloading the ship was commenced. On landing, the Ambassador was met by the Turkish Councillor of State, who apologized.

Panama news reports that the United States representative delivered to President Amador letters from Messrs. Root and Taft, explaining the position of Mr. Roosevelt's Government in respect to the maintenance of peace and order outside of Colon and Panama. At the request of President Amador, the United States will send military forces to any part of the Republic, where their presence may be necessary.

News has been received in Madrid that several fishing vessels have been captured by the Moros on the coast of Riff, and their crews barbarously treated.

The city of St. Petersburg is in gala attire, the schools and banks; also all public offices are closed. The churches celebrated special Te Deums to celebrate the new Parliament. The Czar opened the Duma at 12.30. The speech from the throne lasted three minutes. His Majesty called upon the people to be loyal and work in unity for the good of the Empire. He expressed the hope of bettering the condition of the peasantry, by the co-operation of the Duma, which he says is the only solution of the problem, and will enable him handing the Empire to his successor, prosperous and united. On boarding the royal yacht, His Majesty and the royal family were enthusiastically cheered by the people. After the ceremony the members of the Duma embarked on a steamer which conveyed them to the Tauride Palace, where they took the oaths prescribed by Law. Perfect order prevailed.

From Odessa telegrams were received from the Zentsvo, Tribunal of Commerce and the Universities, congratulating the Parliament and expressing sincere hopes for peace and contentment in carrying out the fundamental laws of the Autocracy. In Varsovia the official element celebrated the occasion; Government offices were closed and the city decked in flags.

Mr. Roosevelt has established a rigid protectorate over the Republic of Panama. The Governor of the Canal Zone communicated to Panama that not only would the United States suppress all attempts at revolution in the Zone, but that she would send troops all over the Republic to crush any attempt to disturb the peace of the country.

Diplomatic circles in Pekin are much concerned over an Imperial decree, naming Mr. Trepling Superintendent of Customs, over Sir Robert Hart, who has held the post since 1878.

It is rumored in Durban that the Colonial troops have suffered a terrible defeat at Kelpinacaad. Up to the present no particulars have been received, but it is reported that 50 lives have been lost.

News from Sydney reports that during the passage from India to Port Suba, Fiji Island, cholera broke out on the coolie ship Franka, causing 61 deaths in 124 cases.

In spite of the preparations being made by the British squadron, the Sultan shows no signs of yielding. His Ministers consider Great Britain's preparations as not of a serious nature, as they are not near the capital. The ultimatum expires on Monday. The Minister of Foreign Affairs visited the British Ambassador and made several proposals for the settlement of the Tabah question. The Ambassador replied that the only way of settlement is by Turkey accepting the British conditions. The Minister returned immediately to the palace and called a hurried meeting of the Council of Ministers. In Cairo it is believed that Turkey will not agree to the British demands. The Turkish Ambassador in London had a lengthy conference with Sir Edward Grey, after which the British Minister cabled new and energetic instructions to Lord Charles Beresford.

The British cruiser Minerva, from Pireo, arrived at Port Said on Monday, with Admiral the Hon. Hedworth Lampton, who goes to Cairo to consult Lord Cromer. It is rumored that a cruiser has been sent to Arish, two to Port Said, two to Ismalia and two to Suez. In addition to the Diana, which is now in the Gulf of Acuba,

several others are on their way from Malta and one from the West Indies.

The secret correspondence passing between Lord Elgin and the Governor of Natal confirm the rumors that the natives of Africa desire to rebel against British rule. The Governor says that he has indisputable proofs that the rising of the Zulus is premature and urged on by the native Christians, whose object is to wage a crusade against the white race, this was symbolized by the killing of cows and white birds. The rising was hurried on by the impatience of Bambetta, the Zulu chief.

It is confirmed that the state of the Sultan's health has been brought on by intemperance, resulting in his indifference to the grave consequences of the troubles over the Egyptian question.

The wedding cake of Princess Eugenia Victoria of Battenberg has been sent to Madrid. This old English custom has been introduced by King Alfonso in Madrid Society. It is six feet high and weighs 400 lbs. The silver plate on which it stands was used at the marriage of her mother, Princess Beatrice, accompanying the cake is a knife 2 feet long, of pure gold, with a marble handle.

Although the Minister of Foreign Affairs has not received the intimation that the Sultan of Turkey has acceded to Britain's demands, the latest official despatches indicate that His Majesty will shortly do so. The Foreign Office says that no conditional surrender will be accepted, as the demands are irreducible. At a late hour a despatch was received from Constantinople, announcing that the Sultan decided to submit to Great Britain's demands on the condition that the English Government agreed to the appointment of a mixed Commission, to examine into the frontier dispute.

In the British house of Commons, the second reading of the Bill to gradually reduce the working hours in mines, to 8 hours passed unanimously. This will benefit 67,000 miners.

Constantinople despatches reports that the Sultan is confined to his Harem with fever and consequently can not be seen by his Minister. He refuses the aid of his Medical Advisers. It is reported that an anti-Harem epidemic has broken out among the Turkish ladies. Two months ago two of the daughters of the Minister of Foreign Relations fled to Paris, now a daughter of the Prefect of the city has fled to Brassa, and two daughters of the Minister of the Interior and one of the Treasurer have done likewise, in order to escape the degradation resulting from a life in the Harem. In consequence of this, the Sultan has issued a decree prohibiting the introduction of foreign women into the Harems as it constitutes a grave danger to Turkish women, who are naturally weak and cannot resist the temptations of life in Europe.

Turkey has ordered the evacuation of Tabah. It is generally believed that Great Britain will accede to the appointment of a mixed commission to decide the frontier question.

The Government has notified Germany that the incident of the ship Odepeus is closed and promises to punish the responsible officials, at the same time it begs Germany to reduce the indemnity for the detention of the ship.

Open Switch the Cause.

At 5.15 a.m. on Thursday morning switch engine No. 4, hauling several cars, went through an open switch east of the crossing at Cineguita and box cars crashing into each other were badly damaged.

The Tender Engine No. 29 jumped the track in the Northern Railroad yard at 8 a.m. on Thursday while running at a high rate of speed over a badly-turned switch.

SHIPPING FORECAST.

TO ARRIVE.		
STR.	DATE	FROM
Hispania	In port	Mobile
Venetia	do.	Kingston
Limón	May 19	Boston
Origen	19	New Orleans
Harald	21	do.
Caroni	21	Jamaica
St. Germain	21	Colon
Nicoya	23	Manchester
Ellis	23	New Orleans
Sarnia	25	Kingston
Esparta	26	Boston
Centro America	26	Ports of Colombia

TO LEAVE.		
STR.	DATE	FOR
Limón	May 20	Boston
Venetia	21	New York via Jamaica
St. Germain	21	Colon
Caroni	22	Colon
Origen	23	New Orleans
Harald	24	do.
Hispania	24	mobile
Nicoya	25	Manchester
Ellis	26	New Orleans
Centro America	26	Colon
Esparta	27	Boston
Sarnia	28	New York via Jamaica

Burns and Scolds.

The pain of a burn or scold is almost instantly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm with a feather. It also heals the injured parts more quickly than any other treatment and unless the burn is very severe does not leave a scar. For sale by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, Limón.

LADIES' GEM DRESS RINGS
18-CARAT GOLD.
FOR SALE AT
WOOD'S BOOK STORE.

A Remedy that is Truly Magical in its Power to Relieve Pain.

Mr. Lewis Rozario, Manager of Madras Co-op. Store, of Madras, India, says: "I certainly think Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is one of the best medicines made. I had been suffering from an attack of colic and after trying a couple of prescriptions without relief, a friend suggested that I take Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I did so and the result was truly magical for it gave me immediate relief. About that time several of my staff were attacked in a like manner and out of this same bottle I cured them all. For sale by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, Limón.

Hamburg-American Steamship Coy.
JOHN M. KEITH.
GENERAL AGENT.

Service between Limon, Kingston and New York.

COFFEE—The steamers of this line offer the best advantages for the shipment of Coffee to the States and also to the European markets

PASSENGER accommodation to Kingston and New York unexcelled for comfort.

SAILINGS FROM LIMON.

S.S. "VENETIA"	May 21,	for New York via Kingston.
S.S. "SARNIA"	" 28,	" " " " via Kingston.
S.S. "ALLEGHANY"	June 4,	" " " " direct.
S.S. "SIBIRIA"	" 11,	" " " " via Kingston.

Particulars as to rates of freight and passenger tickets may be obtained on application to the San José office or to F. L. Hoppenstedt, at the Limón Agency.

SUBIRO'S & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO J. P. PANTOJA).—Bread made by electric machinery. The only establishment of its kind in Limón. Try a sample of our bread, and compare it with what you have been in the habit of using.

NOTE.—Amalgamated with the Phoenix Coffee Co.

Cellular Clothing.

If you want to know what it is to feel comfortable in a warm climate, send us ten Colones, and we will send you post-paid a complete set of Cellular Underclothing, comprising:—

- One Suit Pyjamas
- „ Tennis or Day Shirt
- „ Undershirt
- „ Under Pants

Better quality for \$12, 14 and 16.

When ordering say the size of collar you wear, and if you want Undershirts with short or with long sleeves.

You will never wear anything else after you have once given the Cellular a trial.

SOLE AGENCY IN COSTA RICA:

Wood's Book Store, LIMON.

AVISO.

NO habiendo sido aceptada por la Municipalidad de este Cantón, la propuesta hecha en el remate anterior de 9 de marzo último, del derecho para explotar los cicales existentes en terrenos libres, en la costa, desde la Boca del Rio Matina hasta el limite con Nicaragua, por el término de un año, se saca éste nuevamente a remate, para lo cual se señalan las 2 p.m. del 21 de mayo proximo.

El rematario quedara obligado a no usar en la explotación procedimientos que por judicen los árboles ó Cocoteros, los que conservará en el mejor estado posible, bajo su responsabilidad.

25 de Atil, de 1906.

R. MORA.

NOTICE.

THE Municipality of this district not having accepted the proposal offered at the former sale on the 9th March last of the right to gather the produce on the Government lands, situated on the coast from the mouth of the Matina river to the borders of Nicaragua for the space of one year have decided to again offer same for sale by auction at 2 p.m. on the 21st May next.

The purchaser is obliged not only to gather the produce of the cocoanut trees but to preserve the trees in the best condition possible under his responsibility.

(Sgnd.) **RICARDO MORA F.**
Governor.

April 25th, 1906.

BILHORN'S PORTABLE ORGANS.



OPEN.



CLOSED

SOLE AGENTS FOR COSTA RICA

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON.

Prices:

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

WOOD'S BOOK STORE LIMON.

FOR SALE.

Ladies' Saddle and Bridle.
Edison's Grand Concert Phonograph, with 100 concert records, price \$250, a bargain.
A quantity of Carpenters' Tools.
APPLY AT WOOD'S BOOK STORE.

EX-MAYOR CRUMBO RECOMMENDS PE-RU-NA



"My Endorsement of Pe-ru-na is Based on Its Merit."
—Ed. Crumbo.

Ed. CRUMBO, ex-Mayor of New Albany, Ind., writes from 511 E. Oak street:

"My endorsement of Peruna is based on its merits.

"If a man is sick he looks anxiously for something which will cure him and Peruna will do the work.

"I know that it will cure catarrh of the head or the stomach, indigestion, headache and any weary or sick feeling.

"It is bound to help anyone, if used, according to directions.

"I also know dozens of men who speak in the highest terms of Peruna and have yet to hear of any one being disappointed in it."

Mr. Crumbo, in a later letter, dated Aug. 25, 1904, says:

"My health is good, at present, but if I should have to take any more medicine I will fall back on Peruna."

Cost of Seeing Tokio.

In the schedule of prices for "theatre entertainment tickets," advertised by a tourist agent in Tokio, the following appears:

Tickets for the First-Class Theatres of Tokio—Yen 1.50 each, including chair and other fees for all hours.

For the Tea Ceremony and Flower Engagement—Yen 1.00, including cost of special tea, cut flowers, ancient food for one visitor and fees for the master or assistant of the ceremony.

For Japanese Dances of Two Hours—Yen 1.00, including fees and usual presents for the performers and Japanese dishes for one visitor.

Rather reasonable, withal, since the patron is provided with a chair, ancient food and presents for the performers. Yen are worth fifty American cents apiece.—Harper's Weekly.

A Big Signature.

Of all the signatures that come to the Capitol attached to official documents none covers more paper than that of Charles J. Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Bonaparte's signature is about five inches long, and the greatest height of letters is over an inch. It makes the famously big signature of John Hancock attached to the Declaration of Independence look like a pigmy, and the chirography of John Paul Jones that is exhibited to visitors at the Library of Congress as an example of boldness in writing of one's name appear insignificant.

Mr. Bonaparte's signature is written about twice the size of the usual signature of the President, and Mr. Roosevelt generally writes pretty large characters when he signs his name. The Bonaparte signature has no indication of an uncertain character. It is strongly written. It is begun on one side of the letter paper and ends pretty nearly on the other side. The usual note paper would not be wide enough to hold it. When it eventually makes its appearance in the collection of signatures of great men that is treasured at Library of Congress it will have the distinction of being the biggest signature of all the hundreds of interesting relics of the kind that are there preserved.—Washington Star.

Tired of Sight Seeing.

When you are traveling do not neglect the museums; they will save you a lot of running around.

After spending several hours in the museum in Cairo, I became as tired of antiquities as I once became of pictures, after spending several hours in one of the great galleries at Paris. Every picture in the gallery was a gem, but I became tired of art gems, as I today tired of seeing thousands of antiquities, every one with a wonderful history. I am tired of seeing sights; I am tired of being a tourist; of having queer natives rush at me and squawk parrot history. I suppose all this will do me good in time—that it will all be useful to me in my "future reading," as the tourists say, but I am dreadfully tired of it now. And I shudder when I think that I still have the Holy Land to see. I wish I could make some arrangements to be loaded in a cannon and shot through Palestine.—Ed. Hows (at Cairo) in Atchison Globe.

MERE LOVE OF COUNTRY.

"Washington correspondents have good jobs, have they not?"

"Oh, fine jobs."

"Then I suppose it's patriotism that induces them to accept consulates at places like Auckland, New Zealand, at salaries at \$1,500 per year, and not found."

HIS SYSTEM.

"I allus predict good weather," said the suburban sage.

"Why?"

"Well, if it is good I git the credit for it, an' if it ain't good the folks all allow that I done my best."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Household Matters

Luncheons and Breakfasts.

Guests as well as hostess should wear at a large luncheon simply the best afternoon gown they possess. The hostess should wear no hat; the guest a dressy one, with white or light gloves. In summer a thin dress of light silk or organdie, a flower-trimmed hat, white gloves, thin dress shoes and a bright parasol are suitable.

The Breakfast Room.

No breakfast room is so cozy as the one which contains a well appointed and well stocked desk in the sunniest window ready to turn to for the immediate answering of the mail which has been perused at breakfast. English women who understand the art of letter and note writing better than any women in the world, follow this plan, and have certain other customs which come under the class of letter writing made easy.

Letter paper is bought by the quantity, stamps are bought by the hundred and pens by the gross, any of which outlay would be considered an unheard of extravagance by the ordinary American woman, who buys her writing materials in droplets that are small and stingy as compared with her lavish expenditures in other directions.

Candles four or five feet high in brass or copper holders of quaint workmanship form effective decorations when placed on the floor near the hearth. But housewives must bear in mind that wax candles should be treated tenderly. If they are permitted to stand beside a grate fire they are likely to curl up and die.—Chicago Tribune.

Care of Lamps.

A great many people injure their eyes by reading or working with a poor light. Kerosene lamps should give a clear, steady light and emit no odor. There are so many styles and sizes of lamps that it is not difficult to find just what is wanted in that line. A medium-sized lamp is preferable to a very large or a very small one for general use. A glass bowl is better than a metal one, for there is little danger of running it over when it is being filled.

Some lamps have an opening near the centre on top, so the burner need not be removed for filling. Be sure the base is large and heavy enough to keep it from turning over easily.

Get the best grade of burners, for there is more difference in durability and quality of light given than there is in price. Be sure the wick fits and do not sew or pin the new wick on to the old one. The wick acts as a sort of pump, and there should be nothing to interrupt the flow of oil.

The tall standard lamps in such common use are dangerous, unless the base is bolted to the floor.

Having secured a lamp that is satisfactory, a little intelligent care will enable you to secure good results from it. Fill the bowl with oil every morning if it has been used the night before, and clean the dyes until they are bright and shining. Trim the wick, cutting the charred portion off with sharp scissors even with the top of the tube. The burners are apt to become gummy and clogged, and cannot give a good light in that condition. Put them in strong suds one a week and boil them ten or fifteen minutes. Polish with dry flannel and it will be like a new burner. Keep the wick turned low when not lighted, to prevent the oil from oozing out over the top.—Western Housekeeper.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Rice Biscuit—Put one teacup of rice into a saucepan with nearly one quart of cold water; let it boil till very soft. Pour it into a bowl, add one teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth of a pound of butter, one cup of sugar, one quart of milk, half a cup of good yeast, and flour enough to make a stiff batter. Let it rise over night and bake in gem pans or cups.

Timbales of Macaroni—Let a half pound of macaroni boil thirty minutes and drain it well through a colander. Beat up the yolks of five eggs and the whites of two. Take half a pint of rich cream, the breast of a cold fowl, some thin slices of ham and chop them together. Add three tablespoonfuls of grated Parmesan cheese, salt to taste and a dash of cayenne pepper. Put the mixture into timbale cups and set in a baking pan half filled with water. Bake three-quarters of an hour. Serve very hot.

Mutton en Casserole—Cut some moderately thick slices from a cooked leg of mutton, remove all fat and skin and pickle as in the previous recipe. Fry together for fifteen minutes one and a half ounces of butter, a sliced onion, a tomato, a few pieces of celery, a blade of mace and a few small peppers. Stir in by degrees three tablespoonfuls of flour and add gradually two cups of boiling water. When this sauce has boiled and thickened, draw the pan to the side of the stove and allow it to simmer for twenty minutes. Place the meat in an earthen casserole and strain the sauce over it. Cover with a piece of buttered paper and bake for two and a half hours.

Water from an artesian well at Ostend which has been wasted for fifty years has now been discovered to possess medicinal qualities similar to the waters of Vichy.

The Government made only five silver dollars in 1905.

HIS STRONG POINT.

"You seem to like Wagner."

"In one respect I prefer him to all other composers."

"Why so?"

"His music is most effective in drawing the conversation in the boxes."

The Kaiser is having a new racing yacht constructed which will be almost fat-bottomed, and have a new system of ballast.

THE SLEEPING SICKNESS.

Prof. Koch on its Origin, and its Rapid Spread in Africa.

Prof. Robert Koch lectured in Berlin on the "Sleeping Sickness" which he investigated for several months in Equatorial Africa during the year 1905. Emperor William and a distinguished company were present.

The malarial, said the professor, had been known on the west coast of Africa since the beginning of the last century, and it had spread to the north shore of the Victoria Nyanza and threatened Gorman-Africa. Probably two hundred thousand persons had died from the disease. He had found whole villages on the shores of Victoria Nyanza to be empty, and the population of some groups of islands had died to the last soul. The infection was spread from human to human by the sting of a fly, the glossina palpalis, somewhat larger than an ordinary fly. The poison affected the usual health for several days, and then the sufferer was attacked with fever, became incoherent, the glands were swollen, the patient became emaciated, and eventually was seized with the sleep mania.

Professor Koch knew of no remedy for this disease, but hoped the infection might be ended by the extermination of the insect which propagated it by slowly burning the undergrowth at its favorite home.

The professor will return to Africa soon and continue his studies of tropical diseases.

Challenged the Court.

Charles H. Hudson was a lawyer of remarkable keenness and ability, and was known also as a student of Shakespeare, but he was not a strict and offensive testotaller at all hours of the day.

One day he appeared before Judge Ladd of the Police Court of Cambridge, in a case involving no difficult questions of law but as Mr. Hudson had little confidence in the Judge's legal acquirements, he criticised his rulings very sharply, and in a manner easily understood by all present.

The Judge, with a judicial look of sternness, raised himself from his chair and said: "Mr. Hudson, if you do not speak more respectfully of the decisions of this Court, I shall at once commit you for contempt of court."

Hudson arose, with a great assumption of dignity, and, raising his voice and head, said: "Your Honor says you will commit me to jail for contempt of your Court. I'll bet \$5, and put the money up, that your Honor cannot make out the papers correctly in three weeks."—Boston Herald.

THE RESEMBLANCE.

"When Crittick was discussing my new tragedy with you," said De Ritter, "I overheard him remark it reminded him of Shakespeare. Of course, that was rather extravagant, but—"

"Not all all," replied Kandor, "he was discussing the plot. Shakespeare always stole his plots, you know."

ALL TALK.

Miss Spruce—They say that French play ought not to be allowed on the stage.

Mrs. Bruce—It isn't so at all. We want to see it last night and were awfully disappointed; there wasn't anything shocking in it at all.—Detroit Free Press.

DECAYED STARCH.

A Food Problem.

An Asheville man tells how right food did that which medicines had failed to accomplish:

"For more than 15 years," he says, "I was afflicted with stomach trouble and intestinal indigestion, gas forming in stomach and bowels and giving me great distress. These conditions were undoubtedly due to the starchy food I ate, white bread, potatoes, etc., and didn't digest. I grew worse with time, till, 2 years ago, I had an attack which the doctor diagnosed as appendicitis. When the surgeon operated on me, however, it was found that my trouble was ulcer of the pancreas, instead of appendicitis."

"Since that time I have had several such attacks, suffering death, almost. The last attack was about 3 months ago, and I endured untold agonies."

The doctor then said that I would have to eat less starchy stuff, so I began the use of Grape-Nuts food for I knew it to be pre-digested, and have continued same with most gratifying results. It has built me up wonderfully. I gained 10 pounds in the first 8 weeks that I used Grape-Nuts, my general health is better than ever before, my brain is clearer and my nerves stronger.

"For breakfast and dinner, each, I take 4 teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with cream, a small slice of dry toast, an egg soft boiled and a cup of Postum; and I make the evening meal on Grape-Nuts and cream alone—this gives me a good night's rest and I am well again." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Hyena Hunting on Shipboard.

An exciting hyena hunt was among the unadvertised attractions of a voyage between Tunis and Marseilles within the last few days, on board the steamer Djurjura. A pair of hyenas had been taken on board, but the cage, a wooden one, was not strong enough, and during the night the female escaped. As efforts to get her back to the cage only drove the brute to show her teeth, she was shot by a gendarme in charge of some military prisoners. Next day the male got out, but after a hue and cry he was got back into the cage. He began, however, to attack the timber bars with his teeth in a manner so savage that he, too, was shot as a precaution. The passengers on the steamer had to be kept below during these scenes.—London Globe.

Knew Enough.

It was nine miles from anywhere, and the motor had broken down.

"Do you know anything about automobiles?" asked the owner, speaking to a man in a gig who was driving along.

"Yes, sir," said the man, "I do; I've been run over by four of 'em. Good morning."—The Big

GROWING SUMAC.

The Passing of an Important By-Product of the Farmer.

The passing of the sumac business is one of the noticeable features in our East Virginia agriculture. Some twenty or thirty years ago this was an important by-product of the farms throughout the eastern half of the State, and large quantities of the article were cured every year, especially in the regions tributary to the cities of Petersburg, Richmond and Fredericksburg, in each of which cities there were several mills established for grinding the raw product.

But either on account of the uncertainty of the animal supply and fluctuation of prices or because the foreign sumac, being admitted duty free, proved too strong a competitor, the Virginia industry soon began to languish, and has now become practically extinct.

Of course there were, and are, reasons for this decadence. Our people are generally at no loss to find profitable employment for their best skill and labor. And as no attempt was made to advance the business by cultivation or to give the plant that attention which every staple really demands in order to make a good profit, it is not surprising that the business did not continue to hold the vantage it had gained. And now, unfortunately, it has, for the time at least, passed away, and one of the resources of our farms that might have been made quite profitable promises to become again one of the neglected things.

Yet the time may come once more when it will be found advisable and profitable to revive this branch of rural industry at the South. There is reason to believe, were proper pains taken to grow the sumac plant and cultivate it in orchards the same as fruit trees are cultivated, that it would prove to be immensely profitable. The plant grows here luxuriantly, and even in the wild state, where it is crowded and impeded by other plants, it yields a large quantity of leaves. One hand, operating along the forest sides and hedges, may collect several hundred pounds of the green leaves in a day. The process of curing it is as simple as that of curing hay. Of course, were culture resorted to, the yield would be greatly increased, and a hand could gather much more of it in a day.

The gathering and curing is a work that would suit well the women, children and feeble members of a family, and thus another branch of industry would be opened up, to give profitable employment and bring in extra dimes to our industrious and deserving ruralists. This is a consideration of considerable importance.

The sumac—the variety used for tanning purposes—is a plant that grows and thrives well on poor land. A native here, like the field pea, it seems admirably adapted to our Southern conditions and agriculture. It would be an easy matter to plant the roots in long rows for orchard culture. Being a shrub, a great many of the plants could be set upon an acre of land and one or two plowings during the earlier part of the summer no doubt would be ample cultivation for the crop. The intervals between the rows might be sown annually to scarlet clover or cowpeas, for stock to graze upon, and for the benefit of the sumac orchard. No stock would browse upon or harm the sumac bush, and, in this way, many an acre of wild land might be converted into good pasturage and become a source of revenue from the harvesting of sumac.

The present source of the sumac supply of this country seems to be Sicily and other countries of the Mediterranean. The supply is not equal to the demand. A good authority states that the percentage of tannin in the imported sumac leaf, while the amount of sand is greater. Good samples of Virginia sumac yield thirty to thirty-five per cent. of tannic acid, and are practically free from sand. Were the industry revived, and due pains taken in the cultivation of the plant and the curing of the leaves, there is no doubt but the quality and quantity of our own staple would soon force all foreign sumac from our markets.

At the same time the large and ever increasing demand in this country for material for tanning purposes would insure to the American sumac grower a ready and profitable market for all he could produce. A steady demand at stable prices could be counted on. Thus, in another field of industry, our people would find exercise for their skill, and the home merchant and manufacturer would become independent of foreign trade.—Home and Farm.

Florida's Ostrich Farm.

The regular plucking season is on at the ostrich farm, says the Jacksonville (Florida) Times-Union. Birds are caught, brought in from the different parts of the farm, and in view of the visitors are shown of their plumage. At this season of the year the best feathers have reached their full growth.

It requires three men to drive, coral and catch the birds, and two to hold them in their place while the feathers are secured. The general opinion that these feathers are plucked from the body is incorrect, as short stout cutters are used and all of four inches of the stem is left in the body of the bird, which afterward dries and drops from its socket. These feathers are eagerly sought for in the markets, but the Florida ostrich farm makes up its own produce.

HOW THE TROUBLE STARTED.

"Talk about human beings having descended from such as you!" exclaimed Poll; "they're much more likely to have evolved from birds. You can't speak their language, and I can."

"I don't deny," responded Jocko, "that they got their long tongues from your family."

It was then that the two had their celebrated monkey and parrot time.—Chicago Tribune.

Cures Cancer, Blood Poison and Rheumatism.

If you have blood poisoning eruptions, pimples, ulcers, swollen glands, lumps and risings, burning, itching skin, copper-colored spots or rash on the skin, mucous patches in mouth or throat, falling hair, bone pains, old rheumatism or foul catarrh, take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) It kills the poison in the blood; sores all sores, eruptions heal, hard swellings subside, aches and pains stop and a perfect cure is made of the worst cases of Blood Poison.

For cancer, tumors, swellings, sitting sores, ugly ulcers, persistent pimples of all kinds, take B. B. B. It destroys the cancer poison in the blood, heals cancer of all kinds, cures the worst tumors or suppurating swellings. Thousands cured by B. B. B. after all else fails. B. B. B. composed of pure botanic ingredients. Improves the digestion, makes the blood pure and rich, stops the awful itching and all sharp, shooting pains. Thoroughly tested for thirty years. Druggists, \$1 per large bottle, with complete directions for home cure. Sample free and prepaid by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice also sent in sealed letter.

More than 31,000 patents were granted during the year.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WASBY & TROUT, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KIRKMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Economy is the road to wealth—and it's a hard road to travel.

L. & M. Paint & Oil Co.

Buy L. & M. Paint and get a full gallon. Wears 10 to 15 years, because L. & M. Zinc hardens L. & M. White Lead and makes L. & M. Paint wear like iron.

4 gallons of L. & M. mixed with 3 gallons oil will paint a moderate sized house.

C. S. Andrews, Ex-Mayor, Danbury, Conn., writes: "Painted my house 10 years ago with L. & M. Looks well to-day."

PAINT YOUR HOUSE.

15 per cent. commission allowed to any resident where we have no agent, on sale of L. & M. to property-owners, at our retail price.

Apply to LONGMAN & MARTINEZ, Paint Makers, New York.

The Japanese Emperor likes beans. Banzai, Boston!

A LIVING DEATH.

Vividly Described by a Citizen of Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Andrew Johnson, 411 West Twelfth St., Sioux Falls, S. D., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills saved my life. My doctor, from a careful analysis of the urine and a diagnosis of my case, had told me I could not live six weeks. I was struck down in the street with kidney trouble, and for a whole year could not leave the house. I lost flesh, my eyes failed me, I bloated at times, my back hurt and I suffered a living death. There seemed no hope until I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. Then I began to improve. The pain left gradually, the swellings subsided, I gained appetite and weight, and to make a long story short, I got well!"

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A dollar in hand is worth two loaned to a friend.

HANDS RAW WITH ECZEMA.

Suffered For Ten Years—Spread to Body and Limbs—Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

"I had eczema on my hands for ten years. At first it would break out only in winter. Then it finally came to stay. I had three good doctors to do all they could, but none of them did any good. I then used one box of Cuticura Ointment and three bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, and was completely cured. My hands were raw all over, inside and out, and the eczema was spreading all over my body and limbs. Before I had used one bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, together with the Ointment, my sores were nearly healed over, and by the time I had used the third bottle I was entirely well. I had a good appetite and was fatter than I ever was. To any one who has any skin or blood disease I would honestly advise them to get the Cuticura Remedies, and get well quicker than all the doctors in the State could cure you. Mrs. M. E. Fain, Speers Ferry, Va., May 19, 1905."

Women in Our Hospitals

Appalling Increases in the Number of Operations Performed Each Year—How Women May Avoid Them.



Going through the hospitals in our large cities one is surprised to find such a large proportion of the patients lying on those snow-white beds women and girls, who are either awaiting or recovering from serious operations.

Why should this be the case? Simply because they have neglected themselves. Female troubles are certainly on the increase among the women of this country—they creep upon them unawares, but every one of those patients in the hospital beds had plenty of warning in that bearing-down feeling, pain at left or right of the abdomen, nervous exhaustion, pain in the small of the back, dizziness, flatulency, displacements of the organs or irregularities. All of these symptoms are indications of an unhealthy condition of the female organs, and if not heeded the penalty has to be paid by a dangerous operation. When these symptoms manifest themselves, do not drag along until you are obliged to go to the hospital and submit to an operation—but remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved thousands of women from surgical operations.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful periods, weakness, displacement or ulceration of the organs, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation, backache, bloating (or flatulency), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

The following letters cannot fail to bring hope to despairing women.

Miss Ruby Mushrush, of East Chicago, Ind., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham—

"I have been a great sufferer with irregular periods and female trouble, and about three months ago the doctor, after using the X-Ray on me, said I had an abscess and would have to have an operation. My mother wanted me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a last resort, and it not only saved me from an operation but made me entirely well."

Mrs. Alice Berryhill, of 813 Boyce Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham—

"Three years ago life looked dark to me. I had ulceration and inflammation of the female organs and was in a serious condition. My health was completely broken down and the doctor told me that if I was not operated upon I would die within six months. I told him I would have no operation but would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. He tried to influence me against it but I sent for the medicine that same day and began to use it faithfully. Within five days I felt relief but was not entirely cured until I used it for some time."

"Your medicine is certainly fine. I have induced several friends and neighbors to take it and I know more than a dozen who had female troubles and who to-day are as well and strong as I am from using your Vegetable Compound."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Mrs. Pinkham, daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice and medicine have restored thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

THE PULPIT.

AN ELOQUENT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. HOWARD MELISH.

Subject: "Repentance."

Brooklyn, N. Y.—In Holy Trinity Church, Sunday morning, the Rev. Howard Melish, preached from the text, "From that time Jesus began to preach and to say, 'Repent!'" —St. Matthew iv:17. He said:

I heard one of the ablest men in America, a man who had studied the popular mind carefully and observed it most keenly, say not long ago, that if he were young again the one message he would endeavor to bring home to his countrymen is—spirit, soul, manhood make conditions, not conditions men.

Three forces are producing the opposite view. The first is materialism. Materialism as a philosophy is discredited. Twenty-five years ago it received tremendous importance through the formulation of a doctrine of evolution by natural selection. To-day it is not taught in a single university chair. But materialism, as a popular conception of the world, is more generally heeded than ever before. In it God is identified with His universe. His name is Force. His law is to be found not in the Bible, but in the latest text books on physics. Man is an animal which thinks. He is a creature of his environment. When he dies he is dead as every other beast of the field.

The second is the teaching of some socialists. There is socialism and there is Christian socialism. Christian socialism endeavors to make a place in socialism for Christianity's emphasis on the individual. Socialism is concerned with the economic and industrial reorganization of society. As interpreted by some of its expounders it is telling men that they can't be just or right or pure or honest or humane under the competitive system. To talk about ethical standards so long as men must compete to live is child's play. The Sermon on the Mount is impracticable; let a man obey its precepts and he is sure to be thrown by the current of life on to the bank as wreckage. What is needed to make men is a different order of society. Such teachings, such feeling, for it has become more a feeling than a clearly articulated system, has weakened the sense of individual responsibility. I can't be pure living under tenement house conditions. I can't speak the truth in a modern pulpit or a modern newspaper, therefore I am not responsible for impurity, dishonesty, lying.

The third force, having stress on conditions instead of will, and so weakening individual conscience, is Christian Science. At first thought this may seem an utterly inconsistent statement. Does not Christian Science lay all the emphasis on the individual—his attitude of mind, his thought? Not at all. What it emphasizes is conditions of thought. By methods which rival the methods of Hypatia and the Neo-Platonists, they endeavor to work your mind into a state where nothing external to your mind has any reality. Sin does not exist. The suffering of little children in the Home of St. Giles the Cripple is a mere thought. The dishonesty of business has no reality. The tragedy of much of our tenement house life, with its starvation, unemployment, dwarfed lives, or the sinful luxury of much of the "Fifth Avenue" life are mere thoughts. Jesus on His cross was only acting a part. Such teaching has no social message. Christian Science has produced some beautiful characters, "Israelites in whom there is no guile," who recognize in Jesus, as did Nathaniel, "the Son of God," but it has not and cannot produce a social reformer to go into a black slum and stay there, working and dying for the kingdom of God, because it has no message to the conscience, individual or social.

Over against these three forces which weaken individual responsibility I would put the one truth of repentance.

It is an old word with a long record. The vocabulary of some nations does not know it. And those nations have died. Wealth corrupted them, power made them arrogant, and arrogance led to national madness and ruin. They had voices which criticized and complained, which ridiculed and despaired, but no voice with thunder and lightning in its tone to cry "Repent!" But one nation developed a race of men whom we call prophets. They were men who spoke for God. The word of the Lord came to them. And they spoke that word to the conscience of their nation. They made men feel guilt, they pointed out the right way, and they inspired men to walk in it. And this is repentance. In circumstances when other nations have disappeared, as in transplantation and captivity, this nation was kept alive because of its sense of responsibility for its own deeds, past and future.

That nation in the fulness of time gave birth to Christianity. Its immediate forerunner was John the Baptist. What he taught is summed up in the one word—repent. The rich man with self-sufficiency, the powerful man with his arrogance are to be leveled down like the mountains; the poor man with his patience is to be filled up like the valleys. Start now; for the ax is laid to the root of your tree and down you will come if you don't have fruit. Share your abundance with those who have nothing; cease to squander your money on clothes and food when men are naked and children are hungry. Stop levying unjust taxes on the poor. Abide by the law and speak the truth. Take what you earn and nothing more.

Jesus caught up that message and preached to the nation. Christ brought the truth home to the conscience of the individual. Each one of you knows of his own self what is right. Then do it. Otherwise your religion is a sham. Your prayers are words. Your theology is speculation. Only he knows God who wills to do His will. You have no peace in your soul, no joy in your life, but you are weary and heavy laden under all this luxury and formalism. Your money is your undoing. Turn from it. Resolve to seek the right and do it, come what may. Your foes will be those of your own household. You will be as a sheep among wolves. But you will find peace and joy and will be really free. In this what we have become.—Crisis West

way He awoke the conscience of the

Mediterranean world and quickened individual responsibility.

How are we to arouse among us responsibility and quicken our individual and social penance. But is not that preached by every penance. But is not that preached by every evangelist? It is, and some men are touched by it. But when they go to the evangelist as men went to John the Baptist and others went to Christ asking "What wouldst Thou have us to do?" the answer is "Stop smoking, leave off the use of alcohol, keep away from the theatre, join church, pray daily and read your Bible." This is the whole duty of man. And other men, virile men, seeing the insipid character of Christianity thus professed, don't fight it—this is the age of religious tolerance—but pass it by as good for women and children.

I appeal to the conscience of every man and woman, here to-day. We are followers of Jesus Christ. Now, only His first word to the world is repent. He gave many more, but they all depend upon that for their real meaning. Until we truly repent Christianity for us is a sealed book. Have we repented? We have looked over our personal lives. Here was a fault. Here was a sin. There was a mistake. We feel ashamed of this. Henceforth in our personal lives we shall be different. God forgive! And we feel forgiven. There it ends.

Ends in an age where there is more wealth than in any age of the world before; when that wealth is attained by some men, not by hard labor of hands or brains, but overnight; in an age when because of this wealth there is more luxury in a city like New York than in all the world fifty years ago; where men and women live for money and sell their souls for money! What should repentance mean to-day?

It is a message to those who have money. Search your consciences to see how you came by your wealth. Can you say with Zaccheus, "Lord, if I have taken anything from any man by false accusation, I restore him fourfold?" You know and I know that many of our fortunes have been dishonestly, illegally and unjustly accumulated. By false returns to State officials, by false use of trust moneys, by false use of the powers of Government, by false business methods has this money been obtained. Repentance demands that restitution be made to the individuals or the community from whom this money was taken. Search your conscience to see what wealth is doing to you. Since you entered into the possession of money by work or by inheritance are you a nobler man or a truer woman? Or has money made you little-souled, mean, narrow, proud, extravagant, arrogant, supercilious? Give it away at once, every cent of it. It is better to go through life with no money than with money to go down into hell fire.

Money is sending thousands of men and women to what Jesus called hell, in this city. They got their wealth in defiance of God's and our country's law; they can only keep it by controlling legislatures and creating monopolies. And what do they say? They fall back on conditions and dodge responsibility. Repent, Fall? You probably will fail. Conditions are had in politics and business. But God bids you fail. Go forth as sheep among wolves and fail. You will save your soul alive here and hereafter. It is a message to those who have no money. Money itself is not evil, but the love of it, the lust after it. Many a man who has not a dollar has the love of it, and is giving his soul to get it. It is his envy of the rich that is sin. If such a man had money he would become like the rich he now envies, for his soul is like his brother's soul. Circumstances may vary, one may live in Mulberry Bend and the other on Fifth Avenue, but their souls are alike. The idlerich man in his club and the Bowery loafer are one and the same breed. One has allowed himself to become the victim of wealth, the other the victim of poverty. Both are victims, not free men.

Therefore, to both alike, neither as rich or poor, but as men, converted men, comes this message: Turn re from your poverty and your wealth and with God's help stand forth free. Strip you, make you bare of this money and know the joy of bread earned in the sweat of your brow. Find work, any honest work, and do it like a man in the strength of the Lord.

When a man stops blaming conditions and takes to himself the responsibility for what he is and what he has done he has obeyed the first word of Christ—"Repent."

God's School.

In our Father's school are many benches. This life is school time. Whatever the word God writes on the top of your page—patience, courage, forgiveness, resignation—copy it over and over until He gives you another word. Never maunum. Do your best to solve your problems. If they are hard, try hard. If you are in the dark, say: "Speak, Lord, for Thy servant heareth." When you feel like complaining, listen. Be still before God. David said: "I was dumb, I opened not my mouth, because Thou didst it." That is better than moaning, and lamenting, but let us leap from David to Jesus, and say: "The cup which My Father hath given Me, shall I not drink it?" "Father, glorify Thy name." So shall we be made perfect through suffering.—Malville D. Babcock, D. D.

We Touch the Gold.

Some time ago, in one of our magazines, there was an article entitled, "I Have Touched the Gold," the exclamation of a deep-sea diver who had just come up from exploring a wreck lying in the depths. The writer of the paragraph alluded to the circumstances that often thus in religious life persons "touch the gold" without seizing, possessing and using it. How true this! We frequent the sanctuary, hear and handle the Word of Life, get a vision of the Cross, put the sacramental bread to our lips—we "touch the gold," and still leave it unrealized from year to year. For want of a little more resolute faith, we miss "the unsearchable riches" of personal fellowship with Christ.

Character is a Growth.

Great occasions do not make heroes or cowards; they simply unveil them to the eyes of men. Silently and imperceptibly as we wake or sleep, we grow and wax strong, we grow and wax weak, and at last some crisis shows us what we have become.—Crisis West

Mix Your Baking With Good Luck

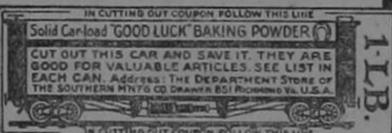
Perhaps you've noticed that oftentimes the batch of raised biscuits with which you take most pains comes out the worst. That's because you forgot to put in the "luck." Good Luck Baking Powder will produce a light, crisp baking every time—for a fact. Its use will save those spoiled bakings, because Good Luck is the always-reliable baking powder. Strength invariably the same, and highest purity guaranteed.



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costs less than any other good powder—only 10 cents for a pound can. It is so popular with those who have once tried it that we are shipping to your section in whole carload lots. Hoping to get you to try it we offer you many handsome premiums, pictures of which are shown in gift book inside each can. Buy a pound can to-day; cut the coupon from back of label, and save it.

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\$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can improve this statement.

It could take you into my three large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you the infinite care with which every pair of shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoe.

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For Your Liver

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Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT

I now feel better than I have in many months and thank God and you for your wonderful medicine." For Constipation, Indigestion, Stomach Trouble, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Sallow Complexion, Pimples, Blisters, Impure Blood and all troubles caused by an inactive Liver, Thedford's Black-Draught will be found a safe and reliable remedy. Be sure you get Thedford's. At all Druggists, 25c and \$1.00.

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GOLD-MINING STOCK FREE.—For a short time we offer a limited amount of stock free in the greatest gold-mining proposition in the world's history. Many fortunes are to be made. This is your golden opportunity. Write today. Don't delay. Ask for SCIENTIFIC TOB CO., Trade Society Building, New York.

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Send this coupon with your name and address and your druggist's name and 10c. in stamps or silver, and we will supply you a sample free if you have never used Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers, and will also send you a certificate good for 25c. toward the purchase of more Belch Wafers. You will find them invaluable for stomach trouble; cures by absorption. Address: MULL'S GRAPE TOXIC CO., 328 3d Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

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The question of what to eat is fast coming to be an important one for those who would maintain good health. The best food for man is just as important to know as the best food for animals. If you desire to know what kind of food is best for you, prove it by eating daily of

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a food easily digested and rapidly yields up its nutritive qualities. A simple food, made from the whole wheat berry, celery infused, and no other article but salt. It regulates the bowels and tones the nerves.

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